CSO Economic Trends

ARTICLES

National income and expenditure in the third quarter of 1988

International comparisons of taxes and social security contributions in 20 OECD countries 1976–1986

The effects of rebasing on the estimates of gross domestic product

No. 423

January 1989

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in February 1989

This is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the publication dates of major economic series in February 1989. The dates are targets which are correct at time of going to press. Exceptionally, there may be delays due to unavoidable statistical problems. Enquiries about release of individual series should be made to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release	Source
February			
Wed 1	Advance energy statistics (December)	PN	Dept. of Energy
Thurs 2	UK official reserves (January)	PN	HMT
	Capital issues and redemptions (January)	PN	Bank of England
Fri 3	Housing starts and completions (December)	PN	DOE
Mon 6	Retail sales (December-final)	PN	DTI
	Credit business (December)	PN	DTI
Wed 8	Overseas travel and tourism (November)	PN	DE
	Detailed analysis of employment, unemployment, earnings, prices and other indicators	Employment Gazette	DE
Thurs 9	Financing of the CGBR (4th quarter)	Quarterly Bulletin	Bank of England
	UK banking sector statistics (4th quarter)	Quarterly Bulletin	Bank of England
	Money stock (4th quarter)	Quarterly Bulletin	Bank of England
Fri 10	Usable steel production (January)	PN	BSC/BISPA
Mon 13	CBI/FT Survey of distributive trades (January)	PN	CBI
	Retail sales (January-provisional)	PN	DTI
	Producer price index numbers (January-provisional)	PN	DTI
Tue 14	International banking statistics (4th quarter)	PN	Bank of England
Wed 15	Index of output of the production industries (December)	PN	CSO
Thurs 16	Provisional figures of vehicle production (January)	PN	DTI
	Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (January)	PN	HMT/CSO
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing and service industries (4th quarter-provisional)	PN	DTI
	Labour market statistics: unemployment and vacancies (January-provisional); average earnings indices (December-provisional) employment, hours, productivity and unit wage costs; industrial disputes	PN	DE
Fri 17	Tax and price index (January)	PN	CSO
	Retail prices index (January)	PN	DE
Sun 19	National Savings monthly progress report (January)	PN	Dept. for National Savings
Mon 20	CBI Monthly Trends Enquiry (February)	PN	CBI
	Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (January)	PN	CSO
	London and Scottish banks monthly statement (January)	PN	CLSB
	Provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (January)	PN	Bank of England
Tue 21	Gross domestic product (output-based) (4th quarter-preliminary)	PN	CSO
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (4th quarter-provisional)	PN	DTI
Wed 22	Index of production and construction for Wales (3rd quarter)	PN	Welsh Office
	Construction - new orders (December)	PN	DOE
Thurs 23	Energy Trends (December)	PN	Dept. of Energy
Fri 24	Engineering sales and orders at current and constant prices (December)	British Business	DTI
	Finished steel consumption and stock changes (4th quarter-provisional)	British Business	DTI
	Building societies monthly figures (January)	PN	BSA
Tues 28	New vehicle registrations (January)	PN	DTp

PN = Press Notice

Economic Trends

No 423
January 1989

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics division of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Department concerned.

The sources of the series published in this volume and further information about them are shown in the index. Current telephone numbers of these sources as well as general information about *Economic Trends* can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone: 01-270 6363/6364

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Introduction

Economic Trends brings together all the main economic indicators. It contains three regular sections of tables and charts illustrating trends in the UK economy:

'Latest developments' presents the most up-to-date statistical information available during the month. It is important to note that data included in this section may not be wholly consistent with other sections which have gone to press earlier. All data in this section are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

The main section is based on information available to the CSO on the date printed at the foot of this page and shows the movements of the key economic indicators. The indicators appear in tabular form on left hand pages with corresponding charts on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts, for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base year for convenience of comparison.

The section on cyclical indicators shows the movements of four composite indices over 20 years against a reference chronology of business cycles. The indices group together indicators which lead, coincide with and lag behind the business cycle, and a short note describes their most recent movements. The February, May, August and November issues carry further graphs showing separately the movements in all of the 22 indicators which make up the composite indices.

In addition, quarterly articles on the national accounts appear in the January, April, July and October issues, and on the balance of payments in the March, June, September and December issues. Occasional articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology.

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Notes on the tables

1. The statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.
2. Similarly, almost all quarterly data are seasonally adjusted; those not seasonally adjusted are indicated by NSA.
3. Some data, particularly for the latest time period, are provisional and may be subject to revision in later issues.
4. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.
5. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.
6. 'Billion' denotes one thousand million.
7. There may sometimes be an inconsistency between a table and the corresponding chart, because the data may be received too late to update the chart. In such cases it should be assumed that the table is correct.
8. Symbols used:
   - .. not available
   - \- nil or less than half the final digit shown
   - \+ alongside a heading indicates a series for which measures of variability are given in the table on page 73
   - † indicates that the data has been revised since last edition; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised
   - * average (or total) of five weeks.

The Editor would welcome readers' suggestions for improvements to Economic Trends

Central Statistical Office, 30 January 1989

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Latest developments in the economy

Data available at 31 January 1989

Official reserves and exchange rate (not seasonally adjusted)
The UK official reserves rose by $645 million in December to $51,685 million. The reserves were reduced by repayments of borrowing under the exchange cover scheme amounting to $103 million and by repayments of long-term North American loans amounting to $130 million. Proceeds from the third tender of UK ECU Treasury Bills issue totalled $784 million, whereas maturing UK ECU Treasury Bills were $367 million. There was no new borrowing under the exchange cover scheme this month. After taking account of foreign currency borrowing and repayments, the underlying change in the reserves during December was a rise of $461 million.

The average Exchange Rate Index stood at 97.9 in January.

Companies: appropriation account, capital account and financial transactions
Provisional estimates suggest that, after deducting stock appreciation, profits of UK industrial and commercial companies rose by 10 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. Between those two quarters, gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of North Sea oil companies' profits fell by 4 per cent. In the third quarter of 1988 these profits were 29 per cent lower than a year earlier and 66 per cent below the level of their peak in the fourth quarter of 1984. The gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies rose by 11 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. In the third quarter they were 17 per cent higher than a year earlier.

After deducting stock appreciation, the undistributed income of UK industrial and commercial companies is estimated to have risen by 11 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988, contributing to an increase in total receipts on their capital accounts of 17 per cent. Between the latest two quarters capital account spending fell by 11 per cent.

In the third quarter of 1988 UK industrial and commercial companies are estimated to have had a financial surplus of £3 billion. In addition they had £2½ billion (net) of unremitted profits retained abroad. Their borrowing from UK banks rose by £8 billion; borrowing from other sources rose by £23 billion, including £2½ billion of capital issues (net) in the UK and overseas.

Unemployment and vacancies
The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment in the UK decreased by 66,100 to 2.039 million in December, 7.2 per cent of the workforce. Over the past six months unemployment has fallen on average by 47,500 per month.

The stock of unfilled vacancies at jobcentres decreased by 6,900 in the month to December to reach 238,300. Over the three months to December seasonally adjusted vacancies have decreased on average by 700 per month.

Employment
The number of employees in employment in manufacturing industry in Great Britain is estimated to have increased by 3,000 in November 1988 following a fall of 18,000 in the third quarter. Despite this small increase the current trend is probably still downward.

The workforce in employment is estimated to have increased by 120,000 in the third quarter of 1988 and by 2,294,000 since March 1983.

Earnings
The underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to November was about 8¾ per cent, a fall of ¼ per cent on the increase in the year to October. The actual increase in the year to November, at 8.8 per cent, was about the same as the estimated underlying increase.

In production industries, the underlying increase in average weekly earnings in the year to November was about 9 per cent, a rise of about ¼ per cent on the increase in the year to October.

In manufacturing industries the underlying increase was about 8¾ per cent in the year to November, a rise of about ¼ per cent the increase in the year to October.

Productivity
Manufacturing output per head in the three months to November was 1.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7.7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Output per head in the whole economy in the third quarter of 1988 was 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Unit wage and salary costs
In the three months ending November 1988 wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries were 0.5 per cent above the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase was below the rise in average earnings in manufacturing as there was a rise of about 7¾ per cent in productivity over this period.

Output
Output of the production industries in the three months to November 1988 is provisionally estimated to have increased by ½ per cent compared with the previous three months and to be 3½ per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Manufacturing output in the three months to November 1988 was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and 7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The output of the energy sector in the three months to November, which was affected by the loss of production from Piper Alpha and its associated fields, fell by 2 per cent compared with the previous three months and was 5½ per cent lower than in the same period a year earlier.

Consumers' expenditure
The provisional estimate of the index of the volume of retail sales in December was 140.3 (1980=100), similar to the level in November but below the figure for October.

In the fourth quarter of 1988 the level of sales was 1 per cent above that in the previous three months and 5½ per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. In 1988 as a whole the volume of sales was 6½ per cent higher than in 1987.

Preliminary estimates suggest that in the fourth quarter of 1988 consumers' expenditure at 1985 prices was £65.3 billion, an increase of almost 1½ per cent over the level of the third quarter of 1988 and 5½ per cent above the same period a year earlier. Consumers' expenditure for 1988 as a whole is provisionally estimated at £255.4 billion at constant 1985 prices, over 6 per cent higher than in 1987. This reflects increases in spending on most categories of goods and services; the rise in expenditure on vehicles was particularly sharp.

Balance of payments

The current account for December was estimated to have been in deficit by £1257 million compared with a deficit of £1466 million in November. In the three months ended December the current account showed a deficit of £5.1 billion compared with a deficit of £3.7 billion in the previous three months. In 1988 as a whole the current account is provisionally estimated to have been in deficit by £14,270 million.In the latest three months there was a deficit on visible trade of £6.3 billion compared with one of £5.8 billion in the three months ended August. The surplus on invisibles in the latest three months is projected at £1.2 billion. In 1988 as a whole visible trade is estimated to have been in deficit by £20,335 million.

There was a deficit on visible trade in December of £1,657 million compared with a deficit of £1,866 million in November. The value of exports in December was 3 per cent higher than in November; excluding oil and the erratic items, they rose by 4½ per cent. The value of imports in December was little changed from their value in November; excluding oil and the erratic items, they were 2½ per cent higher than in November.

By volume, exports fell by ½ per cent in the latest three months to be unchanged from the same period a year ago. Excluding oil and the erratic items, export volume fell by 2 per cent in the latest three months but was 3½ per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil export volume has shown some growth in recent months.

Total import volume in the latest three months was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 14 per cent higher than in the same period last year. Excluding oil and the erratic items, import volume rose by 2½ per cent in the latest three months to be 15 per cent higher than in the same period a year ago. The underlying level of non-oil import volume has been rising less rapidly in recent months.

Prices (not seasonally adjusted)

The general index of retail prices for all items for December 1988 was 110.3 (January 1987=100). This represents an increase of 0.3 per cent on November 1988 and an increase of 6.8 per cent on December 1987. The rise in the index between November and December was the result of price increases for a wide range of goods, the most noticeable being foods. The Tax and Price Index for December 1988 was 106.3 (January 1987=100), 4.8 per cent higher than in December 1987 compared with an increase of 6.4 per cent in the Retail Prices Index in the same period.

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 4.8 per cent in the twelve months ended December, after having risen 4.4 per cent in the twelve months ended November. Between November and December the index rose by 2.8 per cent. This increase mainly reflected the normal winter increase in costs of electricty and higher prices for metals. The seasonally adjusted index rose by 0.5 per cent between November and December.

Monetary aggregates

Provisional information suggests that in the twelve months to December and before seasonal adjustment, M0 rose by 8.5 per cent, M3 by 20.2 per cent, M4 by 17.4 per cent and M5 by 16.5 per cent. In December M0 rose by 7.5 per cent, M3 by 1.4 per cent, M4 by 1.5 per cent and M5 by 1.3 per cent, before seasonal adjustment. After seasonal adjustment, M0 rose by 0.9 per cent, M3 by 2.3 per cent, M4 by 1.9 per cent and M5 by 1.7 per cent.

1 Selected monthly indicators

	Volume of retail sales (GB)+ (1980=100)[1]	Index of output of production industries (1985=100)	Unemployed (thousands)	Vacancies at job centres (thousands)	Average earnings - whole economy (GB) (1985=100)	Producer price index of materials and fuel (1985=100)	Retail prices index (all items) (January 1987=100) (NSA)	Tax and price index (January 1987=100) (NSA)	Sterling exchange rate index (1985=100) (NSA)	UK official reserves ($ million) (NSA)	Balance of payments: current balance (£ million)	Money stock M3 (£ million)
	FAAM	DVIM	BCJD	DPCB	DNAB	DZDQ	CHAW	DQAB	AJHV	AIPI	AIMF	AGBC
1987 May	126.9	106.3	2 890.5	231.6	115.4	94.4	101.9	99.8	91.1†	34 679	-417	165 058†
Jun	129.4*	104.6	2 857.2	233.7	115.7	96.0	101.9	99.8	90.3	34 364	-151	167 003
Jul	130.8	106.7†	2 812.6	235.3	117.0	96.9	101.8	99.7	90.5	34 915	-356	170 865
Aug	131.6	107.3	2 766.6	237.7	117.1	97.1	102.1	100.0	90.0	34 365	-791	173 108
Sep	132.0*	106.2	2 718.1	244.4	117.4	96.5	102.4	100.4	90.9	34 808	-57	174 598
Oct	133.0	108.5	2 663.9	259.9	118.8	96.5	102.9	100.9	91.4	41 399	-517	180 001
Nov	133.5	108.1	2 604.4	265.1	120.2	95.6	103.4	101.5	93.2	41 281	-650	180 517
Dec	133.4*	108.6	2 568.6	254.9	121.0	95.6	103.3	101.4	93.6	44 326	-802	184 762
1988 Jan	135.0	109.0	2 519.4	250.8	121.8	95.2	103.3	101.4	92.8	43 093	-1 020†	186 000
Feb	135.4	107.2	2 485.0	249.6	122.0	95.6	103.7	101.8	92.2	42 927	-1 163	187 844
Mar	135.4*	108.9	2 453.9	249.4	124.0	95.7	104.1	102.3	95.3	47 519	-652	192 420
Apr	136.3	109.5	2 402.9	255.9	124.4	96.8	105.8	101.4	97.2	47 857	-622	195 356
May	137.7	110.2	2 363.8	254.5	124.2	98.2	106.2	101.9	97.6	48 533	-1 089	196 258
Jun	137.0*	110.5	2 324.1	255.1	125.1	100.8	106.6	102.3	95.3	48 519	-950	201 183
Jul	140.0	110.8	2 267.3	249.7	126.9	100.9	106.7	102.4	94.7	49 826	-1 995	206 972
Aug	139.5	111.1	2 225.6	221.0	126.6	100.4	107.9	103.7	96.1	50 639	-1 165	208 866
Sep	138.4*	111.7	2 191.7	220.1	127.6	99.4	108.4	104.3	94.8	50 482	-563	214 370
Oct	141.2	111.1	2 157.9	251.2	129.5†	98.8	109.5	105.4	95.7	50 048	-2 328	215 900
Nov	140.4†	111.0	2 105.2†	245.2†	130.7	99.6†	110.0	106.0	96.6	51 040	-1 466	217 430
Dec	140.3*	..	2 039.1	238.3	..	100.1	110.3†	106.3†	97.7	51 685†	-1 257	..
Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months												
1987 May	*1.5*	*1.7*	*-3.3*	*5.4*	*2.1*	*0.7*	..	..	*5.5*	..	..	..
Jun	*2.5*	*1.4*	*-3.7*	*6.6*	*2.1*	*1.1*	*1.5*	*-0.6*	*4.3*	..	..	..
Jul	*1.1*	*0.8*	*-4.2*	*8.0*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*0.9*	*-0.5*	*2.8*	..	..	..
Aug	*2.4*	*0.7*	*-4.3*	*5.8*	*2.0*	*2.5*	*0.5*	*-0.2*	*0.2*	..	..	..
Sep	*2.1*	*1.2*	*-4.6*	*4.7*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*0.2*	*0.3*	-	..	..	..
Oct	*2.5*	*1.4*	*-4.8*	*5.9*	*1.6*	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.1*	..	..	..
Nov	*1.7*	*1.3*	*-5.3*	*8.9*	*1.9*	*-0.5*	*0.9*	*1.1*	*1.7*	..	..	..
Dec	*1.4*	*1.5*	*-5.5*	*8.7*	*2.4*	*-1.0*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*2.5*	..	..	..
1988 Jan	*1.3*	*1.1*	*-5.6*	*3.9*	*2.7*	*-1.3*	*0.8*	*1.0*	*2.7*	..	..	..
Feb	*1.3*	*0.6*	*-5.2*	*-1.8*	*2.4*	*-0.8*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*1.1*	..	..	..
Mar	*1.5*	-	*-4.8*	*-3.9*	*2.2*	*-0.4*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.8*	..	..	..
Apr	*1.3*	-	*-4.6*	*-2.1*	*2.1*	*0.6*	*1.2*	*0.4*	*1.8*	..	..	..
May	*1.4*	*1.2*	*-4.7*	*0.6*	*2.1*	*1.5*	*1.9*	*0.3*	*4.1*	..	..	..
Jun	*1.3*	*1.6*	*-4.9*	*2.1*	*1.5*	*3.2*	*2.4*	-	*3.5*	..	..	..
Jul	*1.9*	*1.8*	*-5.3*	*0.6*	*1.5*	*4.1*	*1.9*	*0.4*	*1.0*	..	..	..
Aug	*1.7*	*1.2*	*-5.6*	*-4.5*	*1.5*	*3.9*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*-1.4*	..	..	..
Sep	*1.7*	*1.0*	*-5.7*	*-9.8*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*-1.6*	..	..	..
Oct	*1.1*	*0.7*	*-5.5*	*-8.8*	*2.0*	*-0.4*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*-0.3*	..	..	..
Nov	*0.8*	*0.4*	*-5.3*	*-1.3*	*2.5*	*-1.4*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*0.3*	..	..	..
Dec	*1.0*	..	*-5.7*	*6.4*	..	*-0.7*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*1.5*	..	..	..
Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year												
1987 May	*5.5*	*3.3*	*-5.8*	*27.9*	*7.2*	*1.5*	..	..	*-5.8*	..	..	..
Jun	*6.0*	*3.7*	*-7.1*	*28.5*	*7.6*	*3.4*	..	..	*-5.9*	..	..	..
Jul	*5.7*	*3.9*	*-8.8*	*27.0*	*8.1*	*5.4*	..	..	*-4.6*	..	..	..
Aug	*6.2*	*4.0*	*-10.2*	*21.9*	*7.8*	*7.1*	..	..	*-2.7*	..	..	..
Sep	*6.5*	*3.9*	*-11.5*	*20.4*	*7.9*	*6.9*	..	..	*0.4*	..	..	..
Oct	*6.3*	*4.3*	*-12.8*	*21.8*	*7.9*	*5.6*	..	..	*4.0*	..	..	..
Nov	*5.8*	*3.9*	*-14.1*	*24.5*	*8.1*	*4.2*	..	..	*6.7*	..	..	..
Dec	*5.6*	*4.6*	*-15.2*	*24.6*	*8.4*	*3.4*	..	..	*8.9*	..	..	..
1988 Jan	*6.5*	*5.1*	*-16.4*	*22.0*	*8.6*	*2.4*	..	..	*9.1*	..	..	..
Feb	*7.1*	*4.4*	*-16.9*	*19.1*	*8.6*	*2.0*	..	..	*8.8*	..	..	..
Mar	*7.8*	*4.2*	*-17.4*	*16.8*	*8.8*	*1.7*	*3.4*	*1.4*	*7.8*	..	..	..
Apr	*6.4*	*3.3*	*-17.8*	*16.3*	*8.9*	*2.0*	*3.6*	*1.5*	*7.6*	..	..	..
May	*7.0*	*3.9*	*-18.1*	*13.7*	*8.7*	*2.8*	*3.9*	*1.8*	*7.4*	..	..	..
Jun	*6.4*	*4.4*	*-18.5*	*11.8*	*8.2*	*3.8*	*4.3*	*2.1*	*6.9*	..	..	..
Jul	*7.1*	*4.4*	*-18.8*	*8.4*	*8.0*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*2.4*	*5.8*	..	..	..
Aug	*6.3*	*4.3*	*-19.2*	*2.7*	*8.1*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*3.0*	*5.6*	..	..	..
Sep	*6.0*	*4.2*	*-19.4*	*-3.7*	*8.3*	*3.5*	*5.5*	*3.4*	*5.2*	..	..	..
Oct	*5.7*	*3.7*	*-19.3*	*-6.7*	*8.5*	*2.9*	*6.0*	*4.0*	*5.3*	..	..	..
Nov	*5.4*	*3.4*	*-19.2*	*-6.9*	*8.7*	*3.2*	*6.2*	*4.3*	*4.2*	..	..	..
Dec	*5.5*	..	*-19.6*	*-5.8*	..	*3.8*	*6.5*	*4.6*	*4.2*	..	..	..

1 The series has been revised to take account of updated seasonal adjustment factors.

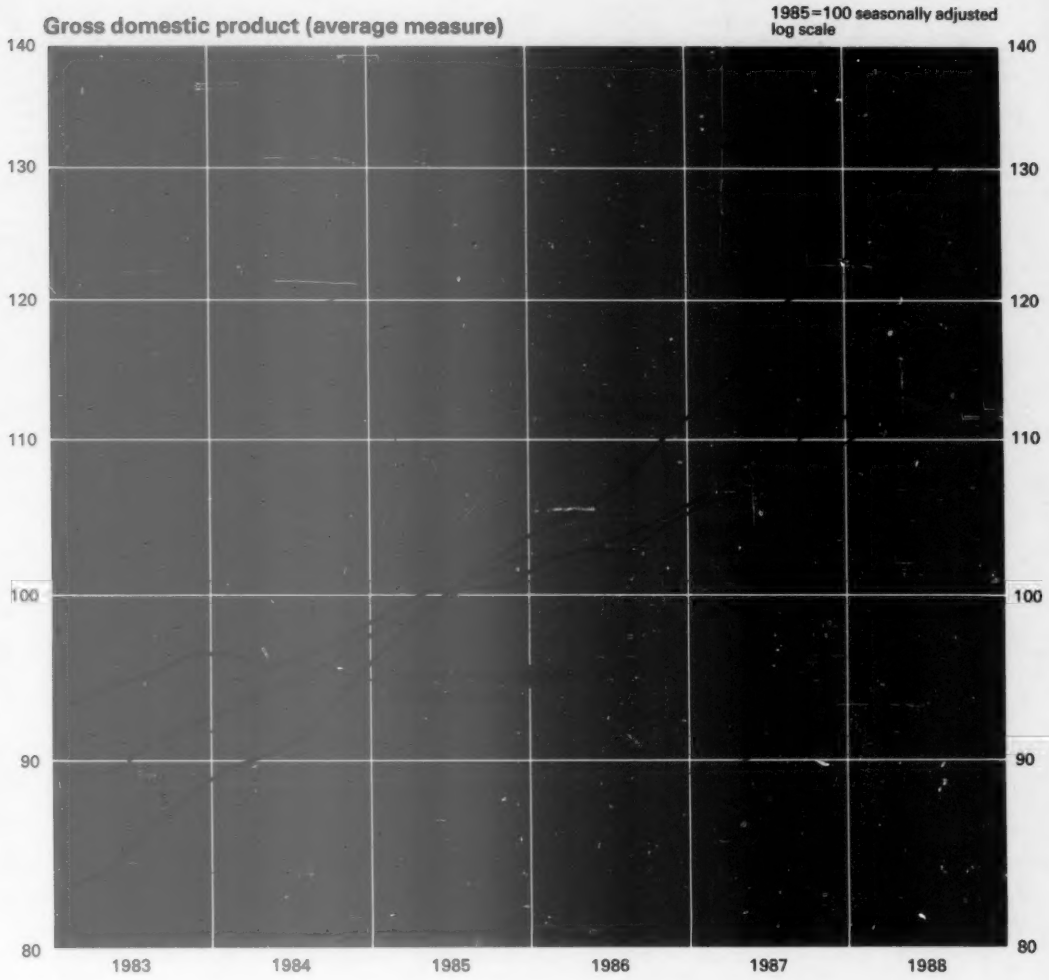
Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office; Bank of England

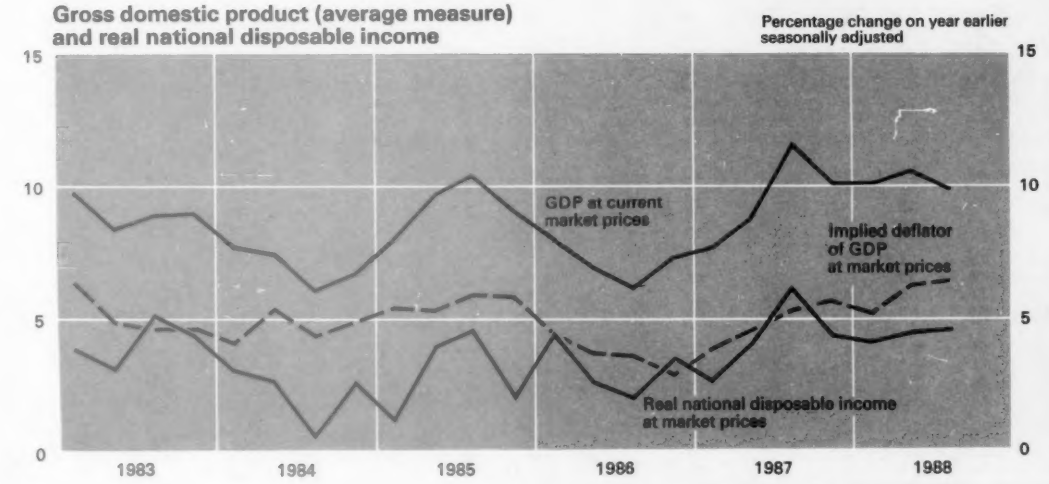
2 National accounts aggregates

	Gross domestic product									Gross national disposable income: average estimate at 1985 market prices[4]	Implied gross domestic product deflators based on expenditure data	
	At current prices				At 1985 prices							
	At market prices		At factor cost			At factor cost						
	Average estimate (£ mn)	Average estimate (1985=100)	Expenditure-based estimate (£ mn)	Income-based estimate (£ mn)	Average estimate at market prices (1985=100)	Average estimate (1985=100)	Expenditure-based estimate (1985=100)	Income-based estimate[1] (1985=100)	Output-based estimate (1985=100)		At market prices (1985=100)	At factor cost[2] (1985=100)
	CAOB	DJCL	DJAE	DJAL	FNAO	DJDD	DJDE	DIAR	DSAE	DJCR	DJDT	DJCM
1978	167 814	47.4	149 459	147 916	90.5	90.4	90.9	89.7	90.2	88.5	52.4	54.0
1979	197 415	55.7	172 108	171 696	93.0	92.8	92.8	92.3	92.9	91.5	59.9	61.0
1980	230 671	65.1	200 453	199 377	90.8	90.7	91.1	90.3	90.2	90.0	71.7	72.3
1981	253 905	71.7	218 736	217 716	89.7	89.7	90.3	89.5	89.0	89.7	79.9	79.7
1982	277 953	78.5	236 951	238 025	91.3	91.4	91.4	91.5	90.9	91.2	86.0	85.2
1983	302 948	85.5	260 027	260 925	94.6	94.7	95.0	95.0	94.0	95.0	90.4	90.0
1984	323 810†	91.4†	277 988†	278 452†	96.6	96.3	96.2	96.1	96.6	97.2	94.6†	95.0†
1985	354 257	100.0	304 208	305 262	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	379 330	107.1	322 062	324 007	103.4†	103.2†	103.1†	103.4	103.0†	103.1†	103.6	102.6
1987	415 550	117.3	351 413	354 379	108.0	107.6	107.2	107.7†	107.8	107.8	108.6	107.7
	CAOB	DJCL	DJBA	DJBE	FNAO	DJDD	DJDE	DIAR	DSAE	DJCR	DJDT	DJCM
1984 Q1	79 478†	89.7	68 521†	67 970†	96.4	96.2†	96.5	95.4†	96.5	97.2	93.1†	93.3
Q2	79 688	90.0†	68 062	68 400	96.0	95.6	95.1	95.3	96.2	96.3†	93.7	94.1†
Q3	81 224	91.7	69 140	70 124	96.4	96.1	95.5	96.5	96.4	96.3	95.1	95.2
Q4	83 420	94.2	72 265	71 958	97.6	97.4	97.8	97.0	97.3	98.8	96.5	97.2
1985 Q1	85 811	96.9	74 361	73 894	98.8	98.8	99.3	98.3	98.8	98.4	98.0	98.5
Q2	87 771	99.1	75 521	75 850	100.1†	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.0	99.0	99.1
Q3	89 651	101.2	76 667	77 135	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.7	100.5
Q4	91 024	102.8	77 659	78 383	100.6	100.6	100.2	100.8	100.6	100.9	102.2	101.9
1986 Q1	92 746	104.7	79 271	80 067	102.3	102.3	102.4†	103.1	101.4†	102.7	102.4	101.8
Q2	93 812	105.9	80 050	80 124	103.1	103.0	103.3	103.0	102.5	102.6	102.8	101.9
Q3	95 043	107.3	79 880	80 845	103.0	102.7	101.9	102.8	103.4	102.7	104.2	103.0
Q4	97 729	110.3	82 861	82 951	105.0	104.7	104.9	104.6	104.7	104.3	105.0	103.9
1987 Q1	99 849	112.7	85 189	85 383	106.1	106.0	106.4	106.3	105.3	105.4	106.2	105.3
Q2	102 021	115.2	86 350	87 337	107.1	106.8	106.3	107.1	106.9	106.8	107.5	106.8
Q3	106 066	119.8	89 477	90 405	109.2	108.7	108.2	109.0	108.9	109.1	109.7	108.7
Q4	107 614	121.5	90 397	91 254	109.5	108.9	108.0	108.6	110.0	108.8	111.0	110.1
1988 Q1	109 890	124.1	92 087	94 615	111.0	110.8	109.3	111.9	111.3	109.8	111.8	110.8
Q2	112 855	127.4	94 723	95 473	111.5	111.1	110.3	110.8	112.3	111.5	114.3	112.9
Q3	116 471[5]	131.5[5]	94 911	98 789	112.7[5]	112.4[5]	107.2	112.1[6]	113.6	114.1[5]	116.6[6]	115.5[6]
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year[3]												
1984 Q1	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.4*	*8.1*	*3.3*	*3.1*	*2.3*	*3.0*	*4.1*	*3.0*	*4.3*	*5.0*
Q2	*6.9*	*6.9*	*7.4*	*5.8*	*1.9*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*-0.4*	*3.2*	*2.8*	*4.9*	*6.2*
Q3	*6.3*	*6.3*	*5.1*	*6.5*	*1.6*	*1.1*	*-*	*1.3*	*2.1*	*0.5*	*4.6*	*5.1*
Q4	*6.6*	*6.6*	*7.7*	*6.6*	*1.7*	*1.4*	*1.8*	*0.7*	*1.8*	*2.7*	*4.8*	*5.6*
1985 Q1	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.5*	*8.7*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.9*	*3.0*	*2.4*	*1.2*	*5.3*	*5.5*
Q2	*10.1*	*10.1*	*11.0*	*10.9*	*4.2*	*4.9*	*5.4*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*3.9*	*5.7*	*5.3*
Q3	*10.4*	*10.4*	*10.9*	*10.0*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*5.0*	*4.2*	*3.9*	*4.6*	*5.9*	*5.6*
Q4	*9.1*	*9.1*	*7.5*	*8.9*	*3.1*	*3.3*	*2.5*	*3.9*	*3.4*	*2.0*	*5.8*	*4.8*
1986 Q1	*8.1*	*8.1*	*6.6*	*8.4*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.1*	*4.8*	*2.5*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*3.4*
Q2	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.0*	*5.6*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*3.1*	*2.7*	*2.0*	*2.6*	*3.8*	*2.8*
Q3	*6.0*	*6.0*	*4.2*	*4.8*	*2.6*	*2.3*	*1.7*	*2.3*	*3.3*	*2.0*	*3.4*	*2.5*
Q4	*7.4*	*7.4*	*6.7*	*5.8*	*4.4*	*4.2*	*4.6*	*3.8*	*4.1*	*3.4*	*2.8*	*2.0*
1987 Q1	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.5*	*6.6*	*3.8*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*3.1*	*3.9*	*2.6*	*3.8*	*3.4*
Q2	*8.8*	*8.8*	*7.9*	*9.0*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*2.9*	*4.0*	*4.3*	*4.1*	*4.6*	*4.8*
Q3	*11.6*	*11.6*	*12.0*	*11.8*	*6.0*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*5.3*	*6.2*	*5.3*	*5.5*
Q4	*10.1*	*10.1*	*9.1*	*10.0*	*4.2*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*3.8*	*5.1*	*4.3*	*5.7*	*6.0*
1988 Q1	*10.1*	*10.1*	*8.1*	*10.8*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*2.7*	*5.3*	*5.7*	*4.1*	*5.2*	*5.2*
Q2	*10.6*	*10.6*	*9.7*	*9.3*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.7*	*3.4*	*5.0*	*4.4*	*6.3*	*5.7*
Q3	*9.8*	*9.8*	*6.1*	*9.3*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*-1.0*	*2.9*	*4.3*	*4.6*	*6.4*	*6.2*

1 Income data deflated by the implied GDP deflator at factor cost based on expenditure data.
2 Also known as the Index of total home costs.
3 These estimates of change are based in some cases on less rounded figures than in the table.
4 Also known as Real national disposable income (RNDI).
5 Average estimates in the third quarter of 1988 have been derived from income and output estimates only.
6 The deflators for the third quarter of 1988 are derived from the average estimates rather than the expenditure estimates.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Gross domestic product (average measure)
1985=100 seasonally adjusted
log scale
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


Gross domestic product (average measure)
and real national disposable income
Percentage change on year earlier
seasonally adjusted
15
10
5
0
GDP at current
market prices
Implied deflator
of GDP
at market prices
Real national disposable income
at market prices
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

3 Expenditure on the gross domestic product[1]

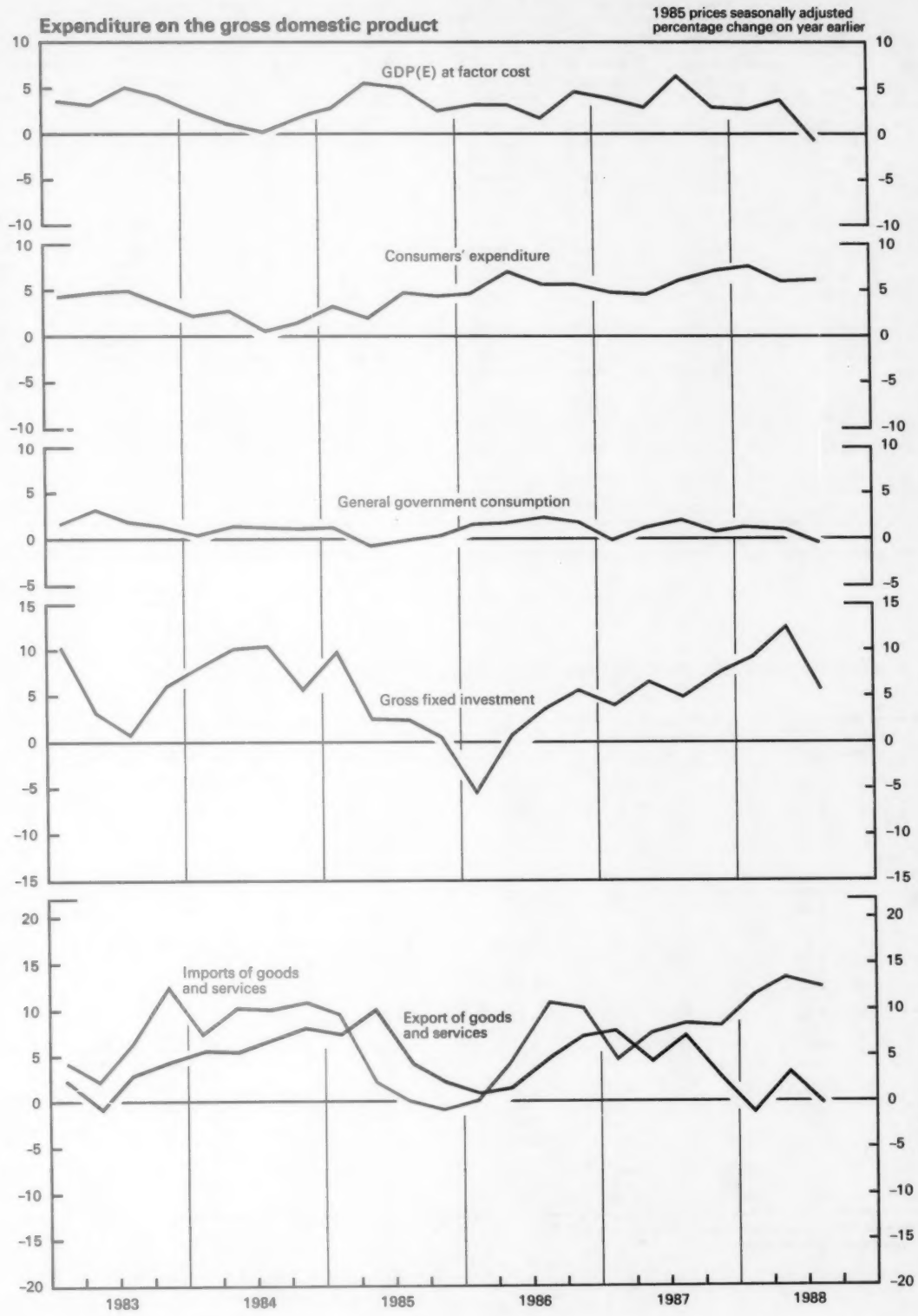
£ million, 1985 prices

	At market prices													
	Final expenditure on goods and services													
		General government final consumption												
	Consumers' expenditure	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	Exports of goods and services	Total	*less* Imports of goods and services	Gross domestic product (expenditure based)	*less* Factor cost adjustment	Gross domestic product (expenditure based) at factor cost	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment)	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at factor cost[2]
	CCBH	DJDK	DJDL	DJCZ	DFDM	DHBK	DJCV	DJDA	DJCY	DJCX	DJCU	DJCW	GIXS	CAOP
1978	185 950	41 880	26 577	68 466	54 914	2 882	85 554	398 336	76 582	321 692	45 203	276 531	-1 155	275 376
1979	193 794	42 519	27 410	69 943	56 450	3 325	88 789	412 902	84 019	328 864	46 610	282 322	459	282 782
1980	193 806	43 775	27 272	71 050	53 416	-3 357	88 963	403 713	81 185	322 501	45 305	277 238	-744	276 495
1981	193 832	44 195	27 074	71 269	48 298	-3 191	88 205	397 812	78 922	318 852	44 246	274 614	-1 164	273 450
1982	195 561	44 509	27 318	71 826	50 915	-1 289	89 000	405 733	82 847	322 870	44 895	277 989	406	278 397
1983	204 318	45 370	27 912	73 282	53 476	1 306	91 092	423 474	88 119	335 355	46 390	288 965	-300	288 665
1984	207 927	45 832	28 142	73 974	58 075	1 072	97 066	438 114	96 674	341 440	48 717	292 723	816†	293 539†
1985	215 267	45 976	28 019	73 995	60 283	569	102 782	452 896	99 166	353 730	49 522	304 208	527	304 735
1986	227 663†	46 890†	28 495	75 385†	60 798†	619†	106 633†	471 098†	105 601†	365 497†	51 748†	313 749†	678	314 427
1987	240 504	46 183	29 877	76 060	64 243	943	112 432	494 182	113 314	380 868	54 702	326 166	1 677	327 843
	CAAB	DIAV	DIAW	DIAT	DECU	DGBA	DJDG	DIAU	DJDJ	DJDI	DIAS	DJDH	GIXS	CAOP
1983 Q2	50 761	11 393	6 977	18 370	13 072	236	22 369	104 808	21 728	83 080	11 551	71 529	376	71 905
Q3	51 586	11 315	6 925	18 240	13 179	585	22 710	106 300	22 165	84 135	11 563	72 572	-98	72 474
Q4	51 636	11 350	7 049	18 399	13 929	284	23 437	107 685	22 856	84 829	11 756	73 073	120	73 193
1984 Q1	51 512	11 229	7 103	18 332	14 406	341†	23 829	108 420†	22 925	85 495†	12 070	73 425†	-117†	73 308†
Q2	52 159	11 580	7 028	18 608	14 404	-184	23 596	108 583	23 979	84 604	12 270	72 334	460	72 794
Q3	51 778	11 412	7 036	18 448	14 570	89	24 281	109 166	24 433	84 733	12 137	72 596	651	73 247
Q4	52 478	11 611	6 975	18 586	14 695	826	25 360	111 945	25 337	86 608	12 240	74 368	-178	74 190
1985 Q1	53 173	11 552	6 978	18 530	15 832	-194	25 562	112 903	25 133	87 770	12 252	75 518	-243	75 275
Q2	53 159	11 396	7 041	18 437	14 756	603	25 997	112 952	24 484	88 468	12 257	76 211	168	76 379
Q3	54 246	11 467	6 942	18 409	14 917	318	25 312	113 202	24 436	88 766	12 518	76 248	221	76 469
Q4	54 689	11 561	7 058	18 619	14 778	-158	25 911	113 839	25 113	88 726	12 495	76 231	381	76 612
1986 Q1	55 743†	11 730†	7 112	18 842†	14 901†	367	25 844†	115 697	25 150†	90 547	12 660†	77 887	44	77 931
Q2	56 862	11 776	6 984	18 760	14 843	193	26 444	117 102	25 687	91 415	12 854	78 561	-127	78 434
Q3	57 280	11 655	7 156	18 811	15 467	-458	26 524	117 624	27 095	90 529	12 997	77 532	734	78 266
Q4	57 778	11 729	7 243	18 972	15 587	517	27 821	120 675	27 669	93 006	13 237	79 769	27	79 796
1987 Q1	58 407	11 395	7 413	18 808	15 497	-119	27 868	120 461	26 300	94 161	13 242	80 919	-167	80 752
Q2	59 477	11 466	7 511	18 977	15 800	161	27 574	121 989	27 621	94 368	13 526	80 842	508	81 350
Q3	60 730	11 708	7 463	19 171	16 226	1 135	28 402	125 664	29 439	96 225	13 920	82 305	506	82 811
Q4	61 890	11 614	7 490	19 104	16 720	-234	28 588	126 068	29 954	96 114	14 014	82 100	830	82 930
1988 Q1	62 831	11 451	7 561	19 012	16 900	75	27 605	126 423	29 408	97 015	13 875	83 140	1 308	84 448
Q2	62 973	11 675	7 496	19 171	17 810	799	28 492	129 245	31 306	97 939	14 071	83 868	774	84 642
Q3	64 345	11 643	7 427†	19 070	17 141	-112	28 340	128 784	33 077	95 707	14 205	81 502	4 143	85 645
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
1983 Q2	*4.8*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.2*	..	*-0.6*	*2.9*	*2.3*	*3.1*	*3.6*	*3.0*	..	*3.2*
Q3	*5.0*	*2.3*	*1.5*	*1.9*	*0.8*	..	*3.0*	*5.2*	*6.7*	*4.8*	*3.1*	*5.1*	..	*4.1*
Q4	*3.7*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*6.2*	..	*4.5*	*5.6*	*12.5*	*3.9*	*3.2*	*4.0*	..	*4.2*
1984 Q1	*2.3*	*-0.7*	*2.0*	*0.3*	*8.3*	..	*5.6*	*3.6*	*7.3*	*2.6*	*4.8*	*2.3*	..	*3.1*
Q2	*2.8*	*1.6*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*10.2*	..	*5.5*	*3.6*	*10.4*	*1.8*	*6.2*	*1.1*	..	*1.2*
Q3	*0.4*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*1.1*	*10.6*	..	*6.9*	*2.7*	*10.2*	*0.7*	*5.0*	-	..	*1.1*
Q4	*1.6*	*2.3*	*-1.0*	*1.0*	*5.5*	..	*8.2*	*4.0*	*10.9*	*2.1*	*4.1*	*1.8*	..	*1.4*
1985 Q1	*3.2*	*2.9*	*-1.8*	*1.1*	*9.9*	..	*7.3*	*4.1*	*9.6*	*2.7*	*1.5*	*2.9*	..	*2.7*
Q2	*1.9*	*-1.6*	*0.2*	*-0.9*	*2.4*	..	*10.2*	*4.0*	*2.1*	*4.6*	*-0.1*	*5.4*	..	*4.9*
Q3	*4.8*	*0.5*	*-1.3*	*-0.2*	*2.4*	..	*4.2*	*3.7*	-	*4.8*	*3.1*	*5.0*	..	*4.4*
Q4	*4.2*	*-0.4*	*1.2*	*0.2*	*0.6*	..	*2.2*	*1.7*	*-0.9*	*2.4*	*2.1*	*2.5*	..	*3.3*
1986 Q1	*4.8*	*1.5*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*-5.9*	..	*1.1*	*2.5*	*0.1*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.1*	..	*3.5*
Q2	*7.0*	*3.3*	*-0.8*	*1.8*	*0.6*	..	*1.7*	*3.7*	*4.9*	*3.3*	*4.9*	*3.1*	..	*2.7*
Q3	*5.6*	*1.6*	*3.1*	*2.2*	*3.7*	..	*4.8*	*3.9*	*10.9*	*2.0*	*3.8*	*1.7*	..	*2.3*
Q4	*5.6*	*1.5*	*2.6*	*1.9*	*5.5*	..	*7.4*	*6.0*	*10.2*	*4.8*	*5.9*	*4.6*	..	*4.2*
1987 Q1	*4.8*	*-2.9*	*4.2*	*-0.2*	*4.0*	..	*7.8*	*4.1*	*4.8*	*4.0*	*4.6*	*3.9*	..	*3.6*
Q2	*4.6*	*-2.6*	*7.5*	*1.2*	*6.4*	..	*4.3*	*4.2*	*7.5*	*3.2*	*5.2*	*2.9*	..	*3.7*
Q3	*6.0*	*0.5*	*4.3*	*1.9*	*4.9*	..	*7.1*	*6.8*	*8.7*	*6.3*	*7.1*	*6.2*	..	*5.8*
Q4	*7.1*	*-1.0*	*3.4*	*0.7*	*7.3*	..	*2.8*	*4.5*	*8.3*	*3.3*	*5.9*	*2.9*	..	*3.9*
1988 Q1	*7.6*	*0.5*	*2.0*	*1.1*	*9.1*	..	*-0.9*	*4.9*	*11.8*	*3.0*	*4.8*	*2.7*	..	*4.6*
Q2	*5.9*	*1.8*	*-0.2*	*1.0*	*12.7*	..	*3.3*	*5.9*	*13.3*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*3.7*	..	*4.0*
Q3	*6.0*	*-0.6*	*-0.5*	*-0.5*	*5.6*	..	*-0.2*	*2.5*	*12.4*	*-0.5*	*2.0*	*-1.0*	..	*3.4*

1 For years up to and including 1982, totals differ from the sum of the components because of the method used to rebase on 1985 prices.

2 Average estimates are made in seasonally adjusted form only. No equivalent unadjusted estimates exist.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Expenditure on the gross domestic product
1985 prices seasonally adjusted
percentage change on year earlier
GDP(E) at factor cost
Consumers' expenditure
General government consumption
Gross fixed investment
Imports of goods and services
Export of goods and services
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

4 Personal disposable income and consumption

	£ million, current prices					£ million, 1985 prices		
	Personal income before tax							
	Total[1]	of which: Wages, salaries and forces' pay	Total personal disposable income[2]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal saving ratio[3] (percentage)+	Real personal disposable income[4] +	Real consumers' expenditure	Real personal disposable income at 1985 prices (1985=100)
	AIIQ	AIJB	AIIW	AIIX	AIIZ	CFAH	CAAB	CFAF
1984	279 352†	155 117†	220 950†	197 494	*10.6*†	232 622†	207 927	97.7†
1985	301 527	168 568	238 112	215 267	*9.6*	238 112	215 267	100.0
1986	324 979	182 621	256 072	237 644†	*7.2*	245 317	227 663†	103.0
1987	348 494	198 161	274 318	260 690	*5.0*	253 077	240 504	106.3
1984 Q4	72 076†	40 205†	57 120†	50 772	*11.1*†	59 042†	52 478	99.2†
1985 Q1	73 266	40 855	57 930	52 312	*9.7*	58 881	53 173	98.9
Q2	74 683	41 652	59 029	52 881	*10.4*	59 337	53 159	99.7
Q3	76 144	42 689	59 916	54 497	*9.0*	59 638	54 248	100.2
Q4	77 434	43 372	61 237	55 577	*9.2*	60 256	54 689	101.2
1986 Q1	79 157	44 362	62 222	57 364†	*7.8*	60 460	55 743†	101.6
Q2	80 704	45 299	63 674	58 912	*7.5*	61 455	56 862	103.2
Q3	81 609	46 017	64 468	60 091	*6.8*	61 449	57 280	103.2
Q4	83 509	46 943	65 708	61 277	*6.7*	61 953	57 778	104.1
1987 Q1	85 217	47 643	67 377	62 645	*7.0*	62 810	58 407	105.5
Q2	86 057	48 924	67 661	63 845	*5.6*	63 023	59 477	105.9
Q3	87 322	50 050	68 522	66 050	*3.6*	62 994	60 730	105.8
Q4	89 898	51 544	70 758	68 150	*3.7*	64 250	61 890	107.9
1988 Q1	92 622	52 790	72 865	69 884	*4.1*	65 511	62 831	110.1
Q2	92 813	53 736	72 743	71 207	*2.1*	64 331	62 973	108.1
Q3	94 851	54 978	74 773	73 832	*1.3*	65 165	64 345	109.5

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
2 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.
3 Personal savings as a percentage of personal disposable income.
4 Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1985 = 100).

Source: Central Statistical Office

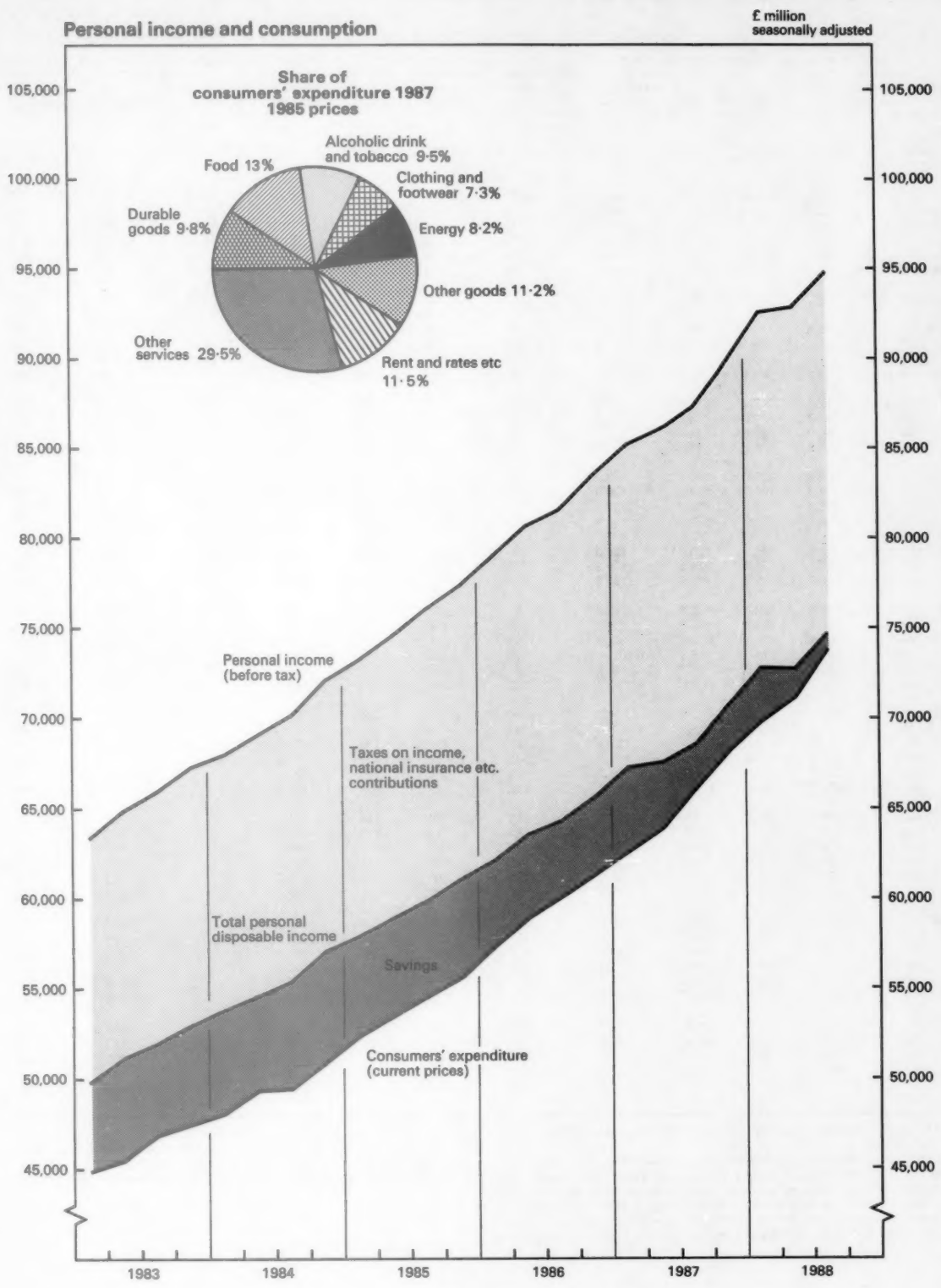
5 Real consumers' expenditure - component categories

£ million, 1985 prices

	Durable goods	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges	Other services[1]	Total
	CCBW	CCCA	FCCD	FCCE	CCCG	CCCM	CCCN	CCCJ	CAAB
1984	19 442	29 662	22 564	13 854	17 796	22 102	26 590	55 917	207 927
1985	20 370	30 064	22 657	14 812	18 629	23 233	26 922	58 580	215 267
1986	22 147	31 225	22 512	16 319	19 360	24 800	27 269	64 031	227 663
1987	23 682	31 330	22 790	17 477	19 652	26 966	27 633	70 974	240 504
1984 Q2	4 989	7 463	5 619	3 428	4 430	5 545	6 637	14 048	52 159
Q3	4 662	7 289	5 625	3 513	4 410	5 566	6 657	14 056	51 778
Q4	4 970	7 377	5 619	3 571	4 479	5 639	6 678	14 145	52 478
1985 Q1	5 012	7 422	5 667	3 646	4 573	5 679	6 699	14 475	53 173
Q2	4 993	7 498	5 639	3 709	4 626	5 761	6 720	14 213	53 159
Q3	5 210	7 581	5 646	3 732	4 724	5 857	6 740	14 756	54 246
Q4	5 155	7 563	5 705	3 725	4 706	5 936	6 763	15 136	54 689
1986 Q1	5 268	7 756	5 595	3 978	4 829	5 973	6 784	15 560	55 743
Q2	5 573	7 831	5 647	4 046	4 884	6 111	6 806	15 964	56 862
Q3	5 669	7 845	5 626	4 125	4 860	6 293	6 828	16 034	57 280
Q4	5 637	7 793	5 644	4 170	4 787	6 423	6 851	16 473	57 778
1987 Q1	5 641	7 674	5 610	4 174	4 878	6 484	6 874	17 072	58 407
Q2	5 834	7 779	5 706	4 324	4 804	6 678	6 896	17 456	59 477
Q3	6 087	7 952	5 723	4 444	4 891	6 854	6 920	17 859	60 730
Q4	6 120	7 925	5 751	4 535	5 079	6 950	6 943	18 587	61 890
1988 Q1	6 350	8 049	5 806	4 503	4 948	7 143	6 966	19 066	62 831
Q2	6 429	7 851	5 822	4 521	4 943	7 187	6 989	19 231	62 973
Q3	6 947	7 822	5 876	4 634	5 129	7 366	7 012	19 559	64 345

1 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc. and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Personal income and consumption
£ million
seasonally adjusted
Share of
consumers' expenditure 1987
1985 prices
Alcoholic drink
and tobacco 9·5%
Food 13%
Clothing and
footwear 7·3%
Durable
goods 9·8%
Energy 8·2%
Other goods 11·2%
Other
services 29·5%
Rent and rates etc
11·5%
105,000
100,000
95,000
90,000
85,000
80,000
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
55,000
50,000
45,000
Personal income
(before tax)
Taxes on income,
national insurance etc.
contributions
Total personal
disposable income
Savings
Consumers' expenditure
(current prices)
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

6 Retail sales, new registrations of cars and credit business (Great Britain)

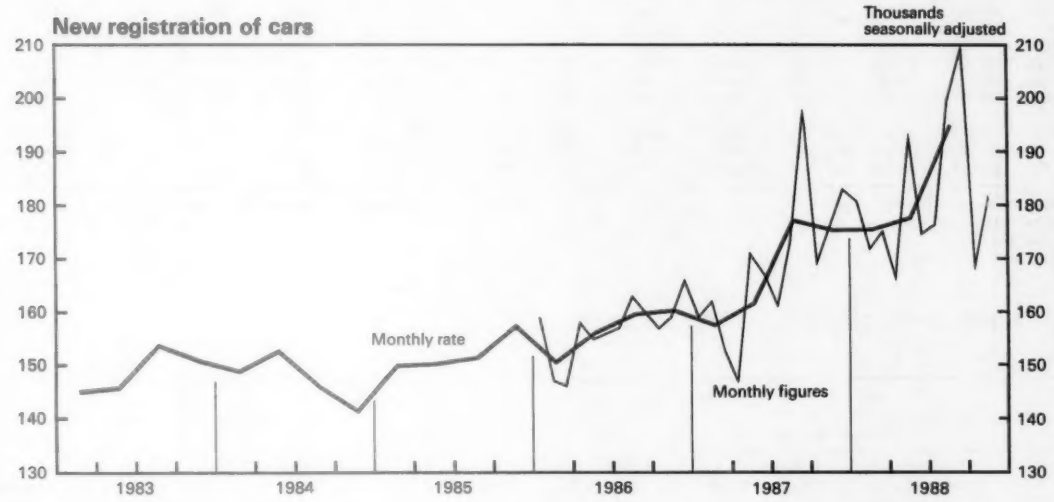
	Value of retail sales per week: total (average 1980=100)[1]	Volume of retail sales per week (average 1980=100)[1]						New registrations of cars+ (monthly average, thousands)	Consumer credit: change in total outstanding (£ million)	Credit business: changes in amounts outstanding[2] (£ million)	
		Total	Food retailers	Mixed retail businesses	Clothing and footwear retailers	Household goods retailers	Other non-food retailers			Agreements with consumers	Agreements with businesses
Sales in 1980 £ million	*58 377*	*58 377*	*22 859*	*10 945*	*5 413*	*9 234*	*9 926*				
	FAAL	FAAM	FAAN	FAAO	FAAP	FAAQ	FAAR	DKBY	AIKM	FSBN	FSBO
1983	127.9	107.4	105.0	108.3	110	118	100	149.1	3 280	1 620	805
1984	138.2	111.3	106.9	111.2	119	126	103	147.3	3 094	1 551	748
1985	150.4	116.4	110.8	116.7	128	135	105	152.3	3 805	2 309	442
1986	162.9	122.6	114.4	123.6	137	150	107	156.8	4 500	2 385	822
1987	176.4	129.8	118.8	131.1	148	162	113	168.2	5 973	3 865	1 221
1984 Q4	142.7	113.5	108.0	113.4	124	131	104	141.4	765	355	198
1985 Q1	145.6	114.4	109.1	115.1	125	132	104	150.2	932	461	185
Q2	149.4	116.1	110.5	117.5	128	134	105	150.2	887	496	113
Q3	152.4	117.3	111.8	117.7	128	137	105	151.3	1 032	656	157
Q4	153.9	117.6	111.7	116.7	130	139	105	157.4	954	696	-13
1986 Q1	157.2	119.4	113.4	119.9	132	141	105	150.5	1 035	784	308
Q2	161.2	121.6	113.8	121.8	137	149	106	156.4	1 105	330	82
Q3	164.8	123.6	114.4	125.5	138	153	108	160.0	1 431	770	223
Q4	168.9	126.2	116.3	127.5	140	159	110	160.4	929	501	209
1987 Q1	169.4	125.5	116.7	127.2	141	154	109	157.9	1 182	977	105
Q2	174.3	128.8	118.0	129.3	147	162	113	161.8	1 606	1 068	393
Q3	178.7	131.5	119.7	132.5	150	166	115	177.5	1 517	874	396
Q4	183.1	133.3	120.9	135.5	153	168	117	175.8	1 668	948	327
1988 Q1	187.0	135.3	123.0	136.3	154	173	118	176.0	1 450	1 035	327
Q2	191.1	137.0	124.5	136.2	155	176	121	178.0	1 631	1 084	426
Q3	195.8	139.2	125.5	138.8	158	182	121	195.2	2 170†	1 137	556
1986 Jul	162.9	122.4	113.8	122.9	134	151	108	157.1	..	195	93
Aug	164.7	123.4	114.1	126.3	138	152	107	163.0	..	247	48
Sep	166.4*	124.6*	115.0*	127.0*	141*	154*	108*	159.9	..	328	82
Oct	167.1	125.0	116.1	126.1	139	155	109	156.8	..	200	172
Nov	169.9	127.0	116.7	130.0	140	159	111	158.9	..	124	-32
Dec	169.5*	126.6*	116.2*	126.7*	142*	162*	110*	165.6	..	177	89
1987 Jan	167.0	123.6	117.5	124.9	140	145	107	158.5	..	299	24
Feb	171.2	126.9	116.4	128.8	142	159	111	161.8	..	315	45
Mar	170.0*	126.0*	116.2*	127.8*	140*	157*	110*	153.3	..	363	36
Apr	175.8	129.8	118.9	131.9	152	159	113	147.3	..	398	107
May	171.7	126.9	117.1	126.7	142	160	111	171.3	..	333	136
Jun	175.1*	129.4*	117.9*	129.4*	146*	165*	113*	166.8	..	337	150
Jul	177.4	130.8	118.8	133.6	151	164	114	161.4	..	277	98
Aug	178.6	131.6	119.7	131.5	151	167	115	173.1	..	250	173
Sep	179.8*	132.0*	120.4*	132.5*	149*	168*	116*	198.0	..	347	125
Oct	181.9	133.0	120.8	136.5	155	166	114	168.8	..	340	26
Nov	183.4	133.5	120.4	137.3	153	168	117	175.9	..	357	217
Dec	183.8*	133.4*	121.2*	133.3*	152*	169*	118*	182.6	..	249	84
1988 Jan	186.3	135.0	122.9	136.7	152	170	119	181.0	..	288	60
Feb	187.1	135.4	122.9	135.6	157	172	118	171.7	..	321	128
Mar	187.5*	135.4*	123.1*	136.6*	153*	175*	116*	175.2	..	426	139
Apr	189.5	136.3	124.3	135.4	152	174	121	166.1	..	281	132
May	191.9	137.7	124.6	135.7	157	178	122	193.4	..	365	152
Jun	191.7*	137.0*	124.6*	137.2*	155*	175*	120*	174.5	..	438	142
Jul	195.9	140.0	125.3	138.9	158	188	121	176.2	..	298	220
Aug	196.2	139.5	125.8	139.6	156	182	122	199.8	..	518	218
Sep	195.4*	138.4*	125.4*	137.9*	160*	178*	120*	209.6	..	321	118
Oct	200.2	141.2	126.9	142.0	159	184	123	168.4	..	82†	177
Nov	199.8†	140.4†	125.5†	141.8†	159†	182†	125†	182.2	..	402	403†
Dec	..	140.3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

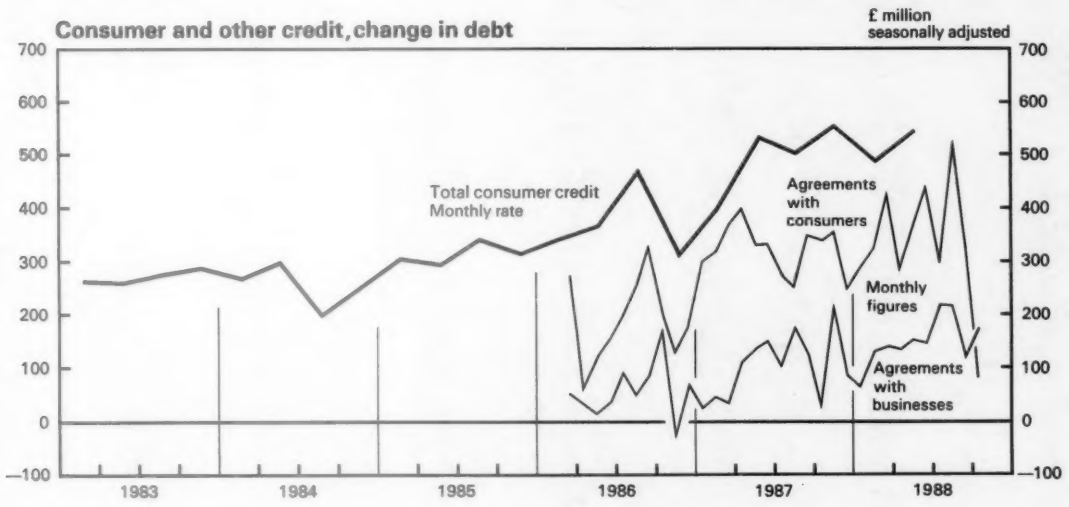
1 The series has been revised to take account of updated seasonal adjustment factors.

2 Changes in amounts outstanding to finance houses, other specialist credit grantors, selected kinds of retailers and on bank credit cards. Unsecured loans by building societies permitted under the terms of the *Building Societies Act 1986* are included from the beginning of 1987. Loans by retailers, building societies and on bank credit cards are all treated as consumer agreements. There is a break at the end of 1965. Before this, loans on bank credit cards and agreements block discounted with finance houses and other specialist credit grantors were excluded. Loans to consumers by finance houses and other specialist credit grantors covered agreements regulated under the *Consumer Credit Act 1974* and loans to business covered other agreements.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Transport

Volume of total retail sales
Weekly average 1980=100
seasonally adjusted
145
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
Monthly figures
Monthly rate
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


New registration of cars
Thousands
seasonally adjusted
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
Monthly rate
Monthly figures
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


Consumer and other credit, change in debt
£ million
seasonally adjusted
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
—100
Total consumer credit
Monthly rate
Agreements
with
consumers
Monthly
figures
Agreements
with
businesses
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

7 Gross domestic product and shares of income and expenditure

	Gross domestic product at current factor cost		Total final expenditure (current market prices)	Percentage share of total final expenditure						Percentage share of gross domestic product (income-based)				
						Gross fixed investment					Gross trading profits[1]			
	Expenditure-based (£ mn)	Income-based (£ mn)		Consumers' expenditure	General government consumption	General government	Public corporations	Private sector	Exports	Income from employment	Companies	Other[2]	Income from self-employment[1]	Other income[3]
	DJBA	DJBE	DIAB	FBBD	FBBE	FBBF	FBBG	FBBH	FBBI	FBBJ	FBBK	FBBL	FBBM	FBBN
1983	260 027	260 925	381 113	48.5†	17.3†	1.5†	2.1†	9.2†	21.1†	65.0†	13.9†	3.8†	9.2†	8.1†
1984	277 988†	278 452†	416 023†	47.5	16.8	1.5	1.8	9.9	22.2	64.6	14.8	2.9	9.6	8.1
1985	304 208	305 262	452 896	47.5	16.3	1.5	1.3	10.6	22.7	63.8	16.8	2.4	9.1	8.0
1986	322 062	324 007	480 216	49.5	16.6	1.5	1.1	10.6	20.5	64.7	15.4	2.5	9.3	8.1
1987	351 413	354 379	525 788	49.6	16.3	1.3	0.9	11.3	20.5	63.8	17.3	1.9	9.2	7.9
													FBBO	
1984 Q4	72 265†	71 958†	109 041†	46.5†	16.6†	1.5†	1.6†	10.0†	22.9†	64.6†	15.5†	2.3†	17.6†	
1985 Q1	74 361	73 894	112 393	46.5	16.3	1.3	1.4	11.2	23.3	63.9	16.9	1.7	17.3	
Q2	75 521	75 850	112 598	46.9	16.2	1.5	1.3	10.2	23.5	63.5	17.1	2.4	17.1	
Q3	76 667	77 135	113 203	48.2	16.3	1.5	1.2	10.5	22.0	63.9	16.3	2.9	17.0	
Q4	77 659	78 383	114 702	48.4	16.5	1.5	1.1	10.5	22.0	63.7	17.0	2.4	17.0	
1986 Q1	79 271	80 087	117 212	48.9	16.7	1.5	1.2	10.4	21.0	63.7	16.5	2.6	17.2	
Q2	80 050	80 124	118 379	49.8	16.6	1.5	1.2	10.4	20.3	64.9	15.0	2.7	17.4	
Q3	79 880	80 845	119 875	50.1	16.7	1.4	1.1	11.0	20.0	65.3	14.8	2.3	17.7	
Q4	82 861	82 951	124 750	49.1	16.4	1.4	1.1	10.7	20.8	64.8	15.3	2.4	17.5	
1987 Q1	85 189	85 383	126 139	49.7	16.4	1.4	1.0	10.7	20.8	63.8	17.0	1.8	17.3	
Q2	86 350	87 337	128 804	49.6	16.4	1.3	0.7	11.4	20.5	63.9	17.2	1.7	17.1	
Q3	89 477	90 405	134 756	49.0	16.2	1.2	0.9	11.4	20.5	63.1	18.2	1.8	16.9	
Q4	90 397	91 254	136 089	50.1	16.3	1.3	0.9	11.7	20.0	64.3	16.9	1.8	17.0	
1988 Q1	92 087	94 615	137 409	50.9	16.1	1.3	0.8	12.0	18.8	63.5	18.0	1.7	16.9	
Q2	94 723	95 473	142 624	49.9	15.9	1.1	0.8	12.6	19.1	64.0	17.1	1.9	17.0	
Q3	94 911	98 789	145 196	50.8	15.7	1.1	0.8	12.3	19.4	63.2	18.2	1.9	16.8	

1 After providing for stock appreciation.
2 Gross trading surplus of public corporations and general government enterprises.
3 Rent income, and imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital.
Source: Central Statistical Office

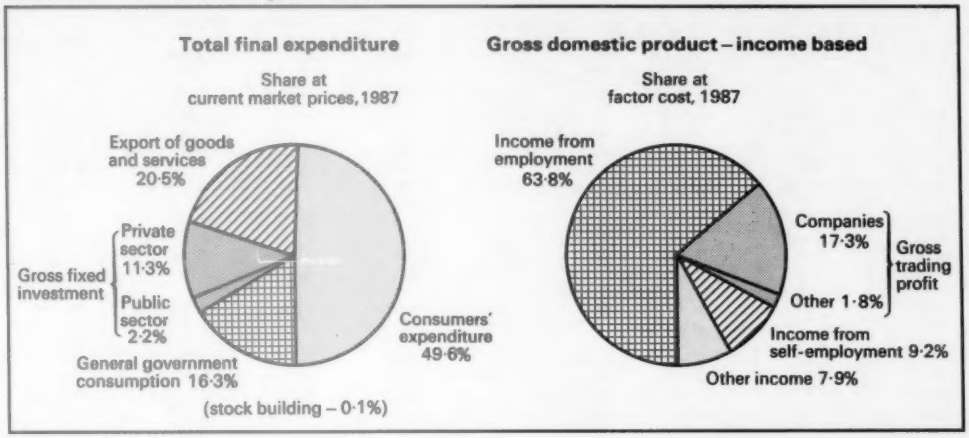
8 Income, product and spending per capita

£

	At current prices				At 1985 prices		
	Average estimate						
	Gross national product at factor cost	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income	Gross domestic product at factor cost (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
	CAQA	CAQB	FBCC	FBCD	CAQC	FBCF	FBCH
1983	4 660†	4 609†	3 276†	3 658†	5 122†	3 626†	4 049†
1984	5 021	4 942	3 497	3 913	5 199	3 683	4 120
1985	5 431	5 382	3 802	4 206	5 383	3 802	4 206
1986	5 775	5 686	4 186	4 510	5 538	4 011	4 321
1987	6 300	6 205	4 579	4 819	5 759	4 224	4 445
	CAQA	CAQB	FBCC	FBCD	CAQC	FBCF	CAIU
1984 Q4	1 307†	1 277†	898†	1 011†	1 313†	929†	1 045†
1985 Q1	1 327	1 311	925	1 024	1 331	940	1 041
Q2	1 350	1 338	934	1 043	1 349	939	1 048
Q3	1 369	1 355	962	1 058	1 351	958	1 053
Q4	1 385	1 378	981	1 081	1 352	965	1 063
1986 Q1	1 417	1 399	1 012	1 097	1 374	983	1 068
Q2	1 430	1 408	1 038	1 122	1 382	1 002	1 083
Q3	1 445	1 420	1 058	1 135	1 378	1 009	1 082
Q4	1 483	1 459	1 078	1 156	1 404	1 017	1 090
1987 Q1	1 522	1 495	1 101	1 185	1 420	1 027	1 104
Q2	1 550	1 526	1 122	1 189	1 429	1 045	1 107
Q3	1 605	1 581	1 160	1 203	1 454	1 066	1 106
Q4	1 623	1 603	1 196	1 242	1 456	1 086	1 128
1988 Q1	1 663	1 642	1 227	1 279	1 482	1 103	1 150
Q2	1 706	1 678	1 250	1 276	1 485	1 105	1 129
Q3	1 757	1 735	1 295	1 311	1 502	1 129	1 143

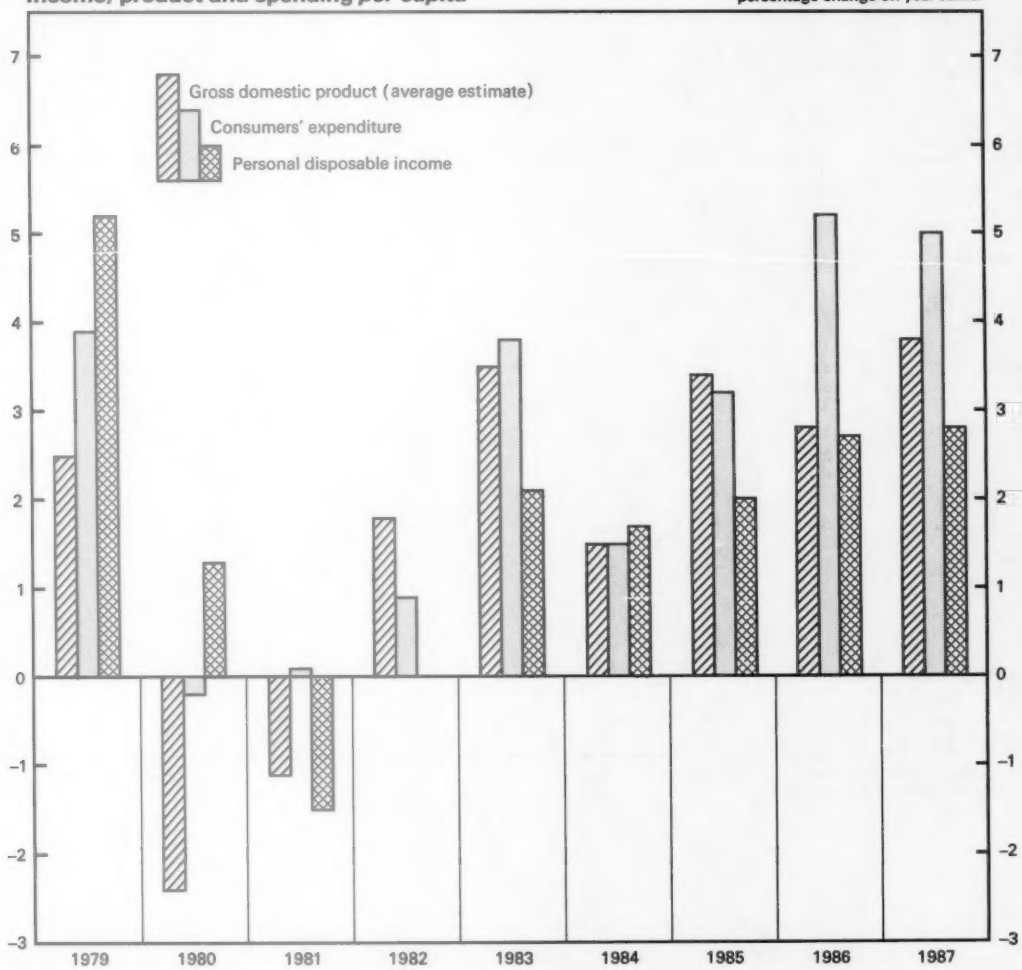
Source: Central Statistical Office

Shares of income and expenditure



Income, product and spending *per capita*

1985 prices
percentage change on year earlier



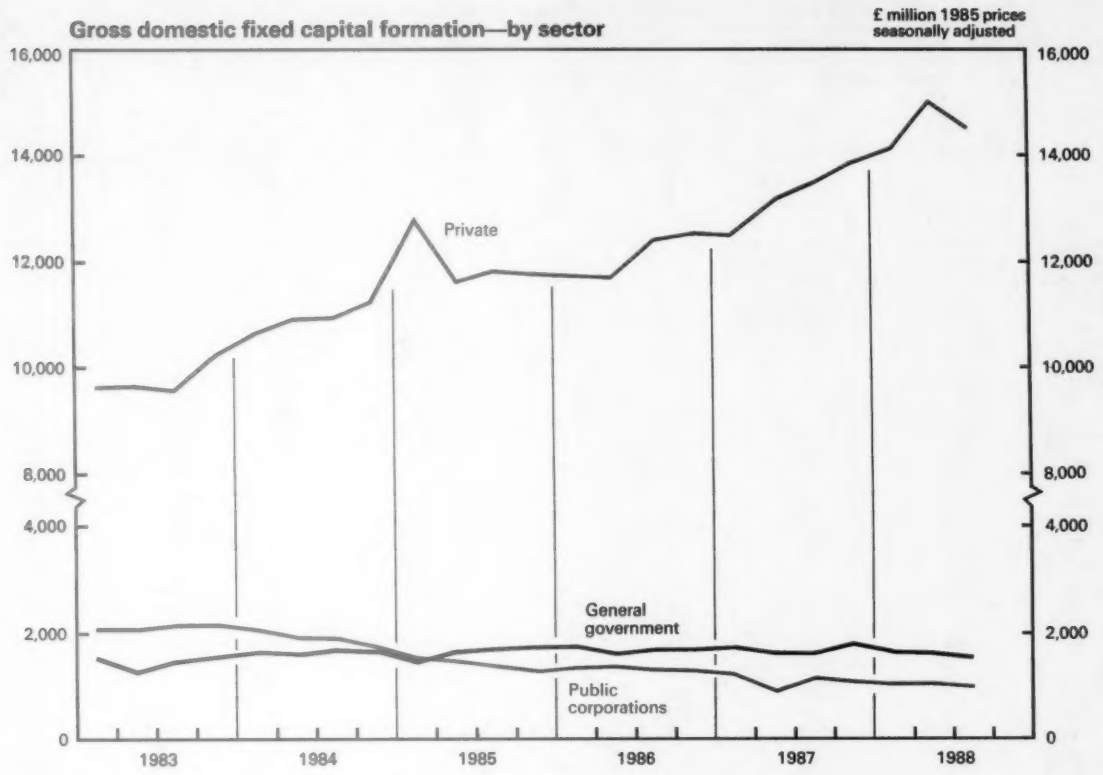
9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation

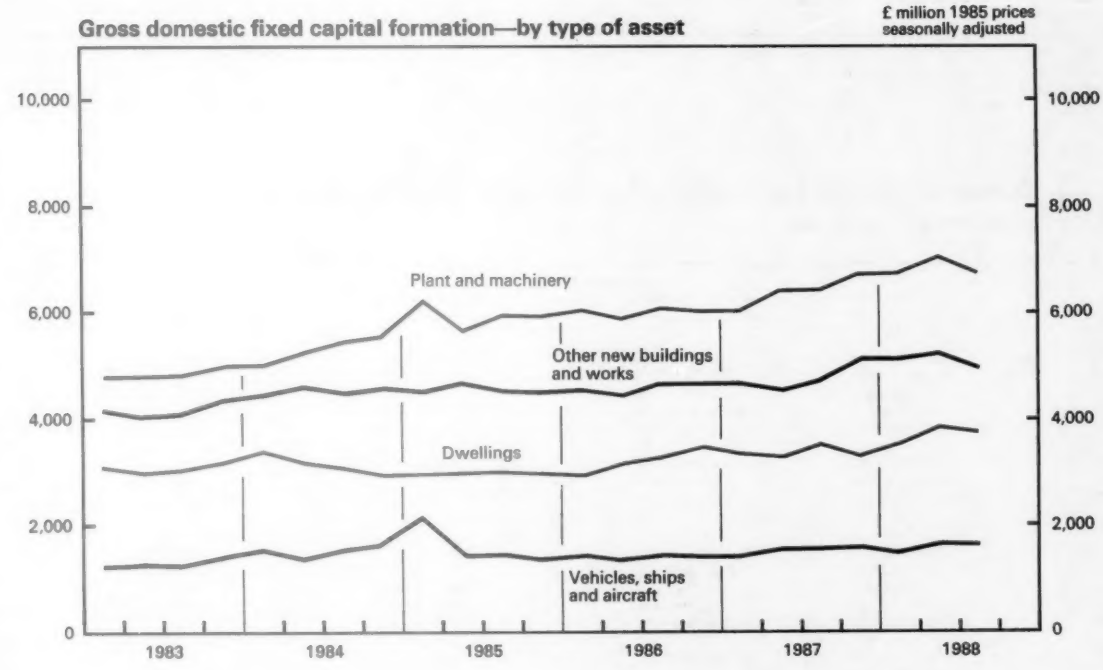
£ million, 1985 prices

	Analysed by sector[1]			Analysed by type of asset						
				Dwellings						
	Private sector	General government	Public corporations	Private	Public	Total	Other new building and works[2]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Total gross domestic fixed capital formation
	DFEB	DFED	DFDA	DFEA	DFEC	DFEG	DFCV	DEBP	DEBO	DECU
1979	40 268	7 349	8 677	9 665	3 615	13 363	16 172	7 514	19 736	56 450
1980	38 577	6 290	8 491	9 134	3 198	12 379	15 334	6 296	19 660	53 416
1981	35 990	4 632	7 775	8 149	2 155	10 247	14 859	4 895	18 269	48 298
1982	38 892	4 313	7 906	8 680	2 282	10 899	16 378	5 028	18 478	50 915
1983	39 085	5 901	8 490	9 323	2 924	12 247	16 651	5 177	19 401	53 476
1984	43 845	6 605	7 625	9 746	2 825	12 571	18 135	6 107	21 262	58 075
1985	48 043	6 584	5 656	9 392	2 536	11 928	18 178	6 433	23 744	60 283
1986	48 451	6 949	5 398	10 176	2 622	12 798	18 355	5 623	24 022	60 798
1987	53 080	6 747	4 416	10 787	2 658	13 445	19 115	6 078	25 605	64 243
1983 Q3	9 562	1 480	2 137	2 302	723	3 025	4 090	1 240	4 824	13 179
Q4	10 200	1 578	2 151	2 429	748	3 177	4 349	1 405	4 998	13 929
1984 Q1	10 679	1 631	2 096	2 653	725	3 378	4 478	1 539	5 011	14 406
Q2	10 912	1 603	1 889	2 467	700	3 167	4 606	1 362	5 269	14 404
Q3	10 976	1 704	1 890	2 373	722	3 095	4 479	1 553	5 443	14 570
Q4	11 278	1 667	1 750	2 253	678	2 931	4 572	1 653	5 539	14 695
1985 Q1	12 815	1 485	1 532	2 300	647	2 947	4 514	2 144	6 227	15 832
Q2	11 626	1 661	1 469	2 370	622	2 992	4 670	1 466	5 628	14 756
Q3	11 836	1 709	1 372	2 357	652	3 009	4 499	1 469	5 940	14 917
Q4	11 766	1 729	1 283	2 365	615	2 980	4 495	1 354	5 949	14 778
1986 Q1	11 756	1 785	1 360	2 231	703	2 934	4 516	1 422	6 029	14 901
Q2	11 707	1 757	1 379	2 495	620	3 115	4 481	1 385	5 862	14 843
Q3	12 434	1 698	1 335	2 667	621	3 288	4 681	1 410	6 088	15 467
Q4	12 554	1 709	1 324	2 783	678	3 461	4 677	1 406	6 043	15 587
1987 Q1	12 505	1 750	1 242	2 700	683	3 383	4 695	1 375	6 044	15 497
Q2	13 244	1 639	917	2 619	663	3 282	4 556	1 539	6 423	15 800
Q3	13 482	1 583	1 161	2 889	620	3 509	4 725	1 574	6 418	16 226
Q4	13 849	1 775	1 096	2 579	692	3 271	5 139	1 590	6 720	16 720
1988 Q1	14 175	1 674	1 051	2 907	636	3 543	5 124	1 483	6 750	16 900
Q2	15 082	1 649	1 079	3 203	680	3 883	5 201	1 657	7 069	17 810
Q3	14 534	1 589	1 018	3 132	664	3 796	4 949	1 643	6 753	17 141
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1983 Q3	*-4.8*	*33.1*	*8.3*	*3.0*	*30.0*	*9.2*	*-2.9*	*-11.0*	*3.4*	*0.8*
Q4	*3.3*	*27.8*	*3.6*	*9.4*	*12.7*	*10.4*	*2.3*	*11.1*	*6.7*	*6.2*
1984 Q1	*10.8*	*5.4*	*-0.7*	*14.7*	*-8.3*	*8.8*	*7.4*	*23.4*	*4.9*	*8.3*
Q2	*12.7*	*23.8*	*-9.7*	*8.2*	*5.7*	*7.7*	*13.9*	*6.0*	*9.7*	*10.2*
Q3	*14.8*	*15.1*	*-11.6*	*3.1*	*-0.1*	*2.3*	*9.5*	*25.2*	*12.8*	*10.6*
Q4	*10.6*	*5.6*	*-18.6*	*-7.2*	*-9.4*	*-7.7*	*5.1*	*17.7*	*10.8*	*5.5*
1985 Q1	*20.0*	*-9.0*	*-26.9*	*-13.3*	*-10.8*	*-12.8*	*0.8*	*39.3*	*24.3*	*9.9*
Q2	*6.5*	*3.6*	*-22.2*	*-3.9*	*-11.1*	*-5.5*	*1.4*	*7.6*	*6.8*	*2.4*
Q3	*7.8*	*0.3*	*-27.4*	*-0.7*	*-9.7*	*-2.8*	*0.4*	*-5.4*	*9.1*	*2.4*
Q4	*4.3*	*3.7*	*-26.7*	*5.0*	*-9.3*	*1.7*	*-1.7*	*-18.1*	*7.4*	*0.6*
1986 Q1	*-8.3*	*20.2*	*-11.2*	*-3.0*	*8.7*	*-0.4*	*-*	*-33.7*	*-3.2*	*-5.9*
Q2	*0.7*	*5.8*	*-6.1*	*5.3*	*-0.3*	*4.1*	*-4.0*	*-5.5*	*4.2*	*0.6*
Q3	*5.1*	*-0.6*	*-2.7*	*13.2*	*-4.8*	*9.3*	*4.0*	*-4.0*	*2.5*	*3.7*
Q4	*6.7*	*-1.2*	*3.2*	*17.7*	*10.2*	*16.1*	*4.0*	*3.8*	*1.6*	*5.5*
1987 Q1	*6.4*	*-2.0*	*-8.7*	*21.0*	*-2.8*	*15.3*	*4.0*	*-3.3*	*0.2*	*4.0*
Q2	*13.1*	*-6.7*	*-33.5*	*5.0*	*6.9*	*5.4*	*1.7*	*11.1*	*9.6*	*6.4*
Q3	*8.4*	*-6.8*	*-13.0*	*8.3*	*-0.2*	*6.7*	*0.9*	*11.6*	*5.4*	*4.9*
Q4	*10.3*	*3.9*	*-17.2*	*-7.3*	*2.1*	*-5.5*	*9.9*	*13.1*	*11.2*	*7.3*
1988 Q1	*13.4*	*-4.3*	*-15.4*	*7.7*	*-6.9*	*4.7*	*9.1*	*7.9*	*11.7*	*9.1*
Q2	*13.9*	*0.6*	*17.7*	*22.3*	*2.6*	*18.3*	*14.2*	*7.7*	*10.1*	*12.7*
Q3	*7.8*	*0.4*	*-12.3*	*8.4*	*7.1*	*8.2*	*4.7*	*4.4*	*5.2*	*5.6*

1 Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.
2 Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Gross domestic fixed capital formation—by sector
£ million 1985 prices seasonally adjusted
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
4,000
2,000
0
Private
General government
Public corporations
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


Gross domestic fixed capital formation—by type of asset
£ million 1985 prices seasonally adjusted
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
Plant and machinery
Other new buildings and works
Dwellings
Vehicles, ships and aircraft
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

10 Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

	Gross fixed investment by manufacturing industry (excluding leased assets)							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work(GB) (£ million, 1985 prices)
	Plant and machinery			New building and works				
	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry: balance[1] (NSA)	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry: balance[1] (NSA)	Total+ (£ million, 1985 prices)	
	Total (£ million, 1985 prices)	Change on year earlier (percentage)		Total (£ million, 1985 prices)	Change on year earlier (percentage)			
	DFQP		FBAD	DFQQ		FBAG	DECV	DPBT
1978	7 386	*6.6*	..	1 388	*12.2*	..	9 763	2 389
1979	7 714	*4.4*	..	1 417	*2.2*	..	10 136	2 389
1980	6 885	*-10.7*	..	1 143	*-19.3*	..	8 761	1 923
1981	5 165	*-25.0*	..	834	*-27.0*	..	6 579	1 718
1982	5 062	*-2.0*	..	714	*-14.4*	..	6 380	1 455
1983	5 196	*2.6*	..	634	*-11.2*	..	6 422	1 723
1984	6 232	*19.9*	..	929	*46.5*	..	7 810	2 426
1985	7 029	*12.8*	..	1 110	*19.5*	..	8 735	2 149
1986	6 911	*-1.7*	..	1 006	*-9.4*	..	8 478	2 088
1987	7 290	*5.5*	..	1 214	*20.7*	..	9 090	3 463[2]
	DFQP		FBAD	DFQQ		FBAG	DECV	DPBT
1984 Q2	1 510	*17.7*	*21*	228	*49.0*	*-3*	1 904	558
Q3	1 576	*21.0*	*14*	228	*35.7*	*-5*	1 951	596
Q4	1 680	*21.7*	*18*	268	*59.5*	*-5*	2 104	734
1985 Q1	1 737	*18.5*	*11*	301	*46.8*	*-8*	2 192	524
Q2	1 736	*15.0*	*14*	299	*31.1*	*-3*	2 177	654
Q3	1 756	*11.4*	-	256	*12.3*	*-21*	2 161	484
Q4	1 800	*7.1*	*4*	254	*-5.2*	*-21*	2 205	486
1986 Q1	1 807	*4.0*	*2*	227	*-24.6*	*-16*	2 178	492
Q2	1 653	*-4.8*	*10*	204	*-31.8*	*-15*	2 001	506
Q3	1 762	*0.3*	*5*	270	*5.5*	*-15*	2 181	593
Q4	1 689	*-6.2*	*8*	305	*20.1*	*-13*	2 118	497
1987 Q1	1 656	*-8.4*	*10*	271	*19.4*	*-10*	2 074	637
Q2	1 823	*10.3*	*13*	335	*64.2*	*-3*	2 302	578
Q3	1 877	*6.5*	*20*	313	*15.9*	*1*	2 334	1 722[2]
Q4	1 934	*14.5*	*17*	295	*-3.3*	*-3*	2 380	526
1988 Q1	1 938	*17.0*	*20*	293	*8.1*	*1*	2 385	700
Q2	2 143	*17.6*	*32*	310	*-7.5*	*6*	2 609	628
Q3	2 038	*8.6*	*19*	323	*3.2*	*-6*	2 516	625
Q4	..	..	*21*	..	..	*-4*	..	..

1 Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less.
2 Includes the Channel Tunnel project.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Central Statistical Office; Confederation of British Industry; Department of the Environment

11 Department of Trade and Industry Inquiry into investment intentions: manufacturing industry[1]

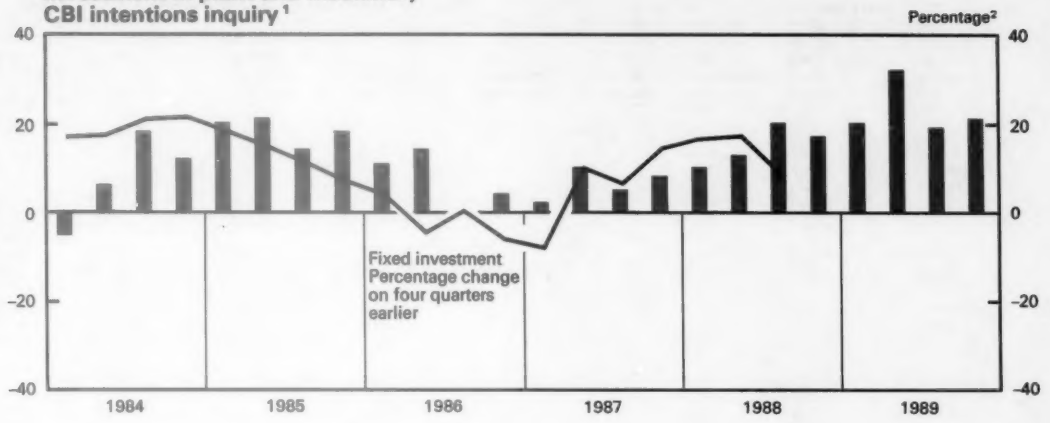
Percentage change over previous year, in volume terms

	Gross fixed investment (excluding leased assets)				
	First December forecast	First June forecast	Second December forecast	Second June forecast	Actual
1976	Further reduction	Little change	-5 to -8	About -6	-5
1977	Large increase	Of order of +15	+10 to +15	+6 to + 10	+5
1978	Strong increase	+20 or more	+10 to +13	+10 to +13	+7
1979	Rise, less than +8	Rise, less than +8	+4 to +8	+2 to +5	+4
1980	Slight fall	Slight fall	-6 to -10	-8 to -12	-14
1981	Further fall	Fall of up to 8 to 12	-15 to -20	-15 to -18	-25
1982	Some recovery	Some recovery	-1 to -3	-3 to -5	-3
1983	Appreciable increase	Rise, around 5	Fall, up to 5	Fall, around 4	+2
1984	No recovery	Slow growth	Rise, around 10	About +12	+20
1985	Little change	Rise, around 6	About +7	Around +9	+12
1986	Slight fall	Slight fall	Rise, around 4	About +6	-2
1987	Little change	Small increase	Rise, around 3	About +6	+7
1988	Further rise	Further increase	Rise, around 12	Rise, around 15	
1989	Smaller increase	Smaller increase	Rise, around 11		
1990	Smaller increase				

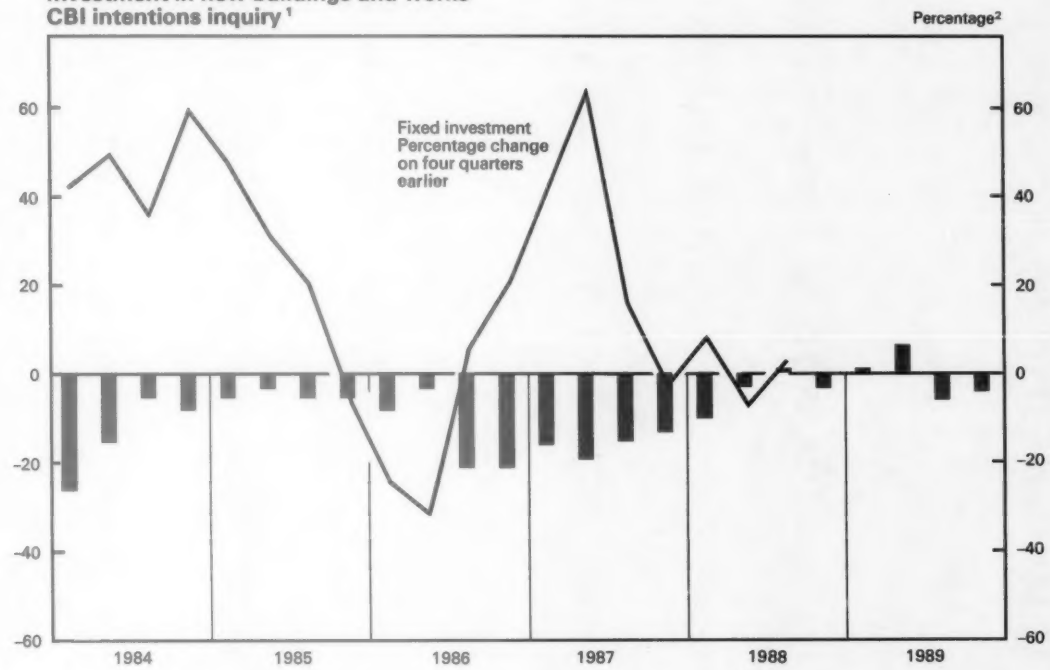
1 The figures in this table relate to manufacturing industry defined as Orders III to XIX, Standard Industrial Classification (1968) for 1983 and earlier years, and as Divisions 2 to 4, Standard Industrial Classification (1980) for 1984 onwards.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

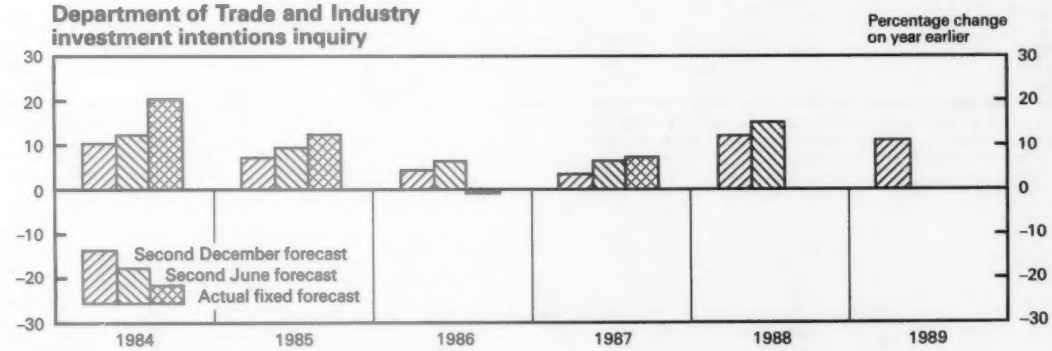
Investment in plant and machinery
CBI intentions inquiry [1]



Investment in new buildings and works
CBI intentions inquiry [1]



Department of Trade and Industry
investment intentions inquiry



[1]The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage change in fixed investment

[2]Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less

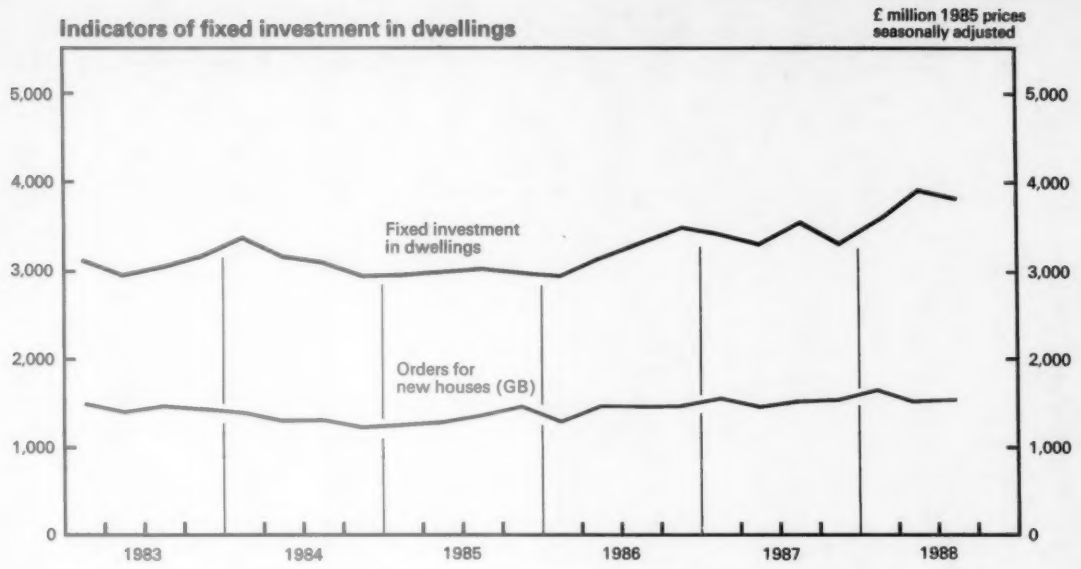
12 Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

	Fixed investment in dwellings (£ million, 1985 prices)	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB) (£ million, 1985 prices)	Housing starts (GB)+		Housing completions (GB)+		Building societies		Average price of new dwellings: mortgages approved[1] (NSA)
			Private sector (thousands)	Public sector (thousands)	Private sector (thousands)	Public sector (thousands)	Commitments on new dwellings (£ million, current prices)	Advances on new dwellings (£ million, current prices)	
	DFEG	FCAS	FCAT	FCAU	FCAV	FCAW	AHLO	AHLS	FCAY
1981	10 247	3 437	116.9	37.2	115.0	84.8	1 427	1 456	28 028
1982	10 899	4 762	140.8	52.9	124.8	50.2	1 931	1 716	28 508
1983	12 247	4 686	171.1	48.8	146.1	50.9	2 419	2 330	31 678
1984	12 571	4 293	156.9	39.9	157.2	50.7	2 980	2 900	34 160
1985	11 928	5 290	162.8	34.2	152.1	40.0	2 963	2 900	37 304
1986	12 798	5 642	176.1	33.0	163.2	34.8	3 626	3 517	43 647
1987	13 445	6 010	191.3	31.7	170.7	32.1	3 702	3 488	51 290
1983 Q2	2 941	1 394	42.3	11.8	37.5	12.5	563†	560†	31 825
Q3	3 025	1 438	40.7	9.8	36.0	13.0	586	584	32 245
Q4	3 177	1 412	42.8	12.0	38.3	13.1	679	622	32 096
1984 Q1	3 378	1 389	40.7	12.4	40.0	12.5	732	684	33 086
Q2	3 167	1 298	39.7	10.2	37.6	13.1	814	725	34 345
Q3	3 095	1 299	38.6	9.3	40.5	12.8	707	763	34 906
Q4	2 931	1 219†	37.9	8.0	39.1	12.3	727	728	34 338
1985 Q1	2 947	1 233	37.3	8.5	37.9	11.3	713	709	35 658
Q2	2 992	1 270	40.8	8.5	39.0	10.5	680	715	36 556
Q3	3 009	1 347	41.3	8.4	36.9	9.4	740	700	37 625
Q4	2 980	1 439	43.4	8.8	38.3	8.8	830	776	39 458
1986 Q1	2 934	1 290	41.2	8.1	38.5	9.0	815	802	40 470
Q2	3 115	1 460	43.7	7.9	40.1	9.1	1 007	868	43 443
Q3	3 288	1 441	46.7	8.8	41.3	8.1	975	929	45 065
Q4	3 461	1 450	44.5	8.2	43.1	8.6	829	918	45 749
1987 Q1	3 383	1 537	47.6	8.1	42.5	7.6	813	832	47 460
Q2	3 282	1 448	45.5	8.3	42.8	8.4	882	837	49 604
Q3	3 509	1 501	48.1	7.6	43.1	8.2	974	886	52 428
Q4	3 271	1 525	50.1	7.7	42.3	7.9	1 033	933	55 474
1988 Q1	3 543	1 624	55.5	7.5	48.0	8.1	1 257	1 113	60 395
Q2	3 883	1 492	52.9	7.3	44.3	7.8	1 338	1 180	63 342
Q3	3 796	1 512	50.2†	7.4†	46.2†	7.8†	1 236	1 279	67 425
1987 Feb	..	536	17.7	2.8	14.4	2.8	269†	275†	47 385
Mar	..	452	15.8	2.7	14.4	2.3	279	279	48 127
Apr	..	478	14.8	2.7	14.3	2.8	292	282	49 046
May	..	494	16.4	2.8	14.4	2.8	288	276	49 973
Jun	..	475	14.3	2.8	14.1	2.8	302	279	49 797
Jul	..	546	15.3	2.4	14.4	2.9	330	288	51 786
Aug	..	474	16.2	2.5	14.6	2.5	324	296	52 898
Sep	..	481	16.6	2.7	14.1	2.8	320	302	52 635
Oct	..	482	14.7	2.5	14.2	2.7	339	313	54 594
Nov	..	490	16.9	2.7	14.1	2.7	348	307	55 225
Dec	..	553	18.5	2.5	14.0	2.5	346	313	56 806
1988 Jan	..	627	21.8	2.7	17.8	2.4	381	348	56 918
Feb	..	588	17.1	3.0	15.5	2.8	425	375	59 064
Mar	..	410	16.6	1.8	14.7	2.9	451	390	63 688
Apr	..	546	18.5	2.5	15.1	2.7	433	382	62 304
May	..	452	17.4	2.4	15.0	2.7	436	396	63 060
Jun	..	494	17.0	2.4	14.2	2.4	469	402	64 578
Jul	..	461	16.8	2.5	17.2	2.6	512	438	66 577
Aug	..	548	17.1†	3.0	15.2†	2.8†	374	441	66 326
Sep	..	503	16.3	1.9†	13.8	2.4	350	400	69 915
Oct	..	516	17.5	2.1	14.4	2.2	349	387	67 488
Nov	..	..	19.4	2.4	14.3	2.4	338	368	69 956
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 153†

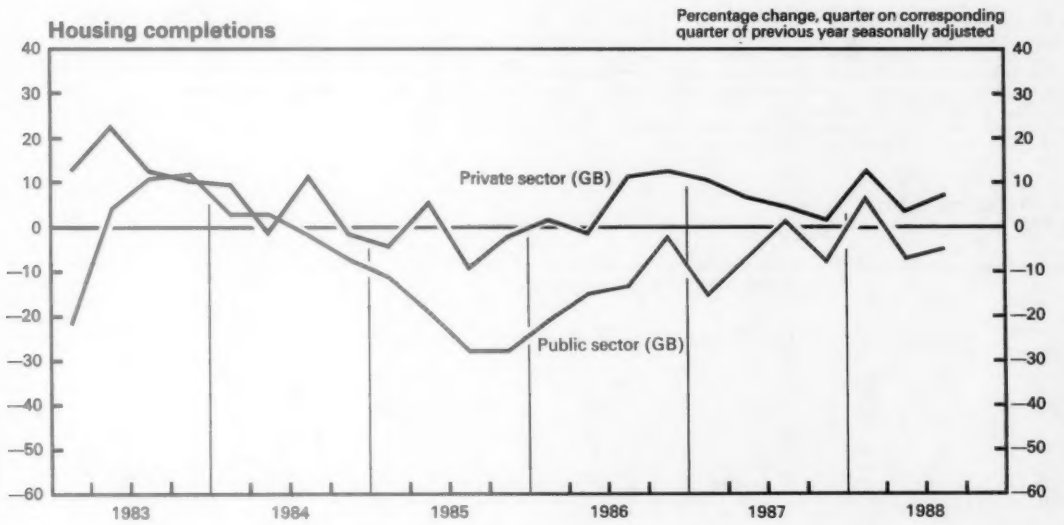
1 Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The series covers only dwellings on which building societies have approved mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Department of the Environment; Scottish Development Department; Building Societies Association

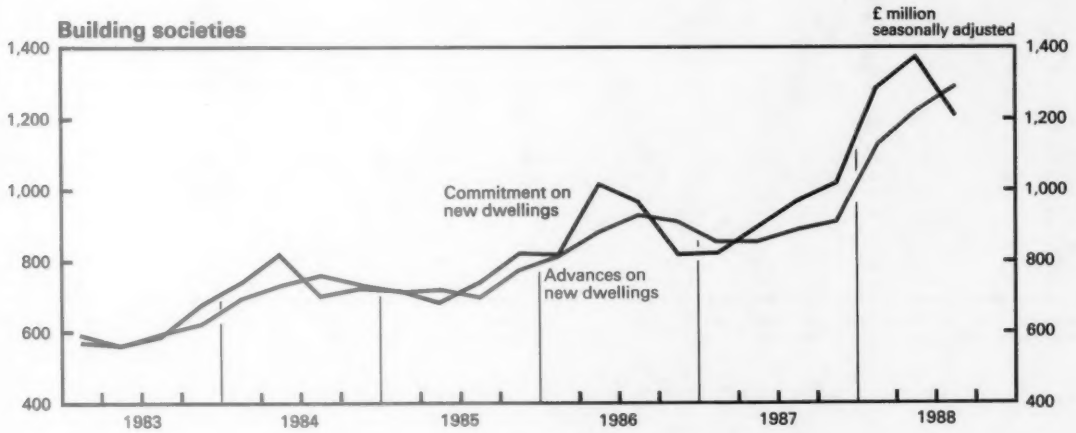
Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings



Housing completions



Building societies



13 Stock changes

£ million, 1985 prices

	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing: Materials and fuels	Manufacturing: Work in progress	Manufacturing: Finished goods	Manufacturing: Total	Distribution: Wholesale[1]	Distribution: Retail[2]	Other industries	All industries
Value of stocks and work in progress end-December 1987[3]	5 992	12 871	15 900	12 602	41 373	14 152	11 262	19 798	92 577
	DHBQ	DGAX	DGAY	DGAW	DHBM	DHBO	DHBN	DHBR	DGBA
1983 Q3	83	-140	70	-201	-271	131	169	473	585
Q4	-110	133	63	115	311	-85	49	119	284
1984 Q1	-260	-16	177	217	378	-48	201	70	341
Q2	-330	64	170	-228	6	-18	34	124	-184
Q3	-235	179	-	136	315	75	-142	76	89
Q4	-160	96	34	229	359	27	398	202	826
1985 Q1	-76	43	-298	73	-181	-66	-61	190	-194
Q2	-122	21	14	210	244	152	126	203	603
Q3	-25	193	-7	-59	127	-137	129	224	318
Q4	209	-118	-376	-139	-633	-34	51	249	-158
1986 Q1	4	-22	-146	-82	-250	318	175	120	367
Q2	-243	110	60	50	220	-90	183	123	193
Q3	-95	-57	-55	-52	-164	-289	115	-25	-458
Q4	121	-137	18	-90	-209	326	258	21	517
1987 Q1	-95	-19	-92	-92	-203	96	75	8	-119
Q2	-55	-18	-40	-120	-177	69	243	81	161
Q3	25	112	296	1	410	215	357	128	1 135
Q4	4	-31	-369	25	-375	101	54	-18	-234
1988 Q1	-95	15	32	12	59	-112	66	157	75
Q2	-104	73	127	203	402	124	149	228	799
Q3	-55	-45	-42	-54	-141	143	43	-102	-112

1 Classes 61-63 excluding activity heading 6148; wholesale distribution of motor vehicles and parts.
2 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520; retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
3 Stock levels at 1985 prices, not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Central Statistical Office

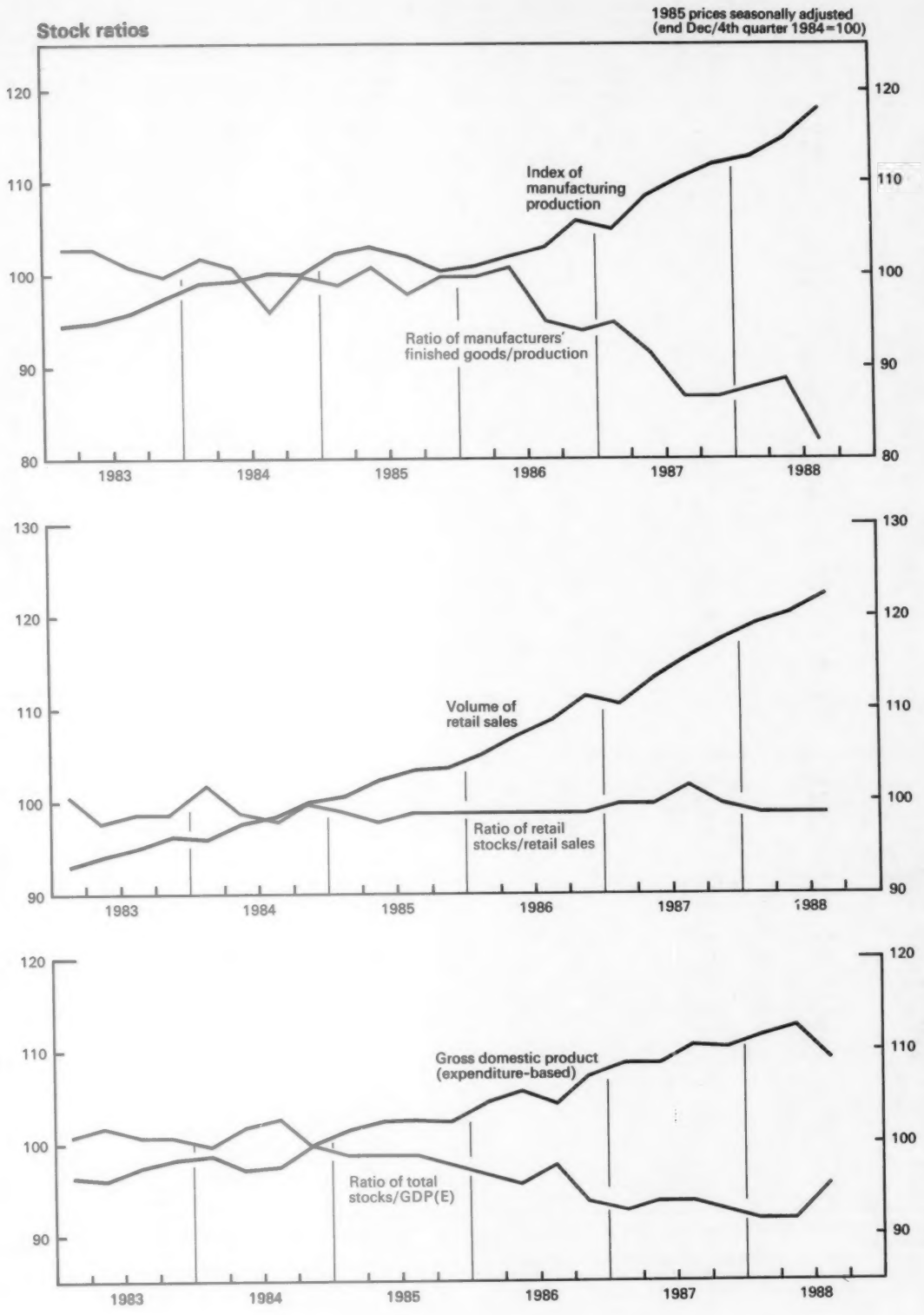
14 Stock ratios

	Manufacturers' stocks[1] to manufacturing production: Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total stocks	Retail stocks[1] to retail sales[2,3]	Total stocks[1] to gross domestic product (expenditure-based)[2]
	FDCC	FDCD	FDCE	FDCB	FDCF	FDCA
1983 Q3	101	102	101	101	99	101
Q4	100	100	100	100	99	101
1984 Q1	98	100	102	100	102	100
Q2	98	102	101	100	99	102
Q3	100	101	96	99	98	103
Q4	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985 Q1	98	96	99	98	99	99
Q2	97	97	101	99	98	99
Q3	100	98	98	99	99	99
Q4	101	96	100	99	99	98
1986 Q1	100	95	100	98	99	97
Q2	100	95	101	98	99	96
Q3	99	94	95	96	99	98
Q4	95	90	94	92	99	94
1987 Q1	95	91	95	93	100	93
Q2	92	88	92	91	100	94
Q3	92	89	87	89	102	94
Q4	90	84	87	87	100	93
1988 Q1	89	84	88	87	99	92
Q2	88	84	89	87	99	92
Q3	86	82	82	83	99	96

1 Measured at 1985 prices; end-December 1984=100.
2 Measured at 1985 prices; 4th quarter 1984=100.
3 Classes 64-65 excluding activity headings 6510 and 6520, retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Stock ratios



15 Inland energy consumption

Annual rates, temperature corrected

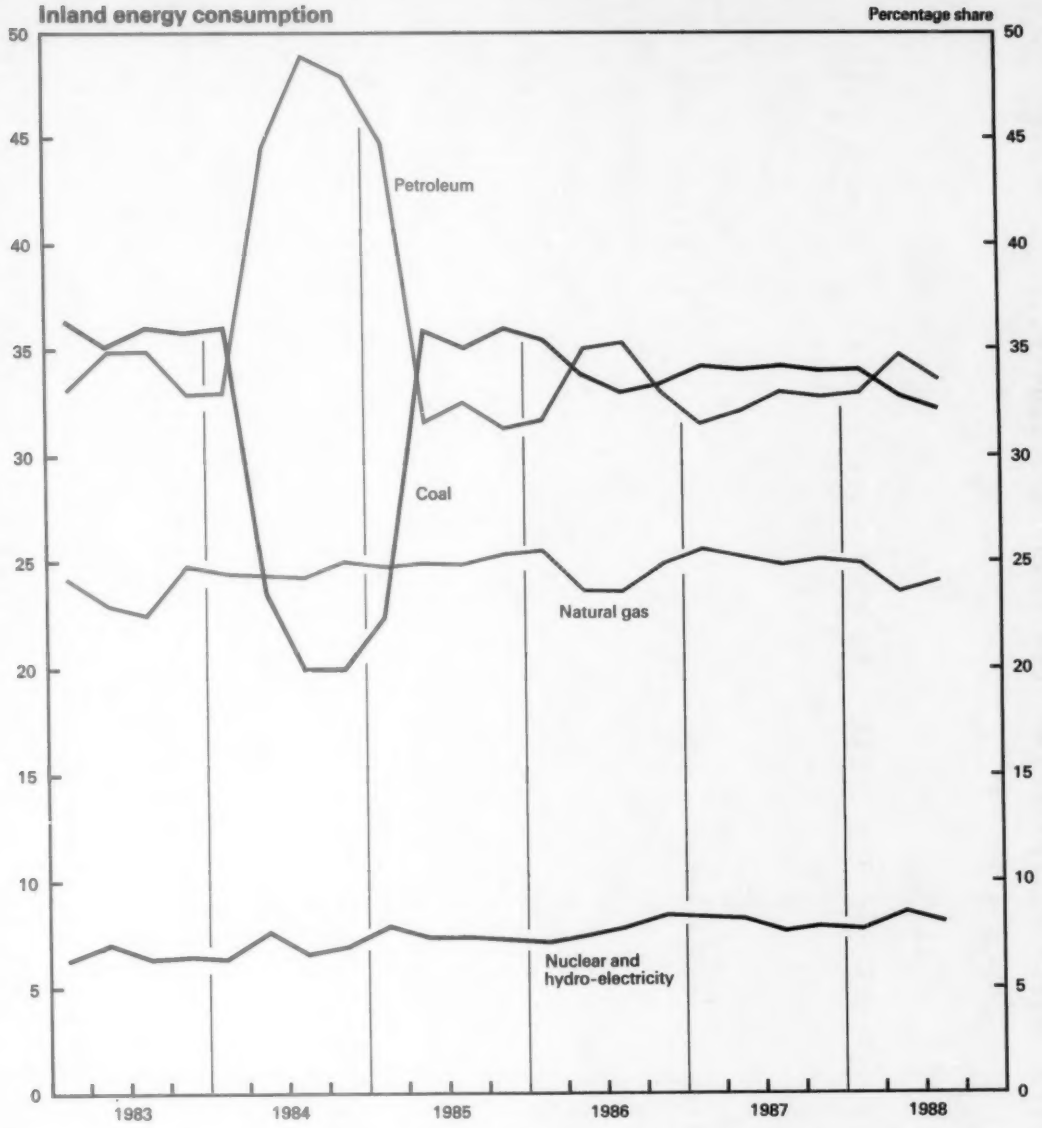
	Primary fuel input (million tonnes of coal or coal equivalent)							Public supply: electricity available (GB)[3] (billion kilowatt hours)
				Primary electricity (not temperature corrected)				
	Coal[1]	Petroleum	Natural gas (excl. flared or re-injected)	Nuclear	Hydro[2] (NSA)	Net imports (NSA)	Total	
	FDAI	FDAJ	FDAK	FDAL	FDAM	FDAW	FDAH	FDAN
1978	119.4	139.2	65.0	13.4	2.1	-	339.1	246.3
1979	127.2	137.0	69.1	13.8	2.2	-	349.3	255.0
1980	120.1	121.2	70.5	13.4	2.0	-	327.2	245.9
1981	117.5	110.2	71.6	13.7	2.3	-	315.3	239.2
1982	109.6	110.8	72.9	16.0	2.4	-	311.7	236.2
1983	111.6	105.9	75.6	18.1	2.4	-	313.6	242.3
1984	78.5	134.7	77.3	19.5	2.1	-	312.1	246.0
1985	103.6†	113.2	81.2†	22.1†	2.1†	-	322.3†	255.8
1986	110.6	110.6†	81.6	21.3	2.4	1.7	328.3	261.3
1987	114.3	108.0	84.4	19.8	2.1	4.7	333.3	269.9
1983 Q2	108.8	108.4	71.1	19.4	2.7	-	310.4	241.7
Q3	117.2	112.6	72.6	18.9	1.7	-	323.0	248.4
Q4	111.4	101.7	76.8	17.8	2.2	-	309.9	242.8
1984 Q1	111.4	103.1	76.6	17.5	2.4	-	310.9	242.3
Q2	70.0	136.5	74.7	21.6	2.0	-	304.7	244.3
Q3	60.9	152.8	76.0	19.5	1.4	-	310.7	250.3
Q4	61.1	149.8	78.6	20.1	2.0	-	311.5	247.2
1985 Q1	70.8	143.0	79.4	23.3	2.1	-	318.5	249.8
Q2	116.8	103.1	81.5	22.3	2.0	-	325.7	258.4
Q3	116.1	106.6	80.9	22.3	2.1	-	329.0	260.2
Q4	116.3	100.0	80.9	21.0	2.2	-	320.3	254.9
1986 Q1	115.4	103.0	83.3	21.0	2.2	0.2	324.9	258.3
Q2	112.3	116.9	79.0	21.2	2.2	1.6	333.3	265.3
Q3	108.7	116.6	78.0	21.8	2.4	1.3	328.1	260.4
Q4	109.3	107.8	81.7	21.6	2.3	3.9	326.6	261.0
1987 Q1	111.3	102.8	83.4	21.4	2.3	3.7	324.8	263.9
Q2	114.7	108.0	84.6	20.0	2.2	5.4	334.9	269.4
Q3	115.5	111.3	84.3	18.9	2.2	4.7	336.8	272.7
Q4	115.1	110.4	84.9	18.9	2.1	5.2	337.1	273.7
1988 Q1	116.1	112.3	84.6†	19.4	2.3	5.1	339.8	266.8
Q2	110.2†	117.2	80.3	21.4	2.3	5.6	330.0†	272.7
Q3	108.5	115.1†	82.6	25.3†	2.4	5.7	339.6	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
	FDAP	FDAQ	FDAR	FDAS	FDAT	FDAX	FDAO	FDAU
1983 Q2	*-2.3*	*-1.4*	*5.8*	*37.2*	*8.4*	-	*1.7*	*2.7*
Q3	*5.5*	*-1.0*	*1.0*	*0.6*	*-18.7*	-	*1.3*	*2.0*
Q4	*3.5*	*-3.2*	*2.6*	*2.8*	*-13.4*	-	*0.7*	*2.8*
1984 Q1	*-0.8*	-	*1.7*	*4.3*	*-15.8*	-	*0.2*	*2.5*
Q2	*-35.7*	*25.9*	*5.0*	*10.9*	*-25.8*	-	*-1.8*	*1.1*
Q3	*-48.0*	*35.8*	*4.7*	*2.8*	*-15.6*	-	*-3.8*	*0.8*
Q4	*-45.2*	*47.3*	*2.3*	*12.6*	*-9.6*	-	*0.5*	*1.8*
1985 Q1	*-36.4*	*38.7*	*3.6*	*33.3*	*-12.0*	-	*2.4*	*3.1*
Q2	*66.9*	*-24.4*	*9.1*	*3.6*	*-15.9*	-	*6.8*	*5.8*
Q3	*90.7*	*-30.3*	*6.4*	*14.2*	*-6.8*	-	*5.6*	*4.0*
Q4	*90.5*	*-33.3*	*2.9*	*4.7*	*5.8*	-	*2.8*	*3.1*
1986 Q1	*62.9*	*-28.0*	*4.9*	*-10.0*	*6.8*	+	*2.0*	*3.4*
Q2	*-3.8*	*13.4*	*-3.1*	*-5.2*	*14.4*	+	*2.3*	*2.6*
Q3	*-6.4*	*9.4*	*-3.6*	*-1.9*	*14.6*	+	*-0.3*	*0.1*
Q4	*-8.1*	*7.8*	*1.1*	*2.5*	*6.0*	+	*2.0*	*2.4*
1987 Q1	*-3.5*	*-0.2*	*0.1*	*1.9*	*2.7*	+	-	*2.2*
Q2	*2.1*	*-7.6*	*7.1*	*-5.6*	*-0.2*	+	*0.5*	*1.6*
Q3	*6.2*	*-4.6*	*8.1*	*-13.6*	*-5.9*	+	*2.7*	*4.7*
Q4	*5.3*	*2.4*	*3.9*	*-12.7*	*-7.4*	*32.9*	*3.2*	*4.9*
1988 Q1	*4.2*	*-0.5*	*1.5*	*-9.1*	*0.4*	*40.3*	*4.6*	*1.1*
Q2	*-3.9*†	*8.5*	*-5.1*	*6.9*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*0.6*	*1.2*
Q3	*-6.1*	*3.5*†	*-2.1*†	*34.1*†	*6.4*	*23.2*	*0.8*†	..

1 Annual data includes adjustment for net foreign trade and stock change in other solid fuels.

2 Quarterly data from Q1 1985 onwards are the estimated annual outturn. Comparisons with 1984 are based on corresponding estimated outturns in that year, not the data shown in the table.

3 The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 2 per cent to the total.

Source: Department of Energy


Inland energy consumption
Percentage share
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Petroleum
Coal
Natural gas
Nuclear and
hydro-electricity
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

16 Index of output of the production industries

1985 = 100

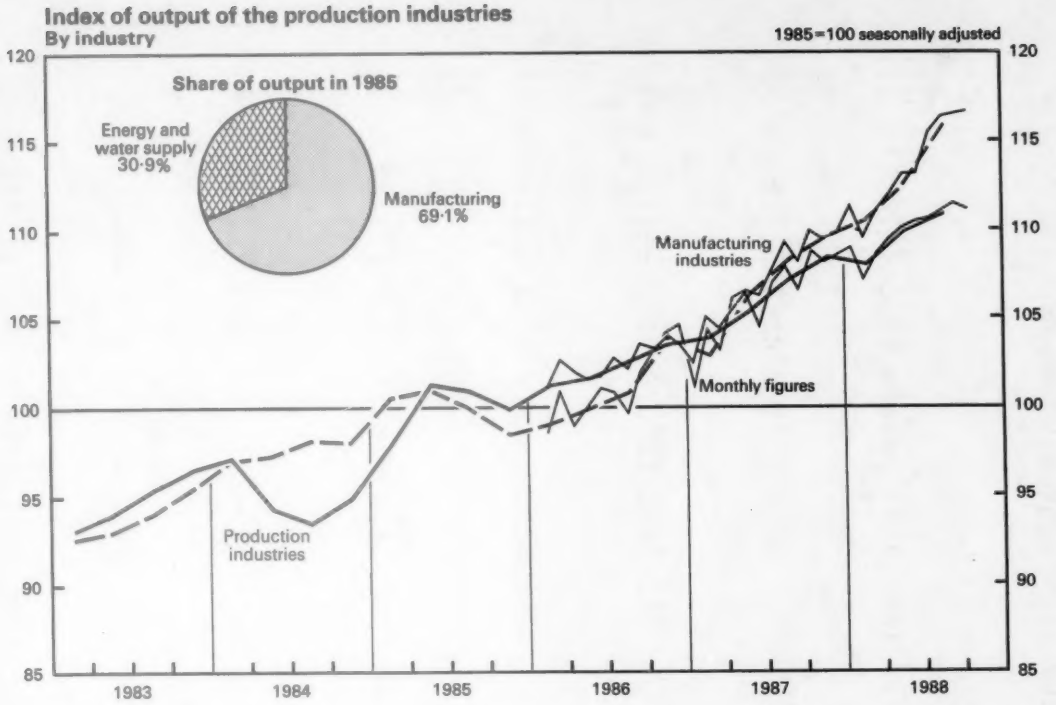
	Total production industries	Energy and water supply	Total manufacturing industries[1]	By market sector: Consumer goods industries	By market sector: Investment goods industries	By market sector: Intermediate goods industries
1985 weights	*1 000*	*309*	*691*	*242*	*195*	*563*
	DVIM	DVIN	DVIS	DVJP	DVJV	DVJZ
1981	89.6	86.4	91.0	93.3	90.3	87.5
1982	91.3	91.6	91.2	92.8	91.3	90.3
1983	94.7	96.8	93.8	95.7	91.8	95.2
1984	94.9	88.8	97.7	98.3	95.8	93.2
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	102.3	105.4	101.0	101.6	99.0	103.8†
1987	106.2	105.0	106.7†	106.6†	103.4†	106.9
1983 Q3	95.3	98.3	94.0	96.7	90.8	96.3
Q4	96.5	98.8	95.5	96.8	93.5	97.5
1984 Q1	97.2	97.4	97.1	98.0	94.3	97.9
Q2	94.3	87.4	97.3	99.0	94.4	92.2
Q3	93.5	83.0	98.2	98.6	96.6	90.3
Q4	94.8	87.3	98.1	97.8	98.1	92.4
1985 Q1	97.8	92.0	100.5	100.4	101.3	95.6
Q2	101.3	102.1	101.0	99.9	102.3	101.6
Q3	100.9	102.8	100.1	100.7	99.6	101.5
Q4	99.9	103.1	98.5	99.1	96.8	101.4
1986 Q1	101.3	106.4	99.0	99.8	99.2	102.7
Q2	101.7	105.4	100.0	101.2	97.5	103.3
Q3	102.7	107.0	100.8	101.8	97.5	104.9
Q4	103.6	102.7	104.0	103.8	101.9	104.1
1987 Q1	104.0†	106.2	103.0†	103.3†	99.2†	105.9
Q2	105.5	103.6	106.3	106.1	103.4	105.9
Q3	106.8	104.4	107.8	107.8	103.5	107.5†
Q4	108.4	105.8	109.5	109.1	107.4	108.4
1988 Q1	108.4	102.5	111.0	109.8	106.0	108.5
Q2	110.1	104.0†	112.8	112.1	109.2	109.5
Q3	111.2	99.9	116.3	114.1	115.2	108.6
1986 Jun	101.6	103.1	101.0	101.7	99.4	102.4
Jul	102.7	106.7	100.9†	101.1	98.6	104.8
Aug	102.0	107.4	99.5	101.8	94.7	104.6
Sep	103.5	106.9	102.0	102.4†	99.2	105.5
Oct	103.2	103.4	103.1	103.8	100.2	104.0
Nov	104.0	103.9	104.1	103.6	102.4	104.7
Dec	103.5	100.8	104.7	104.0	103.2	103.4
1987 Jan	102.4	105.3	101.1	102.6	96.9†	104.2
Feb	105.1†	106.2	104.5	103.8	101.3	106.9†
Mar	104.5	106.9	103.5	103.8	99.5	106.7
Apr	105.5	104.1	106.1	106.0	103.0	106.1
May	106.3	105.9	106.5	106.7	103.5	107.2
Jun	104.6	100.8	106.3	105.6	103.8	104.5
Jul	106.7	105.6	107.2	107.6	101.5	108.1
Aug	107.3	104.1	108.8	108.3	105.1	107.7
Sep	106.2	103.5	107.4	107.4	103.9	106.5
Oct	108.5	106.0	109.5	108.7	107.0	108.8
Nov	108.1	105.2	109.4	108.8	105.9	108.5
Dec	108.6	106.2	109.7	109.6	109.1	108.0
1988 Jan	109.0	103.2	111.6	110.5	103.6	110.2
Feb	107.2	101.1	109.9	108.9	105.4	107.1
Mar	108.9	103.1	111.5	110.1	109.0	108.4
Apr	109.5	103.9†	112.0	110.8	108.0	109.5
May	110.2	103.8	113.0	113.6	106.9	109.8
Jun	110.5	104.4	113.3	112.0	112.8	109.1
Jul	110.8	100.0	115.6	114.2	112.8	108.6
Aug	111.1	99.4	116.4	113.4	116.0	108.4
Sep	111.7	100.4	116.8	114.7	116.8	108.7
Oct	111.1	99.0	116.5	114.8	114.7	108.2
Nov	111.0	98.7	116.4	115.2	114.4	107.9

1 The figures for manufacturing industries contain an adjustment for stock changes and for measurement bias - see Annual Supplement 1988 edition.

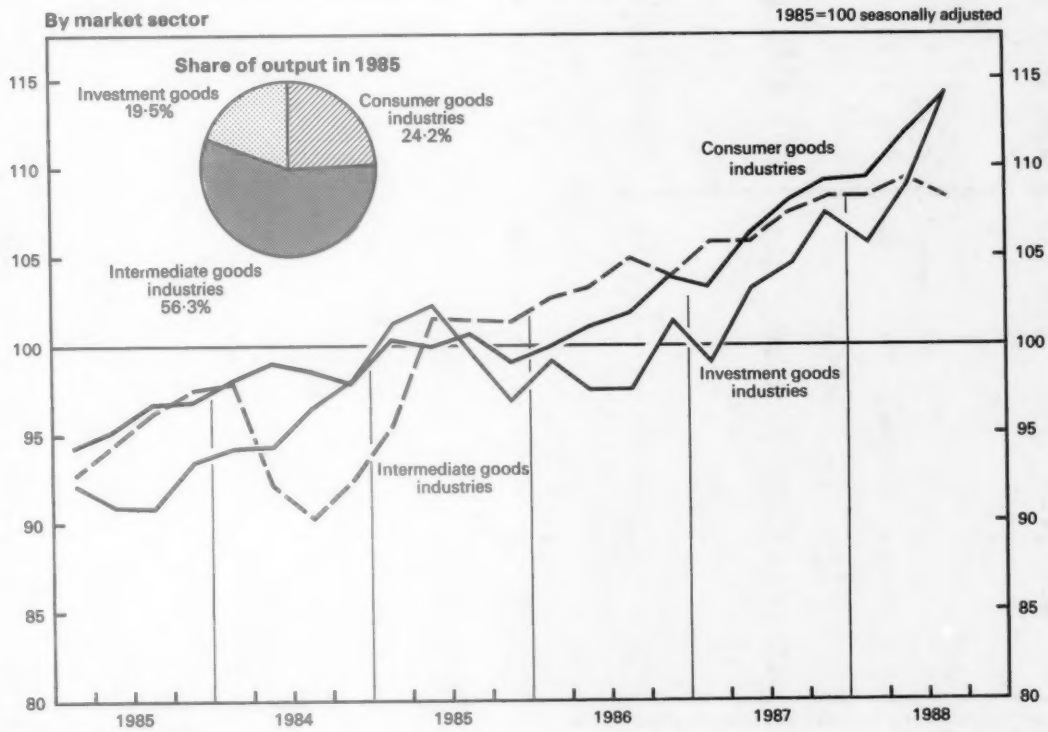
Source: Central Statistical Office

Index of output of the production industries

By industry



By market sector



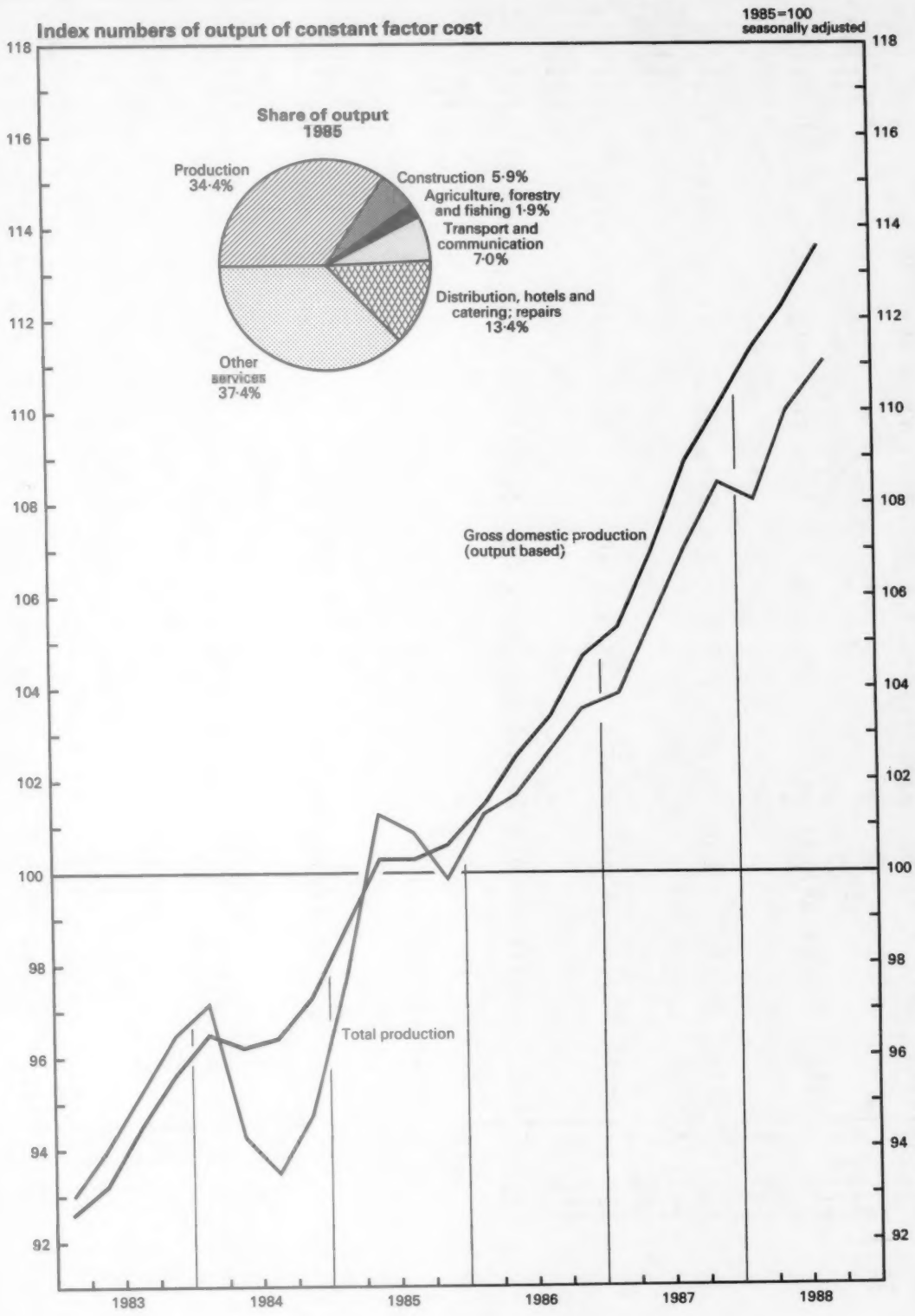
17 Index numbers of output at constant factor cost

1985 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Production industries[1]	Construction	Service industries: Distribution; hotels and catering; repairs	Service industries: Transport and communication	Service industries: Other services	Service industries: Total services	Gross domestic product
1985 weights	*19*	*344*	*59*	*134*	*70*	*374*	*578*	*1 000*
	CKAP	DVIM	DVJO	CKAQ	CKAR	CKAS	CKCE	DSAE
1979	76.7	99.0	93.9	93.4	93.0	87.5	89.6	92.9
1980	85.2	92.5	88.7	87.7	91.0	89.4	89.2	90.2
1981	87.4	89.6	81.8	86.3	91.2	90.3	89.5	89.0
1982	94.7	91.3	88.3	87.9	90.3	91.9	90.8	90.9
1983	89.6	94.7	93.9	91.7	93.0	94.6	93.7	94.0
1984	105.1	94.9	98.5	95.8	97.1	97.6	97.1	96.6
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	101.2	102.3	100.8	104.1	104.5	103.2	103.6	103.0
1987	99.5	106.2	108.7	110.1	110.4	108.1	108.8	107.8
1982 Q4	94	91.1	90.8	89	91	93	91.7	91.5
1983 Q1	90	93.0	92.6	90	91	94	92.5	92.6
Q2	87	94.0	91.3	91	93	94	93.2	93.2
Q3	88	95.3	95.3	92	93	95	94.2	94.5
Q4	93	96.5	96.5	93	95	96	95.1	95.6
1984 Q1	101	97.2	97.6	94	95	97	95.9	96.5
Q2	107	94.3	98.7	95	96	97	96.7	96.2
Q3	108	93.5	99.5	96	98	98	97.5	96.4
Q4	105	94.8	98.2	98	99	99	98.4	97.3
1985 Q1	101	97.8	100.5	99	100	99	99.1	98.8
Q2	99	101.3	99.5	100	100	100	99.7	100.3
Q3	99	100.9	98.7	100	100	100	100.2	100.3
Q4	100	99.9	101.1	101	101	101	101.0	100.6
1986 Q1	101	101.3	96.7	102	103	101	101.7	101.4
Q2	102	101.7	101.0	103	103	103	102.9	102.5
Q3	101	102.7	101.7	105	105	104	104.2	103.4
Q4	101	103.6	103.8	106	107	105	105.5	104.7
1987 Q1	100	103.9	107.3	107	105	106	106.1	105.3
Q2	99	105.4	105.6	109	110	107	108.1	106.9
Q3	99	107.1	109.2	112	113	109	110.2	108.9
Q4	99	108.5	112.8	112	113	110	110.9	110.0
1988 Q1	100	108.1	118.5	115	116	111	112.7	111.3
Q2	99	110.0	115.9	115	116	112	113.6	112.3
Q3	100	111.0	115.5	119	117	114	115.3	113.6
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1983 Q2	*-9*	*2.3*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*3.1*	*2.7*
Q3	*-8*	*3.7*	*7*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*3.7*	*3.5*
Q4	*-1*	*5.9*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*3.7*	*4.5*
1984 Q1	*13*	*4.5*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3.6*	*4.1*
Q2	*24*	*0.3*	*8*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*3.8*	*3.2*
Q3	*24*	*-1.9*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3.5*	*2.1*
Q4	*13*	*-1.8*	*2*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3.6*	*1.8*
1985 Q1	-	*0.6*	*3*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3.4*	*2.4*
Q2	*-7*	*7.4*	*1*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*3.1*	*4.3*
Q3	*-9*	*7.9*	*-1*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*2.8*	*3.9*
Q4	*-5*	*5.4*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*2.7*	*3.4*
1986 Q1	-	*3.6*	*4*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2.5*	*2.5*
Q2	*2*	*0.4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*3.2*	*2.0*
Q3	*2*	*1.8*	*3*	*5*	*5*	*4*	*4.0*	*3.3*
Q4	*1*	*3.7*	*3*	*5*	*7*	*4*	*4.5*	*4.1*
1987 Q1	*-1*	*2.6*	*11*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*4.3*	*3.9*
Q2	*-2*	*3.6*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*5.1*	*4.3*
Q3	*-2*	*4.3*	*7*	*6*	*8*	*5*	*5.7*	*5.3*
Q4	*-1*	*4.7*	*9*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*5.1*	*5.1*
1988 Q1	-	*4.0*	*10*	*7*	*10*	*5*	*6.3*	*5.7*
Q2	-	*4.4*	*10*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*5.1*	*5.0*
Q3	-	*3.6*	*6*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*4.7*	*4.3*

1 The latest data for the index of production are presented in Table 16. The figures given in this table are consistent with the figures for the output measure of gross domestic product.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Index numbers of output of constant factor cost
1985=100
seasonally adjusted
Share of output
1985
Production
34·4%
Construction 5·9%
Agriculture, forestry
and fishing 1·9%
Transport and
communication
7·0%
Distribution, hotels and
catering; repairs
13·4%
Other
services
37·4%
Gross domestic production
(output based)
Total production
118
116
114
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
96
94
92
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

18 Engineering and construction: output and orders

Volume index numbers

	Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
	Home market		Export		Total				
	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 = 100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 = 100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Sales[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Orders on hand end of period (average 1985 =100)	New orders[2] (1985 average monthly sales = 100)	Gross output[3] (1985 = 100)	Orders received (1985 = 100)
	FEAV	FEAN	FEAX	FEAP	FEAJ	DKCJ	FEAL	FEAQ	FEAZ
1983	93	88	81	82	87	88	86	95.7	98.6
1984	103	100	96	99	93	100	100	98.9	102.9
1985	95	96	98	101	100	96	98	100.0	100.0
1986	95	100	96	97	100	95	99	103.3	108.2
1987	102†	106	95	105	104	99	106	111.4	128.8[4]
1984 Q3	101	102	94	106	95	98	103	99.6	102.7
Q4	103	99	96	98	95	100	99	98.6	104.6
1985 Q1	103	99	98	105	99	101	101	100.6	98.5
Q2	99	91	100	110	101	99	97	99.9	100.7
Q3	100	102	102	102	98	101	102	98.8	96.8
Q4	95	91	98	88	101	96	90	100.8	104.0
1986 Q1	93	98	95	91	100	94	96	98.7	104.1
Q2	96	103	92	89	97	94	98	103.3	106.8
Q3	95	98	90	91	98	93	95	104.4	114.2
Q4	95	102	96	118	103	95	107	106.6	107.6
1987 Q1	96	99	95	100	98	96	99	110.0	115.9
Q2	97	103	95	101	102	96	102	108.4	117.5
Q3	98	108	96	107†	105	97	108†	111.7	165.8[4]
Q4	102†	115†	95	111	110†	99	114	115.5	116.0
1988 Q1	106	114	104	130	106	105	120	121.3	143.1
Q2	110	117	102	112	111	107	115	118.9	128.6
Q3	111	116	102†	128	119	107	120	118.3	130.7†
1986 Jun	96	102	92	84	101	94	98	..	108.8
Jul	94	88	91	81	97	92	86	..	130.0
Aug	94	101	90	88	94	93	96	..	104.4
Sep	95	104	90	103	103	93	104	..	108.2
Oct	98	115	92	111	100	95	114	..	108.3
Nov	95	89	92	108	104	94	96	..	109.2
Dec	95	101	96	135	104	95	112	..	104.7
1987 Jan	95	92	96	98	93	95	94	..	123.9
Feb	96	107	95	96	100	96	103	..	110.0
Mar	96	99	95	105	101	96	101	..	113.9
Apr	96	99	95	98	102	95	99	..	112.5
May	96	102	95	103	102	95	102	..	129.8
Jun	97	107	95	103	102	96	106	..	110.1
Jul	98	108†	96	106†	101	97	107†	..	230.9[4]
Aug	99†	112	96	110	107†	98	112	..	143.9
Sep	98	105	96	104	107	97	105	..	122.6
Oct	99	111	96	114	108	98	112	..	116.3
Nov	101	117	96	113	109	99	116	..	113.1
Dec	102	116	95	107	112	99	113	..	118.4
1988 Jan	106	131	103†	160	102	105	141	..	141.4
Feb	106	99	103	112	104	105	104	..	149.7
Mar	106	113	104	119	112	105	115	..	138.2
Apr	107	108	104	119	108	106†	112	..	131.6
May	109	126	104	109	110	107	120	..	127.4
Jun	110	118	102	108	116	107	114	..	126.7
Jul	111	116	101	117	114	107	117	..	130.4
Aug	114	126	102	132	118	109	128	..	129.6
Sep	111	106	102	136	126	107	116	..	132.1†
Oct	112	124	101	122	122	108	124	..	139.4
Nov	113	120	104	147	120	109	129	..	151.2

1 Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC classes 32, 33, 34 and 37).

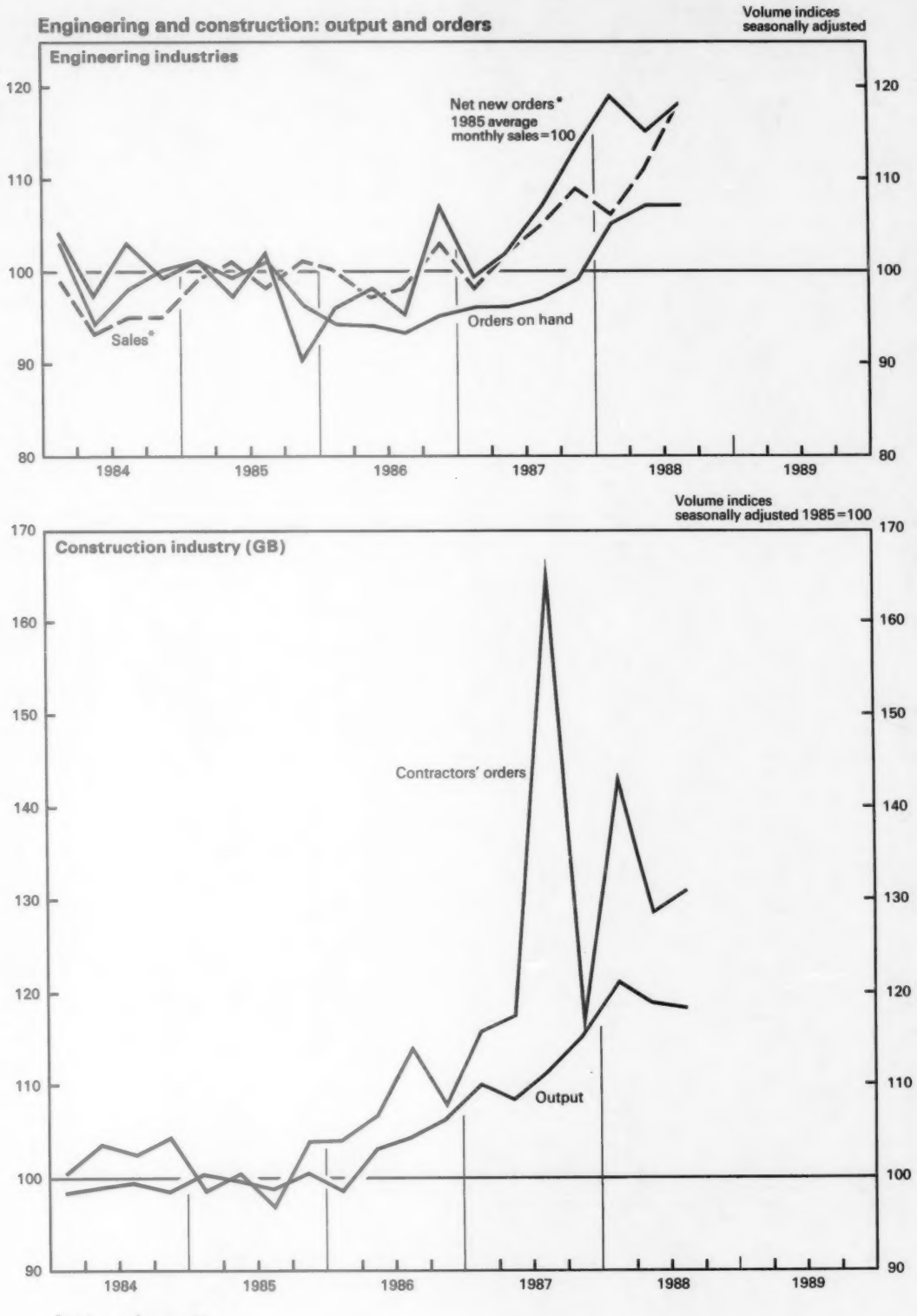
2 Net of cancellations.

3 This index is based on a gross output series which includes repair and maintenance estimates, unrecorded output by self-employed workers and small firms and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

4 Includes the Channel Tunnel project. Excluding the project, the level of orders would have been 137.4 in July 1987, 134.6 in third quarter 1987 and 121.0 in 1987 as a whole.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of the Environment

Engineering and construction: output and orders



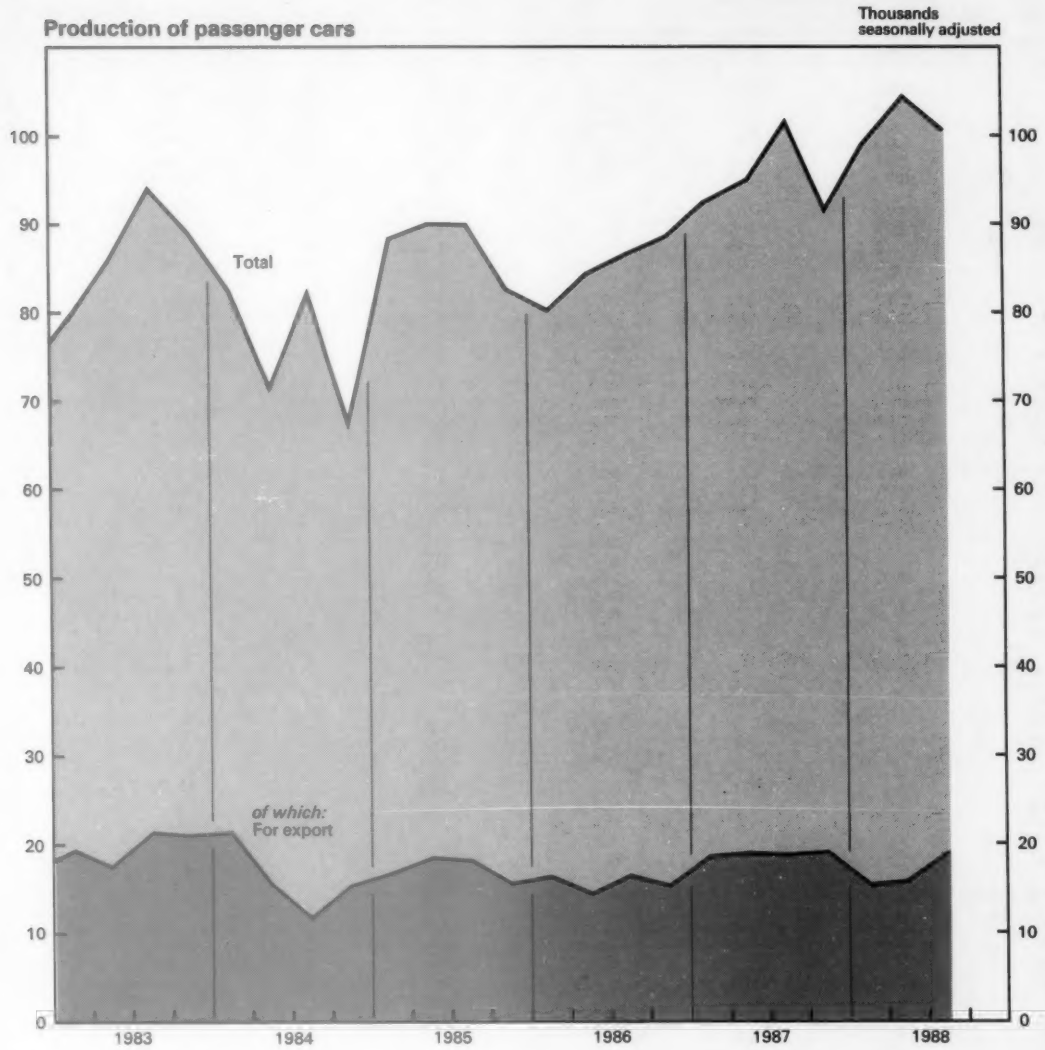
*See footnote [2] on page 30

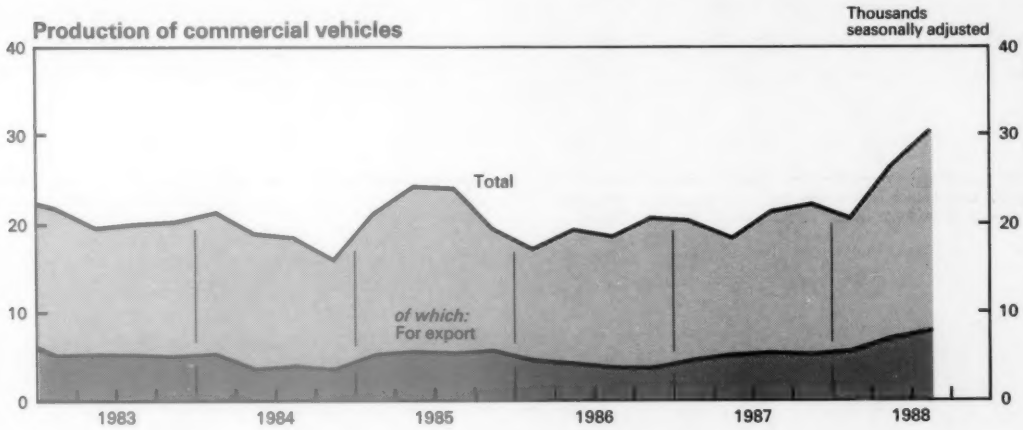
19 Motor vehicle production[1] and steel production and consumption

	Passenger cars+		Commercial vehicles+		Crude steel production[2] (thousand tonnes)	Finished steel consumption (thousand tonnes)
	Total production (thousands)	Of which for export (thousands)	Total production (thousands)	Of which for export (thousands)		
	FFAO	FFAP	FFAQ	FFAR	FFAM	FFAN
1977	104.3	46.9	33.3	16.4	20 385	15 300
1978	89.3	41.2	32.0	14.1	20 237	15 710
1979	77.0	32.8	34.0	13.5	21 411	15 480
1980	77.0	29.1	32.4	13.0	11 387	12 770
1981	79.5	25.4	19.2	9.5	15 306	12 440
1982	74.0	18.8	22.4	7.7	13 644	12 240
1983	87.0	19.8	20.4	5.2	14 933	11 510
1984	75.7	16.0	18.7	4.1	15 076	11 340
1985	87.6	17.3	22.2	5.5	15 716	11 560
1986	84.9	15.6	19.1	4.1	14 723	11 810†
1987	95.2	18.9	20.6	5.1	17 726	12 330
1988	102.2†	17.9†	26.6†	7.1†	18 870†	..
1984 Q3	82.1	11.8	18.6	3.9	3 743	2 910
Q4	67.2	15.4	16.1	3.7	3 766	2 860
1985 Q1	88.2	16.8	21.2	5.1	3 714	2 820
Q2	90.0	18.4	24.1	5.6	4 117	2 820
Q3	89.9	18.2	23.9	5.4	3 920	2 910
Q4	82.5	15.8	19.4	5.8	3 965	3 010
1986 Q1	80.2	16.2	17.2	4.8	3 787	2 950
Q2	84.3	14.6	19.4	4.2	3 256	3 010
Q3	86.6	16.3	18.8	3.8	3 436	2 960
Q4	88.6	15.4	20.8	3.8	4 244	2 890
1987 Q1	92.7	18.5	20.3	4.6	3 989	2 870
Q2	95.0	19.0	18.5	5.1	4 392	3 030
Q3	101.6	18.9	21.4	5.4	4 673	3 260
Q4	91.6	19.1	22.1	5.1	4 672	3 170
1988 Q1	99.0†	15.5†	20.2†	5.5†	4 751	3 550
Q2	103.9	15.7	25.9	7.0	4 694	3 660
Q3	101.0	19.0	30.1	7.9	4 675	3 610†
Q4	104.9	21.3	30.0	8.1	4 750†	..
1986 Oct	81.1	12.0	19.4	3.7	1 593*	..
Nov	87.5	16.3	18.4	3.7	1 265	..
Dec	97.3	17.8	24.6	4.0	1 387	..
1987 Jan	85.7	16.4	19.8	4.1	1 493*	..
Feb	90.1	19.0	19.7	4.1	1 270	..
Mar	102.3	20.2	21.3	5.7	1 226	..
Apr	87.8	17.9	17.0	4.8	1 724*	..
May	95.8	19.0	18.9	5.4	1 281	..
Jun	101.5	20.0	19.6	5.0	1 388	..
Jul	101.2	19.4	19.1	5.0	1 674*	..
Aug	101.3	17.6	21.8	5.2	1 318	..
Sep	102.2	19.6	23.3	6.0	1 681*	..
Oct	95.0	20.0	21.5	4.8	1 390	..
Nov	86.4	18.2	21.8	5.0	1 425	..
Dec	93.3	19.1	23.1	5.6	1 856*	..
1988 Jan	106.3†	15.9	22.0†	5.9†	1 622	..
Feb	84.7	15.6†	15.9	3.6	1 446	..
Mar	106.0	14.9	22.8	7.1	1 682*	..
Apr	98.0	15.5	22.9	6.0	1 432	..
May	102.5	13.8	25.5	6.7	1 513	..
Jun	111.2	17.7	29.4	8.3	1 749*	..
Jul	103.9	17.2	28.3	8.6	1 514	..
Aug	99.7	19.1	33.9	7.0	1 420	..
Sep	99.4	20.6	28.0	8.0	1 742*	..
Oct	105.7	24.0	28.9	7.6	1 470†	..
Nov	111.5	22.8	30.5	8.2	1 805*	..
Dec	97.4	17.1	30.6	8.5	1 476	..

1 Monthly averages or standardised calendar months.
2 The totals are for 'usable steel' in accordance with the system used by the EC and the International Iron and Steel Institute.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry


Production of passenger cars
Thousands
seasonally adjusted
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Total
of which:
For export
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


Production of commercial vehicles
Thousands
seasonally adjusted
40
30
20
10
0
Total
of which:
For export
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

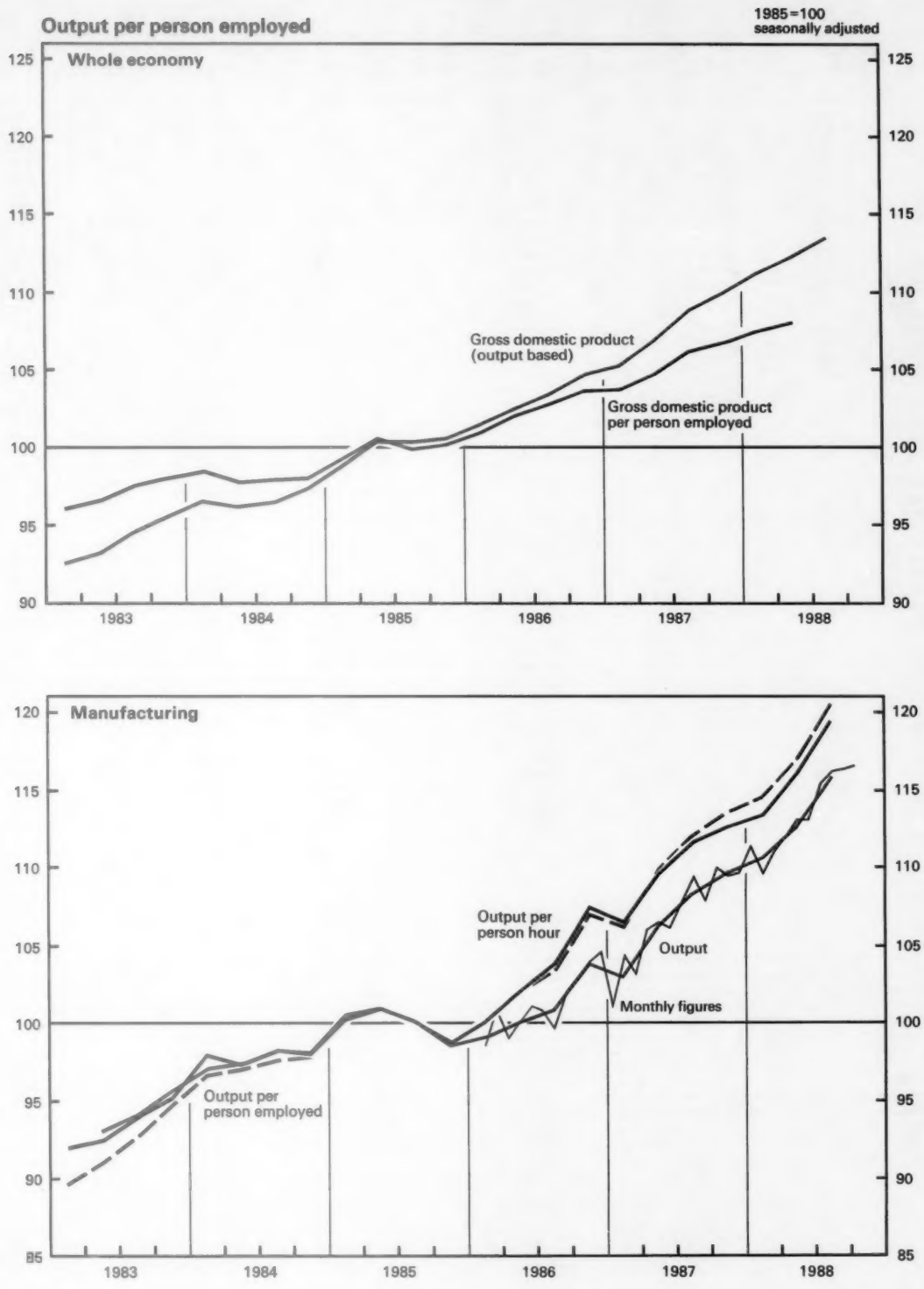
20 Output per person employed

1985 = 100

	Employed labour force[1]			Output per person employed[2]			Output per hour in manufacturing industries
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturing industries	
	DMBC	DMBK	DMBD	DMBE	CAIW	DMBF	DMBH
1983	96.9	102.8	102.0	97.0	92.2	92.0	93.4
1984	98.6	100.8	100.5	98.0	94.2	97.3	97.8
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.6	97.3	98.0	102.4	105.1	103.1†	103.3
1987	102.3	95.5	96.6	105.4†	111.1†	110.4	110.0†
1985 Q1	99.6	100.4	100.2	99.2†	97.4	100.2	100.3
Q2	99.9	100.2	100.1	100.4	101.1	100.9	101.0
Q3	100.2	99.9	100.0	100.1	101.0	100.1	100.0
Q4	100.3	99.4	99.7	100.3	100.5	98.8	98.7
1986 Q1	100.3	98.7	99.2	101.1	102.7	99.9	99.9
Q2	100.4	97.6	98.3	102.1	104.2†	101.8	102.1
Q3	100.6	96.8	97.4	102.8	106.1	103.5	103.8
Q4	101.0	96.3	97.1	103.7	107.6	107.1	107.5
1987 Q1	101.5	95.8	96.7	103.8	108.6	106.6†	106.7†
Q2	102.1	95.6	96.7	104.7	110.3	109.9	109.7
Q3	102.5	95.4	96.6	106.2	111.9	111.5	111.1
Q4	103.1	95.2	96.5	106.7	113.8	113.5	112.6
1988 Q1	103.6	95.1	96.6	107.4	114.0	114.8	113.8
Q2	103.9	94.7	96.4	108.0	116.2	117.0	116.2
Q3	104.2†	94.4	96.3	109.0	117.9	120.8	119.8
1987 Jul	..	..	96.7	..	..	110.8†	110.5†
Aug	..	..	96.7	..	..	112.5	112.1
Sep	..	..	96.5	..	..	111.3	110.7
Oct	..	..	96.5	..	..	113.5	112.6
Nov	..	..	96.6	..	..	113.2	112.4
Dec	..	..	96.5	..	..	113.7	112.7
1988 Jan	..	..	96.6	..	..	115.4	114.1
Feb	..	..	96.7	..	..	113.7	112.8
Mar	..	..	96.6	..	..	115.4	114.5
Apr	..	..	96.4	..	..	116.2	115.4
May	..	..	96.4	..	..	117.2	116.2
Jun	..	..	96.3	..	..	117.7	116.9
Jul	..	..	96.3	..	..	120.0	119.0
Aug	..	..	96.4	..	..	120.7	119.6
Sep	..	..	96.1	..	..	121.6	120.7
Oct	..	..	96.0	..	..	121.3	119.7
Nov	..	..	96.1†	..	..	121.2	119.5
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
1985 Q1	*1.6*	*-0.6*	*-0.3*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*3.7*	*2.5*
Q2	*1.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.3*	*2.6*	*8.2*	*4.0*	*3.7*
Q3	*1.5*	*-0.7*	*-0.6*	*2.5*	*8.7*	*2.5*	*1.9*
Q4	*1.1*	*-1.1*	*-0.7*	*2.3*	*6.6*	*1.0*	*0.7*
1986 Q1	*0.7*	*-1.8*	*-1.1*	*1.9*	*5.4*	*-0.3*	*-0.4*
Q2	*0.5*	*-2.6*	*-1.8*	*1.8*	*3.0*	*0.9*	*1.2*
Q3	*0.4*	*-3.1*	*-2.5*	*2.7*	*5.1*	*3.4*	*3.7*
Q4	*0.7*	*-3.2*	*-2.6*	*3.3*	*7.1*	*8.4*	*8.9*
1987 Q1	*1.2*	*-2.9*	*-2.5*	*2.7*	*5.8*	*6.7*	*6.8*
Q2	*1.7*	*-2.0*	*-1.6*	*2.5*	*5.9*	*8.0*	*7.4*
Q3	*1.9*	*-1.4*	*-0.8*	*3.3*	*5.4*	*7.8*	*7.1*
Q4	*2.1*	*-1.1*	*-0.6*	*2.9*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*4.7*
1988 Q1	*2.1*	*-0.7*	*-0.1*	*3.5*	*4.9*	*7.8*	*6.6*
Q2	*1.8*	*-1.0*	*-0.4*	*3.2*	*5.4*	*6.5*	*5.9*
Q3	*1.7*	*-1.1*	*-0.4*	*2.6*	*5.4*	*8.3*	*7.8*

1 Comprises employees in employment, the self-employed and HM Forces.
2 The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office


Output per person employed
1985=100
seasonally adjusted
Whole economy
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
Gross domestic product
(output based)
Gross domestic product
per person employed
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
Manufacturing
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
Output per
person hour
Output
Monthly figures
Output per
person employed
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

21 National employment and unemployment [1]

	Workforce[2,3] (thousands)	Workforce in employment[2,3,4] (thousands)	Employees in employment[2,3,4] (thousands)	Unemployed[5] Total (thousands)	Unemployed[5] Percentage of workforce[6]	Vacancies at job centres+[7] (thousands)	Employees in employment (GB) (thousands) Manufacturing industry	Employees in employment (GB) (thousands) Production industry	Total unemployed[5] (thousands) (NSA)
	DYDD	DYDC	BCAJ	BCJD	BCJE	DPCB	BCHK	DYCP	BCJA
1982	26 609	23 888	21 394	2 546.7	9.6	113.9	5 761	6 432	2 916.9
1983	26 632	23 611	21 052	2 790.5	10.5	137.3	5 430	6 089	3 104.7
1984	27 306	24 223	21 225	2 920.6	10.7	150.2	5 308	5 916	3 159.8
1985	27 820	24 607	21 495	3 035.7	10.9	162.1	5 272	5 852	3 271.2
1986	28 064	24 746	21 572	3 107.2	11.1	188.3	5 146	5 676	3 289.1
1987	28 288	25 296	21 806	2 822.3	10.0	235.0	5 056	5 544	2 953.4
1988	28 164	25 739	22 093	2 294.7†	8.1†	245.1†	5 007	5 458	2 370.4†
1986 Q1	28 009	24 697	21 561	3 099.4	11.1	170.3	5 204	5 745	3 356.1
Q2	28 064	24 746	21 572	3 122.7	11.2	177.7	5 146	5 676	3 275.1
Q3	28 165	24 883	21 590	3 126.0	11.2	198.6	5 107	5 626	3 297.5
Q4	28 196	24 982	21 641	3 080.6	11.0	208.6	5 084	5 593	3 227.7
1987 Q1	28 206	25 079	21 702	3 010.5	10.7	214.1	5 053	5 548	3 222.1
Q2	28 288	25 296	21 806	2 900.5	10.3	228.3	5 056	5 544	2 999.6
Q3	28 291	25 456	21 862	2 765.8	9.8	239.1	5 034	5 518	2 880.8
Q4	28 265	25 586	21 979	2 612.3	9.3	260.0	5 028	5 505	2 710.9
1988 Q1	28 264	25 698	22 084	2 486.1	8.8	249.9	5 029	5 491	2 659.9
Q2	28 164	25 739	22 093	2 363.6	8.4	255.2	5 007	5 458	2 434.6
Q3	..	..	..	2 228.2	7.9	230.3	4 989	5 436	2 309.6
Q4	..	..	..	2 100.7†	7.4†	244.9†	..	..	2 077.4†
1986 Oct	..	..	..	3 096.3	11.1	207.0	5 098	5 614	3 237.2
Nov	..	..	..	3 086.6	11.0	209.9	5 092	5 602	3 216.8
Dec	..	..	..	3 059.0	10.9	209.0	5 084	5 593	3 229.2
1987 Jan	..	..	..	3 051.3	10.8	212.9	5 065	5 566	3 297.2
Feb	..	..	..	3 007.0	10.7	212.3	5 062	5 561	3 225.8
Mar	..	..	..	2 973.1	10.5	217.0	5 053	5 548	3 143.4
Apr	..	..	..	2 953.9	10.5	219.6	5 046	5 533	3 107.1
May	..	..	..	2 890.5	10.2	231.6	5 052	5 538	2 986.5
Jun	..	..	..	2 857.2	10.1	233.7	5 056	5 544	2 905.3
Jul	..	..	..	2 812.6	10.0	235.3	5 048	5 532	2 906.5
Aug	..	..	..	2 766.6	9.8	237.7	5 043	5 526	2 865.8
Sep	..	..	..	2 718.1	9.6	244.4	5 034	5 518	2 870.2
Oct	..	..	..	2 663.9	9.4	259.9	5 032	5 511	2 751.4
Nov	..	..	..	2 604.4	9.2	265.1	5 033	5 510	2 685.6
Dec	..	..	..	2 568.6	9.1	254.9	5 028	5 505	2 695.8
1988 Jan	..	..	..	2 519.4	8.9	250.8	5 034	5 506	2 722.2
Feb	..	..	..	2 485.0	8.8	249.6	5 035	5 502	2 665.5
Mar	..	..	..	2 453.9	8.7	249.4	5 029	5 491	2 592.1
Apr	..	..	..	2 402.9	8.5	255.9	5 016	5 467	2 536.0
May	..	..	..	2 363.8	8.4	254.5	5 015	5 465	2 426.9
Jun	..	..	..	2 324.1	8.2	255.1	5 007	5 458	2 340.8
Jul	..	..	..	2 267.3	8.0	249.7	5 008	5 455	2 326.7
Aug	..	..	..	2 225.6	7.9	221.0	5 008	5 454	2 291.2
Sep	..	..	..	2 191.7	7.8	220.1	4 989	5 436	2 311.0
Oct	..	..	..	2 157.9	7.7	251.2	..	..	2 118.9
Nov	..	..	..	2 105.2†	7.5	245.2†	..	..	2 066.9
Dec	..	..	..	2 039.1	7.2†	238.3	..	..	2 046.5†

1 Unemployment figures do not include students registered for temporary employment during a current vacation.

2 The workforce consists of the workforce in employment and the unemployed (claimants); the workforce in employment comprises employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work- related government training programmes. For an explanation of the changes to the presentation of employment statistics see *Employment Gazette*, August 1988.

3 Estimates of employees in employment from December 1984 onwards include an allowance based on the Labour Force Survey to compensate for persistent undercounting in the regular sample enquiries (see *Employment Gazette*, January 1987). For all dates, individuals with two jobs as employees of different employers are counted twice.

4 Annual estimates relate to mid-year. Figures for the four quarters relate to March, June, September and December.

5 The seasonally adjusted figures relate only to claimants aged 18 or over, in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988 see *Employment Gazette*, December 1988, page 660. The seasonally adjusted series also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see page 422 of the October 1986 *Employment Gazette* for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account).

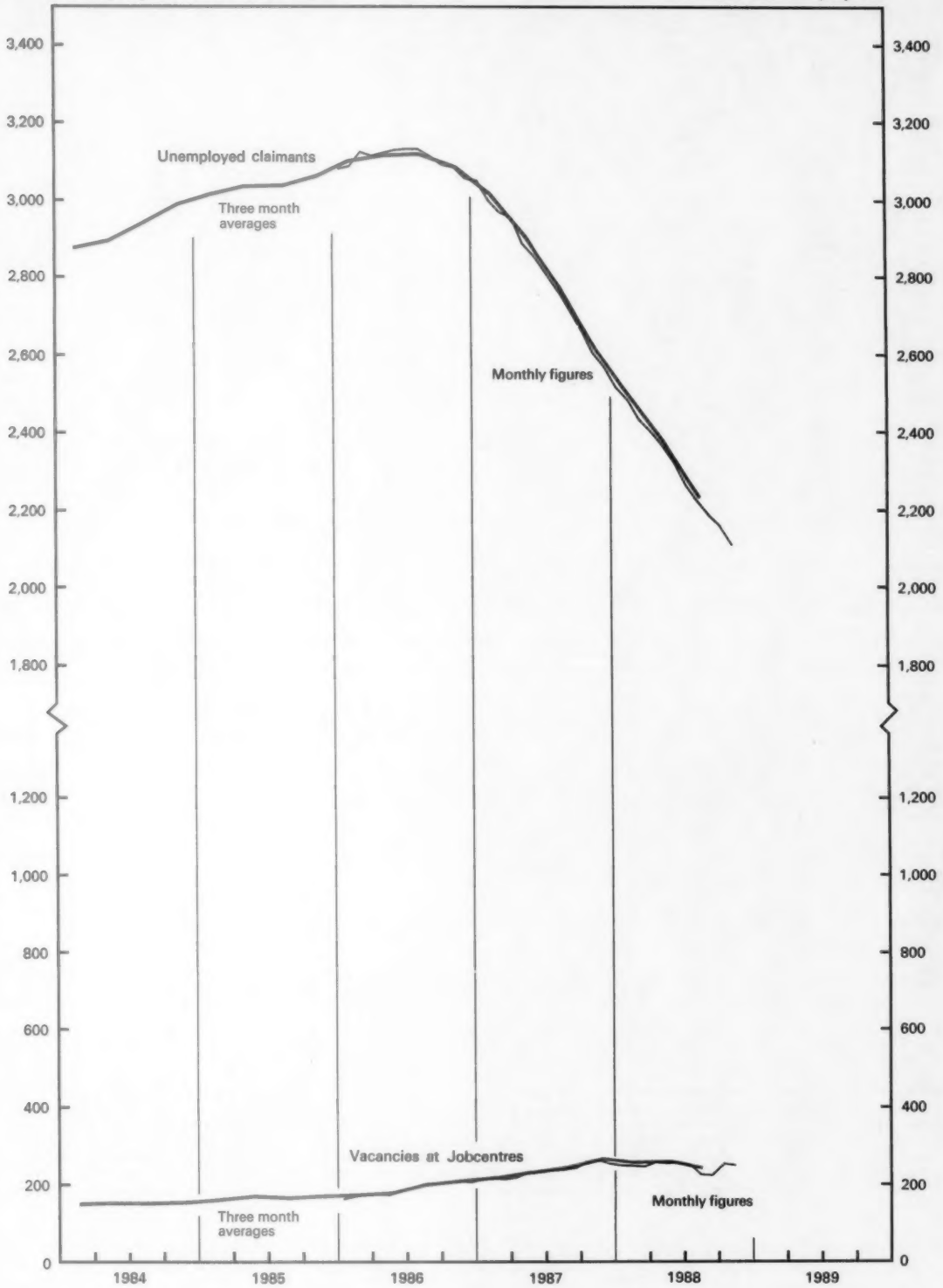
6 The denominator used to calculate unemployment rates is the workforce - see footnote 2.

7 Vacancies notified to job centres and remaining unfilled.

Source: Department of Employment

Unemployment and vacancies

Thousands, seasonally adjusted



22 Regional unemployment rates [1]

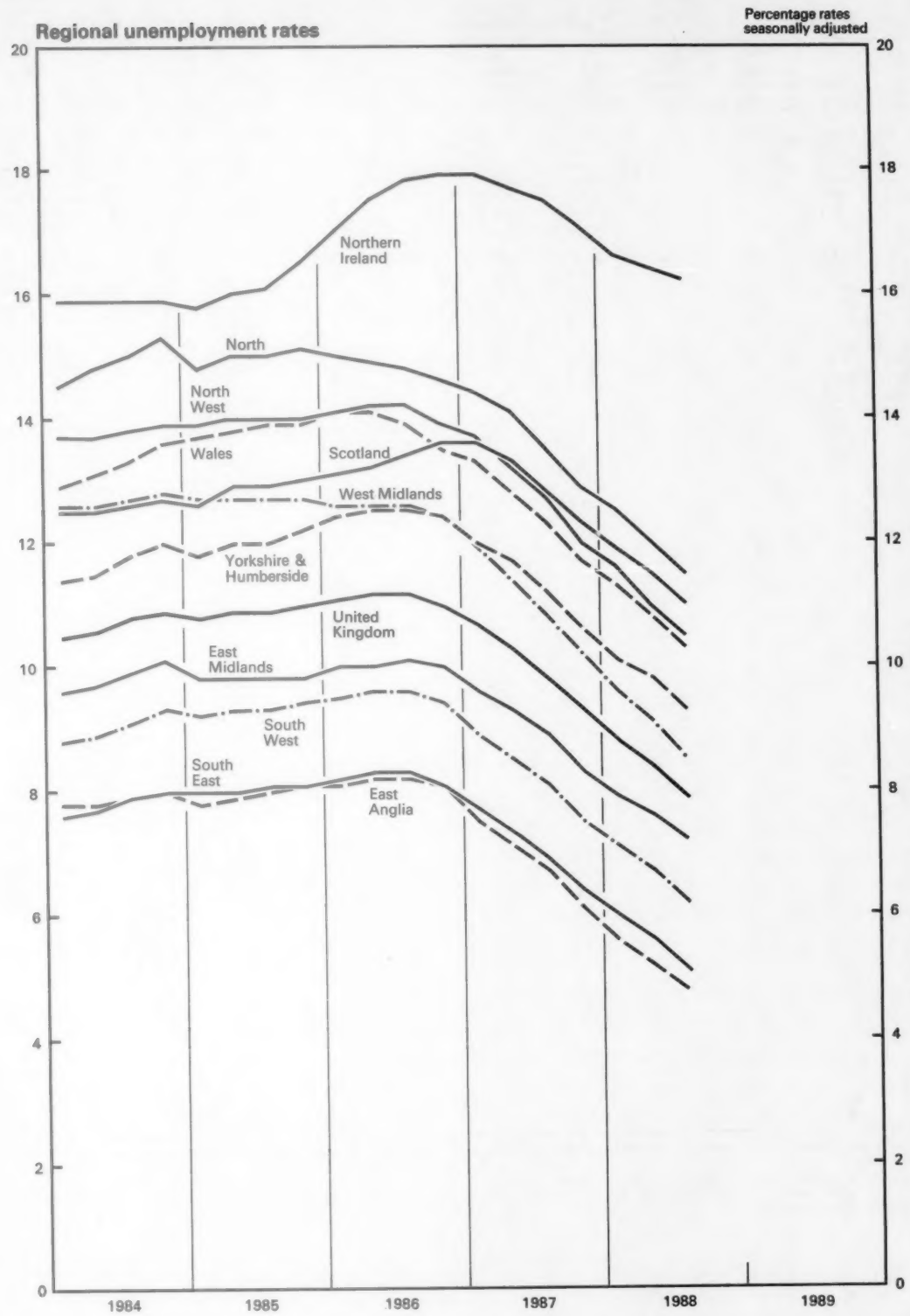
Percentages

	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands
	DPBH	DPBI	DPBJ	DPBK	DPBL	DPBM	DPBN
1982 Q1	12.4	9.9	8.1	7.0	6.4	7.5	11.5
Q2	12.7	10.1	8.2	7.2	6.6	7.7	11.6
Q3	13.3	10.5	8.5	7.5	6.8	7.9	12.0
Q4	13.5	10.9	8.9	7.9	7.1	8.2	12.4
1983 Q1	14.0	11.2	9.2	7.9	7.3	8.5	12.7
Q2	14.3	11.4	9.5	8.0	7.5	8.6	13.0
Q3	14.3	11.5	9.6	8.0	7.6	8.8	12.9
Q4	14.5	11.5	9.7	8.1	7.7	8.9	12.8
1984 Q1	14.5	11.4	9.6	7.8	7.6	8.8	12.6
Q2	14.8	11.5	9.7	7.8	7.7	8.9	12.6
Q3	15.0	11.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	9.1	12.7
Q4	15.3	12.0	10.1	8.0	8.0	9.3	12.8
1985 Q1	14.8	11.8	9.8	7.8	8.0	9.2	12.7
Q2	15.0	12.0	9.8	7.9	8.0	9.3	12.7
Q3	15.0	12.0	9.8	8.0	8.1	9.3	12.7
Q4	15.1	12.2	9.8	8.1	8.1	9.4	12.7
1986 Q1	15.0	12.4	10.0	8.1	8.2	9.5	12.6
Q2	14.9	12.5	10.0	8.2	8.3	9.6	12.6
Q3	14.8	12.5	10.1	8.2	8.3	9.6	12.6
Q4	14.6	12.4	10.0	8.1	8.1	9.4	12.4
1987 Q1	14.4	12.0	9.6	7.5	7.7	8.9	11.9
Q2	14.1	11.7	9.3	7.1	7.3	8.5	11.4
Q3	13.5	11.2	8.9	6.7	6.9	8.1	10.8
Q4	12.9	10.6	8.3	6.1	6.4	7.5	10.2
1988 Q1	12.5	10.1	7.9	5.6	6.0	7.1	9.6
Q2	12.0	9.8	7.6	5.2	5.6	6.7	9.1
Q3	11.5	9.3	7.2	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.5
Q4	11.2†	8.8†	6.7†	4.3†	4.7†	5.7†	7.8†

	North West	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
	DPBO	DPBP	DPBQ	DPAJ	DPBR	BCJE
1983 Q1	13.2	12.8	12.1	10.1	15.1	10.3
Q2	13.5	13.0	12.3	10.3	15.4	10.5
Q3	13.6	12.9	12.4	10.4	15.7	10.6
Q4	13.8	13.0	12.4	10.5	15.8	10.6
1984 Q1	13.7	12.9	12.5	10.4	15.9	10.5
Q2	13.7	13.1	12.5	10.5	15.9	10.6
Q3	13.8	13.3	12.6	10.6	15.9	10.8
Q4	13.9	13.6	12.7	10.8	15.9	10.9
1985 Q1	13.9	13.7	12.6	10.7	15.8	10.8
Q2	14.0	13.8	12.9	10.8	16.0	10.9
Q3	14.0	13.9	12.9	10.8	16.1	10.9
Q4	14.0	13.9	13.0	10.9	16.5	11.0
1986 Q1	14.1	14.1	13.1	10.9	17.0	11.1
Q2	14.2	14.1	13.2	11.0	17.5	11.2
Q3	14.2	13.9	13.4	11.0	17.8	11.2
Q4	13.9	13.5	13.6	10.8	17.9	11.0
1987 Q1	13.7	13.3	13.6	10.5	17.9	10.7
Q2	13.2	12.8	13.3	10.1	17.7	10.3
Q3	12.7	12.3	12.8	9.6	17.5	9.8
Q4	12.0	11.7	12.3	9.1	17.1	9.3
1988 Q1	11.6	11.3	11.9	8.6	16.6	8.8
Q2	11.0	10.8	11.5	8.2	16.4	8.4
Q3	10.5	10.3	11.0	7.7	16.2	7.9
Q4	10.0†	9.8†	10.7†	7.2†	15.8†	7.4†

1 The seasonally adjusted figures have been revised and now relate only to claimants aged 18 or over, in order to maintain the consistent series, available back to 1971 (1974 for the regions), allowing for the effect of the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds from September 1988. The seasonally adjusted series also takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with current coverage (see page 422 of the October 1986 *Employment Gazette* for the list of previous discontinuities taken into account). The denominators used to calculate unemployment rates are the sum of the appropriate mid-year estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. Recent figures are based on mid-1987 estimates.

Source: Department of Employment


Regional unemployment rates
Percentage rates seasonally adjusted
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Northern Ireland
North
North West
Wales
Scotland
West Midlands
Yorkshire & Humberside
United Kingdom
East Midlands
South West
South East
East Anglia
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

23 Average earnings

1985 = 100

	Average earnings (GB)[1]									Wages and salaries per unit of output	
	Whole economy	Percentage increase on year earlier	Underlying % change over previous 12 months[2]	Production industries	Percentage increase on year earlier	Underlying % change over previous 12 months[2]	Manufacturing industry	Percentage increase on year earlier	Underlying % change over previous 12 months[2]	Whole economy[3]	Manufacturing industry
	DNAA	DNDZ		DNAE	DNED		DNAC	DNEH		DJDO	DMBG
1983	87.0	2.2		84.9	8.6		84.4	9.0		90.7	91.6
1984	92.2	6.0		89.8	5.8		91.7	8.6		94.9	94.2
1985	100.0	8.5		100.0	11.4		100.0	9.1		100.0	100.0
1986	107.9	7.9		108.0	8.0		107.7	7.7		105.4	104.5
1987	116.3	7.8		116.7	8.1		116.3	8.0		110.0	105.4
	DNAB	DNEA	DNEM	DNAF	DNEE	DNEN	DNAD	DNEI	DNEO	DJDO	DMBG
1985 Q1	97.0	7.5	..	95.5	8.2	..	97.1	9.0	..	98.1†	96.8
Q2	99.0	8.9	..	99.0	12.6	..	98.3	10.0	..	98.6	98.4
Q3	101.1	9.2	..	101.3	12.4	..	100.9	9.1	..	101.0	100.8
Q4	102.5	7.8	..	103.1	11.2	..	102.8	8.4	..	102.3	104.0
1986 Q1	105.1	8.7	..	105.2	10.2	..	104.7	7.8	..	103.9	104.8
Q2	107.0	8.1	..	106.8	7.9	..	106.7	7.5	..	104.9	104.9
Q3	108.6	7.4	..	108.6	7.2	..	108.2	7.2	..	105.8	104.6
Q4	110.7	8.0	..	111.3	8.0	..	111.0	8.0	..	106.9	103.6
1987 Q1	112.7	6.9	..	113.2	7.6	..	112.8	7.7	..	108.1	105.9†
Q2	115.1	7.6	..	115.2	7.9	..	114.9	7.7	..	109.5	104.6
Q3	117.2	7.9	..	117.7	8.4	..	117.4	8.5	..	110.1	105.2
Q4	120.0	8.4	..	120.5	8.3	..	120.2	8.3	..	112.3	105.9
1988 Q1	122.6	8.8	..	121.8	7.6	..	122.0	8.2	..	113.8	106.2
Q2	124.6	8.3	..	125.6	9.0	..	125.0	8.8	..	115.0	106.8
Q3	127.0	8.4	..	127.5	8.3	..	127.0	8.2	..	116.4	105.1
1986 May	106.2	7.6	7.50	106.4	7.9	8.25	106.0	7.2	7.75	..	104.1
Jun	107.4	8.0	7.50	107.1	7.5	8.00	107.2	7.7	7.75	..	103.8
Jul	108.3	8.1	7.50	107.5	6.8	8.00	107.3	6.9	7.75	..	103.8
Aug	108.8	8.0	7.50	108.8	8.0	7.75	108.3	7.8	7.75	..	106.0
Sep	108.8	6.3	7.50	109.5	6.7	7.75	109.0	7.0	7.75	..	103.9
Oct	109.9	8.4	7.50	110.3	8.0	7.75	110.0	7.8	7.75	..	103.6
Nov	110.9	8.2	7.75	111.3	7.7	8.00	110.9	8.0	7.75	..	103.5
Dec	111.2	7.4	7.75	112.4	8.2	8.00	112.1	8.2	8.00	..	103.8
1987 Jan	112.1	7.6	7.50	112.7	7.6	7.75	112.2	7.7	7.75	..	107.4†
Feb	112.8	7.5	7.50	113.5	7.9	8.00	113.1	8.1	8.00	..	104.6
Mar	113.2	6.6	7.50	113.4	7.4	8.00	113.2	7.6	8.00	..	105.7
Apr	114.2	6.3	7.75	114.6	7.2	8.00	114.4	6.9	8.00	..	104.2
May	115.4	8.7	7.75	115.2	8.3	8.00	114.7	8.2	8.00	..	104.1
Jun	115.7	7.7	7.75	115.7	8.0	8.25	115.7	7.9	8.25	..	105.4
Jul	117.0	8.0	7.75	116.9	8.7	8.25	116.9	8.9	8.25	..	105.5
Aug	117.1	7.6	7.75	117.7	8.2	8.25	117.0	8.0	8.50	..	103.9
Sep	117.4	7.9	7.75	118.6	8.3	8.25	118.2	8.4	8.50	..	106.2
Oct	118.8	8.1	8.00	119.9	8.7	8.25	119.4	8.5	8.25	..	105.2
Nov	120.2	8.4	8.25	120.1	7.9	8.25	119.8	8.0	8.25	..	105.8
Dec	121.0	8.8	8.50	121.5	8.1	8.25	121.4	8.3	8.25	..	106.8
1988 Jan	121.8	8.7	8.50	121.7	8.0	8.50	121.7	8.5	8.50	..	105.4
Feb	122.0	8.2	8.50	120.7	6.3	8.50	121.1	7.1	8.50	..	106.5
Mar	124.0	9.5	8.50	123.1	8.6	8.25	123.2	8.8	8.50	..	106.8
Apr	124.4	8.9	8.50	125.6	9.6	8.50	125.2	9.4	8.75	..	107.7
May	124.2	7.6	8.50	126.0	9.4	8.50	124.9	8.9	8.75	..	106.5
Jun	125.1	8.1	8.75	125.3	8.3	9.00	125.0	8.0	9.00	..	106.2
Jul	126.9	8.5	9.00	127.0	8.6	9.00	126.6	8.3	9.00	..	105.4
Aug	126.6	8.1	9.25	127.2	8.1	9.00	126.7	8.3	8.75	..	104.9
Sep	127.6	8.7	9.25	128.3	8.2	8.75	127.6	8.0	8.75	..	104.9
Oct	129.5†	9.0†	9.00	130.1	8.5	8.75	129.2	8.2	8.50†	..	106.4
Nov	130.7	8.7	8.75†	130.4†	8.6†	9.00†	130.2†	8.7†	8.75	..	107.4

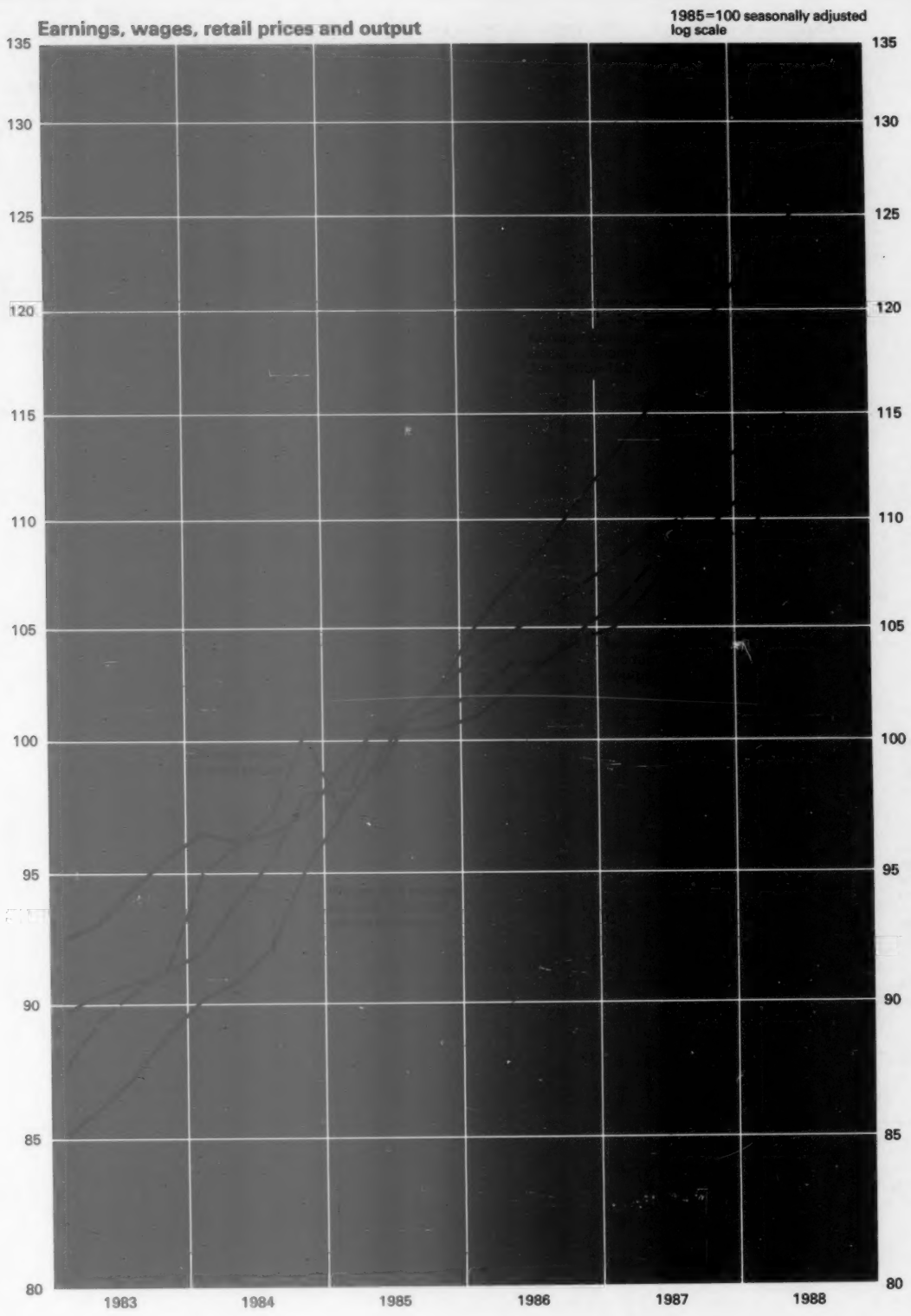
1 The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to January 1988.

2 Estimated to the nearest quarter of one percentage point. For the derivation of recent underlying changes see 'Employment Topics' item in *Employment Gazette*, December 1988.

3 The method for calculating whole economy unit wage costs is described in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986.

Sources: Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office

Earnings, wages, retail prices and output



24 Prices

1985 = 100

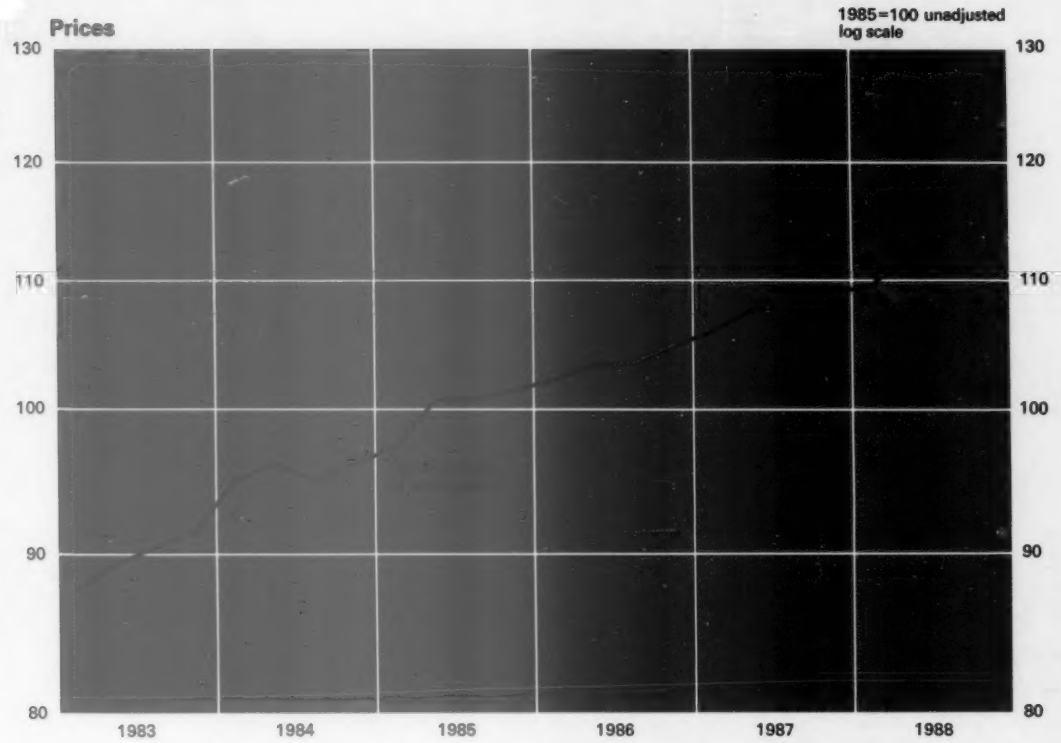
	Producer price index		General index of retail prices[1] (NSA)						Pensioner price index[2] (NSA)		
			All items				All items other than seasonal food				
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	Output: all manufactured products: home sales (NSA)	Index	Percentage increase on year earlier	Total food	Total non-food	Index	Percentage increase on year earlier	One-person household	Two-person household	Purchasing power of the pound[3] (NSA)
	DZDQ	DZCV	FRAG	FRAN	FRAH	FRAI	FRAK	FRAO	FRAL	FRAM	FJAK
1980	73.3	72.2	70.7	*18.0*	76.1	69.4	70.7	*18.4*	71.4	71.3	142
1981	80.2†	79.1	79.1	*11.9*	82.5	78.2	79.1	*11.9*	79.5	79.5	127
1982	85.9	85.2	85.9	*8.6*	89.0	85.1	85.8	*8.5*	86.9	86.7	117
1983	91.9	89.8	89.8	*4.6*	91.8	89.4	89.8	*4.7*	90.8	90.7	111
1984	99.0	95.0	94.3	*5.0*	97.0	93.6	94.1	*4.7*	95.4	95.3	106
1985	100.1	100.0	100.0	*6.1*	100.0	100.0	100.0	*6.3*	100.0	100.0	100
1986	92.5	104.3	103.4	*3.4*	103.3	103.5	103.3	*3.3*	103.2	103.2	97
1987	95.4	108.3	107.7	*4.2*	106.4	108.0	107.6	*4.1*	105.6	105.8	93
1988	98.4	113.2†	113.0†	*4.9*†	110.1†	113.6†	112.9†	*5.0*†	109.5†	109.8†	88†
1984 Q4	101.7	96.5	96.0	*4.8*	97.2	95.8	96.1	*5.2*	96.6	96.6	104
1985 Q1	103.4	98.2	97.2	*5.5*	99.0	96.8	97.2	*5.8*	98.1	98.1	103
Q2	101.8	99.9	100.6	*7.0*	100.9	100.5	100.4	*7.3*	100.4	100.4	99
Q3	98.6	100.5	100.8	*6.3*	99.8	101.1	101.0	*6.6*	100.3	100.3	99
Q4	96.5	101.4	101.3	*5.5*	100.4	101.6	101.4	*5.6*	101.2	101.2	99
1986 Q1	94.6	102.8	102.1	*4.9*	102.1	102.0	102.0	*5.0*	102.2	102.1	98
Q2	91.9	104.2	103.4	*2.8*	103.9	103.2	103.1	*2.7*	103.4	103.3	97
Q3	90.6	104.6	103.5	*2.6*	103.5	103.5	103.4	*2.4*	103.4	103.4	97
Q4	92.8	105.5	104.8	*3.4*	103.6	105.1	104.8	*3.3*	103.8	103.9	95
1987 Q1	93.9	106.9	106.1	*3.9*	105.8	106.2	105.9	*3.8*	104.7	104.8	94
Q2	95.0	108.0	107.7	*4.2*	107.2	107.8	107.4	*4.1*	105.7	105.9	93
Q3	96.8	108.6	107.9	*4.3*	105.8	108.4	107.9	*4.4*	105.4	105.7	93
Q4	95.9	109.8	109.1	*4.1*	107.1	109.6	109.1	*4.1*	106.5	106.9	92
1988 Q1	95.5	111.0	109.6	*3.5*	108.9	109.9	109.4	*3.3*	107.4	107.8	91
Q2	98.6	112.6	112.3	*4.3*	110.1	112.7	112.1	*4.4*	109.2	109.5	89
Q3	100.2	113.9	113.8	*5.5*	109.9	114.6	113.9	*5.5*	110.0	110.3	88
Q4	99.5†	115.2†	116.2†	*6.5*†	111.3†	117.2†	116.4†	*6.6*†	113.3†	111.6†	86†
1986 Dec	93.1	105.8	105.3	*3.7*	104.0	105.6	105.3	*3.7*	..	..	95
1987 Jan	93.8	106.6	105.7	*3.9*	105.3	105.8	105.6	*3.8*	..	..	95
Feb	93.9	106.9	106.1	*3.9*	106.0	106.3	105.9	*3.7*	..	..	94
Mar	94.0	107.2	106.4	*4.0*	106.0	106.5	106.2	*4.0*	..	..	94
Apr	94.5	107.7	107.6	*4.2*	106.9	107.7	107.3	*4.1*	..	..	93
May	94.4	108.1	107.7	*4.1*	107.6	107.7	107.4	*4.1*	..	..	93
Jun	96.0	108.2	107.7	*4.2*	106.9	107.9	107.5	*4.3*	..	..	93
Jul	96.9	108.4	107.6	*4.4*	105.7	108.1	107.6	*4.4*	..	..	93
Aug	97.1	108.6	107.9	*4.4*	106.0	108.4	107.9	*4.4*	..	..	93
Sep	96.5	108.9	108.3	*4.2*	105.7	108.8	108.3	*4.3*	..	..	92
Oct	96.5	109.6	108.8	*4.5*	106.4	109.3	108.9	*4.6*	..	..	92
Nov	95.6	109.8	109.3	*4.1*	106.9	109.9	109.4	*4.2*	..	..	91
Dec	95.6	110.0	109.2	*3.7*	107.8	109.5	109.1	*3.6*	..	..	92
1988 Jan	95.2	110.6	109.2	*3.3*	108.3	109.4	109.1	*3.3*	..	..	92
Feb	95.6	111.0	109.6	*3.3*	109.1	109.9	109.4	*3.3*	..	..	91
Mar	95.7	111.4	110.1	*3.5*	109.4	110.3	109.8	*3.4*	..	..	91
Apr	96.8	112.2	111.9	*3.9*	109.9	112.2	111.6	*4.0*	..	..	89
May	98.2	112.6	112.3	*4.2*	110.2	112.6	112.0	*4.3*	..	..	89
Jun	100.8	113.0	112.7	*4.6*	110.3	113.1	112.6	*4.7*	..	..	89
Jul	100.9	113.5	112.8	*4.8*	109.5	113.5	112.9	*4.9*	..	..	89
Aug	100.4	113.9	114.1	*5.7*	109.9	114.8	114.1	*5.8*	..	..	88
Sep	99.4	114.3	114.6	*5.9*	110.3	115.5	114.8	*5.9*	..	..	87
Oct	98.8	114.9†	115.8	*6.4*	110.4	116.9	115.9	*6.5*	..	..	86
Nov	99.6†	115.2	116.3	*6.4*	111.3	117.4	116.5	*6.5*	..	..	86
Dec	100.1	115.4	116.6†	*6.9*†	112.1†	117.5†	116.7†	*7.0*†	..	..	86†

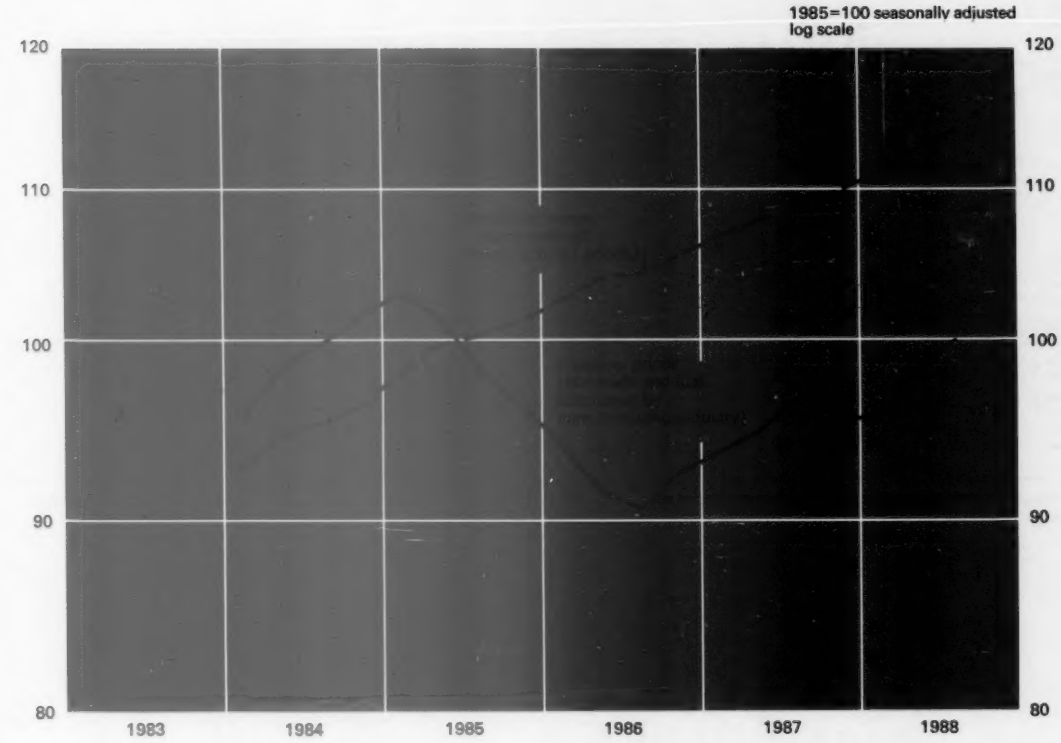
1 The index numbers given here are for comparative purposes only and should not be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown. The official Retail Prices Index series is shown in Table 1.

2 All items except housing.

3 Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the General index of retail prices.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Employment; Central Statistical Office


Prices
1985=100 unadjusted
log scale
130
120
110
100
90
80
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


1985=100 seasonally adjusted
log scale
120
110
100
90
80
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

25 Visible trade (on a balance of payments basis)

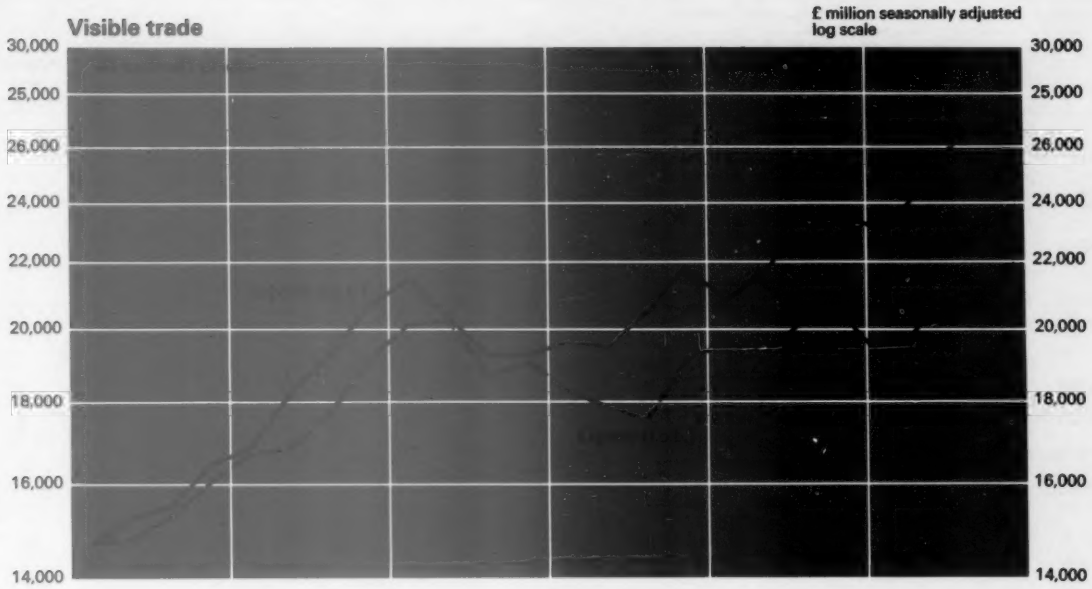
1985 = 100

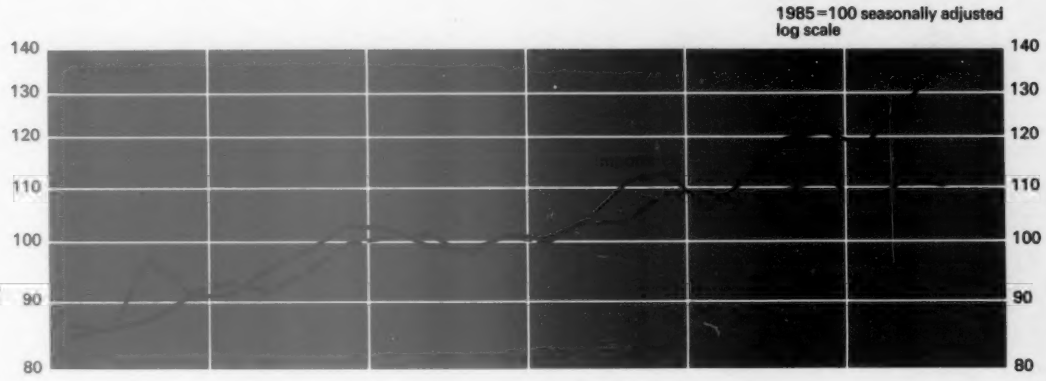
	Volume indices		Unit value indices (NSA)		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[1]
	CGTR	CGTS	CGTO	CGTP	CGTQ
1981	83.3	75.9	76.2	74.2	102.7
1982	85.6	80.1	81.4	80.2	101.5†
1983	87.6	87.0	88.0	87.8	100.2
1984	94.7	96.9	95.0	95.5	99.4
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	103.6	107.0	91.8	96.0	95.7
1987	109.0	114.4	95.5	98.5	96.9
1988	109.3†	129.3†	97.1†	99.0†	98.1
1986 Q1	99.7	100.7	95.3	97.2	98.1†
Q2	103.1	103.5	90.2	94.5	95.5
Q3	103.0	110.8	89.4	94.0	95.1
Q4	108.7	112.8	92.3	96.1	94.1
1987 Q1	108.8	105.9	94.7	100.0	94.7
Q2	106.2	111.3	95.2	97.5	97.6
Q3	109.2	119.5	96.2	98.2	97.9
Q4	111.9	120.8	95.8	98.2	97.6
1988 Q1	106.2†	117.1†	95.4	98.4	97.0
Q2	110.8	126.6	96.5	98.0	98.5
Q3	110.2	136.2	98.6	99.5	99.1
Q4	109.9	137.3	98.0†	100.2†	97.8
1986 Jan	100.6	97.3	97.4	96.1	101.3
Feb	101.7	100.1	95.1	97.5	97.6
Mar	96.9	104.6	93.4	97.9	95.4
Apr	104.5	99.7	90.7	95.6	94.9
May	102.5	104.0	89.7	94.1	95.3
Jun	102.2	106.7	90.3	93.8	96.2
Jul	105.5	110.7	88.8	93.3	95.2
Aug	97.5	111.9	89.2	93.6	95.3
Sep	105.9	110.0	90.2	95.2	94.7
Oct	107.0	112.9	92.1	97.2	94.8
Nov	110.6	114.6	92.2	98.0	94.1
Dec	108.6	111.0	92.6	99.1	93.5
1987 Jan	105.6	105.4	94.2	99.8	94.4
Feb	113.4	108.3	94.9	100.2	94.7
Mar	107.4	104.1	95.0	100.1	95.0
Apr	110.6	108.7	95.1	98.3	96.8
May	104.2	113.3	94.9	97.1	97.7
Jun	103.7	111.8	95.4	97.1	98.3
Jul	108.8	117.8	95.3	97.8	97.4
Aug	106.4	122.7	96.7	98.5	98.2
Sep	112.2	118.0	96.5	98.4	98.1
Oct	110.6	118.1	96.5	98.2	98.3
Nov	113.4	122.1	95.9	98.5	97.3
Dec	111.7	122.2	95.0	97.8	97.2
1988 Jan	108.0†	118.9†	95.0	97.9	97.0
Feb	103.3	117.3	95.5	98.3	97.1
Mar	107.2	115.1	95.7	98.8	96.8
Apr	113.0	123.3	96.6	98.4	98.2
May	107.7	126.4	96.5	97.8	98.7
Jun	111.6	130.2	96.5	97.7	98.7
Jul	107.6	144.9	97.8	99.2	98.6
Aug	104.5	130.2	99.3	99.5	99.8
Sep	118.6	133.6	98.6	99.8	98.9
Oct	107.0	142.4	98.0	100.4	97.6
Nov	109.9	133.6	97.6	100.2	97.4
Dec	112.8	136.0	98.6†	100.0†	98.5†

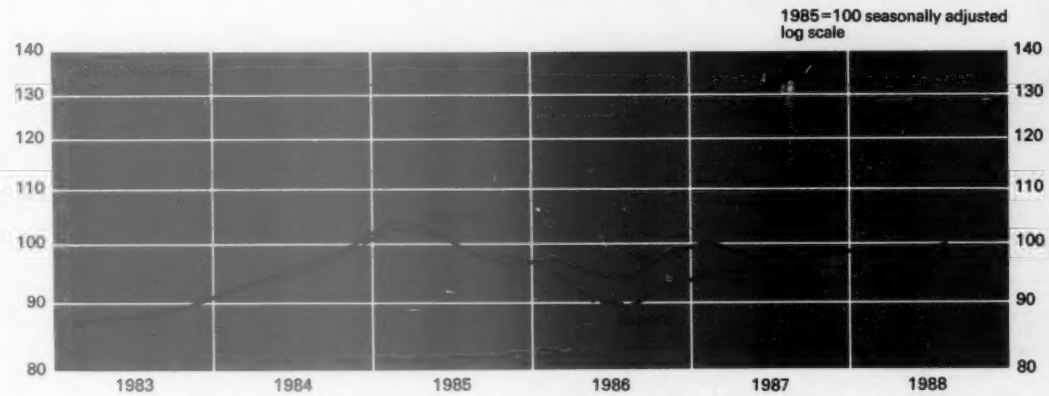
1 Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Visible trade







26 Measures of UK competitiveness in trade in manufactures

1985 = 100

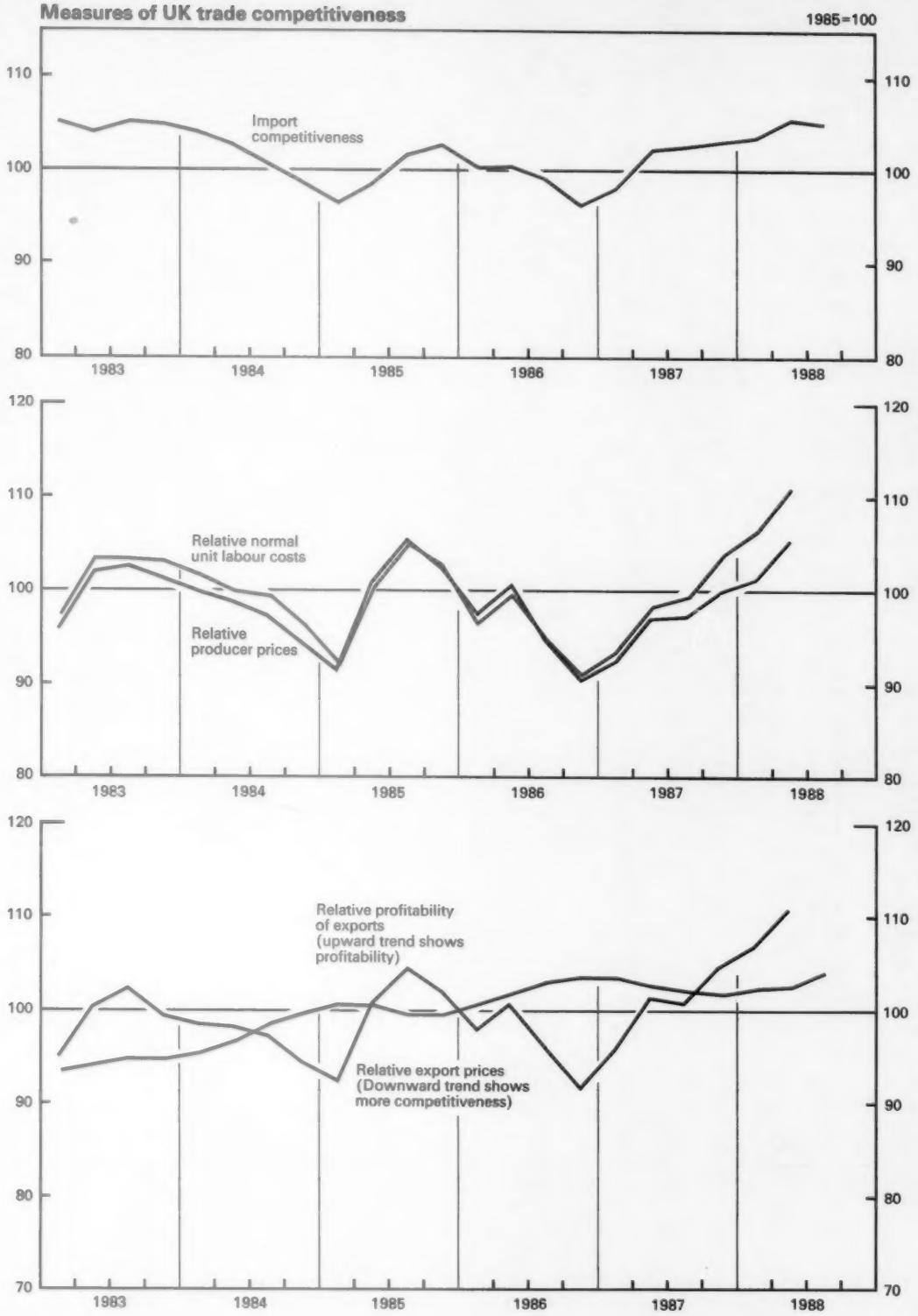
	Summary measures						Export unit value index[2]				
	Relative export prices[1]	Relative producer prices[1]	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[2] Actual	IMF index of relative unit labour costs[2] Normalised	Import price competitiveness[3]	Relative profitability of exports[3]	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany
	FLAA	FLAB	FLAC	FLAD	FLAE	FLAF	FLAG	FLAH	FLAI	FLAJ	FLAK
1984	97.2	97.5	100.5	99.3	101.6	97.5	96.5	98	102	97	98
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100
1986	96.5	95.8	93.8	95.4	99.2	102.2	117.2	103	121	125	133
1987	100.7	96.6	93.1	98.5	101.5	102.3	136.8	105	131	136	156
1986 Q3	96.0	94.7	92.4	94.8	99.3	102.8	119.4	104	124	129	137
Q4	91.6	90.4	86.3	91.0	96.5	103.4	116.5	105	124	131	142
1987 Q1	95.9	92.5	89.1	93.4	98.3	103.3	127.4	104	126	133	154
Q2	101.3	97.0	93.1	97.9	102.1	102.4	136.7	105	131	136	154
Q3	100.9	97.2	92.9	99.1	102.5	101.8	135.3	107	132	134	153
Q4	104.8	99.8	97.4	103.4	103.2	101.6	147.7	105	137	142	163
1988 Q1	106.9	101.1	100.1	106.2	103.7	102.1	153.7	106	144	147	162
Q2	110.8	105.4	102.9	110.8	105.3	102.3	159.8	110	146	146	161
Q3	..	..	..	..	105.0	103.9	150.6	..	..	..	..
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1986 Q3	*-8.1*	*-10.1*	*-12.3*	*-9.7*	*-2.5*	*3.1*	*12.3*	*4.0*	*25.3*	*24.0*	*31.7*
Q4	*-10.2*	*-11.7*	*-16.4*	*-11.4*	*-6.1*	*4.1*	*5.4*	*5.0*	*14.8*	*18.0*	*25.7*
1987 Q1	*-2.1*	*-5.0*	*-8.5*	*-3.3*	*-2.2*	*2.7*	*12.3*	*3.0*	*10.5*	*10.8*	*24.2*
Q2	*0.6*	*-3.7*	*-5.8*	*-1.6*	*1.5*	*0.5*	*14.3*	*2.9*	*8.3*	*12.4*	*20.3*
Q3	*5.1*	*2.6*	*0.5*	*4.5*	*3.2*	*-1.0*	*13.3*	*2.9*	*6.5*	*3.9*	*11.7*
Q4	*14.4*	*10.4*	*12.9*	*13.6*	*6.9*	*-1.7*	*26.8*	-	*10.5*	*8.4*	*14.8*
1988 Q1	*11.5*	*9.3*	*12.3*	*13.7*	*5.5*	*-1.2*	*20.6*	*1.9*	*14.3*	*10.5*	*5.2*
Q2	*9.4*	*8.7*	*10.5*	*13.2*	*3.1*	*-0.1*	*16.9*	*4.8*	*11.5*	*7.4*	*4.5*
Q3	..	..	..	..	*2.4*	*2.1*	*11.3*	..	..	..	..

	Producer price index[2]					Unit labour costs index[2]				
	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany	United Kingdom[4]	United States	Japan	France	Federal Republic of Germany
	FLAL	FLAM	FLAN	FLAO	FLAP	FLAQ	FLAR	FLAS	FLAT	FLAU
1984	97.4	99.6	101.0	98.2	100.5	97	98	99	96	103
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100
1986	118.1	97.8	131.1	129.9	131.6	118	100	147	131	140
1987	137.1	100.4	147.4	152.6	154.7	133	98	165	152	174
1986 Q4	116.4	97.6	133.9	137.3	138.9	114	100	155	139	154
1987 Q1	127.2	98.7	139.1	148.4	150.9	126	100†	161	151	171
Q2	136.9	100.0	148.3	152.0	153.3	132	100	170	152	173†
Q3	135.5	101.0	145.3	150.0	151.1	130	100	160	149	171
Q4	148.6	101.8	156.9	159.9	163.5	143	100	170	158	184
1988 Q1	154.0	102.4	164.6	162.3	166.4	147	100	177	157	188
Q2	160.3	104.3	167.1	160.8	164.3	152	100	182†	155	184
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	137	100	..	..	167
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
1986 Q4	*3.7*	*-2.7*	*20.1*	*20.3*	*22.9*	*-0.9*	-	*32.5*	*20.9*	*35.1*
1987 Q1	*11.5*	*-0.2*	*15.1*	*19.7*	*22.1*	*8.6*	-	*23.8*	*18.9*	*33.6*
Q2	*12.7*	*2.6*	*13.7*	*20.9*	*20.2*	*8.2*	-	*18.1*	*20.6*	*29.1*
Q3	*12.5*	*3.9*	*4.2*	*13.1*	*11.0*	*8.3*	-	*1.3*	*11.2*	*17.1*
Q4	*27.7*	*4.3*	*17.2*	*16.5*	*17.7*	*25.4*	-	*9.7*	*13.7*	*19.5*
1988 Q1	*21.1*	*3.7*	*18.3*	*9.4*	*10.3*	*16.7*	-	*9.9*	*4.0*	*9.9*
Q2	*17.1*	*4.3*	*12.7*	*5.8*	*7.2*	*15.2*	-	*7.1*	*2.0*	*6.4*
Q3	..	..	..	..	..	*5.4*	-	..	..	*-2.3*

1 Figures are base weighted using 1985 export data. Downwards movements indicate greater competitiveness.
2 All the indices are in terms of US dollars.
3 Excludes erratics (ships, North Sea installations, aircraft, precious stones and silver bullion).
4 The method for calculating whole economy unit wage costs is described in *Employment Gazette*, May 1986.

Sources: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Employment; International Monetary Fund

Measures of UK trade competitiveness



27 Balance of payments: current account

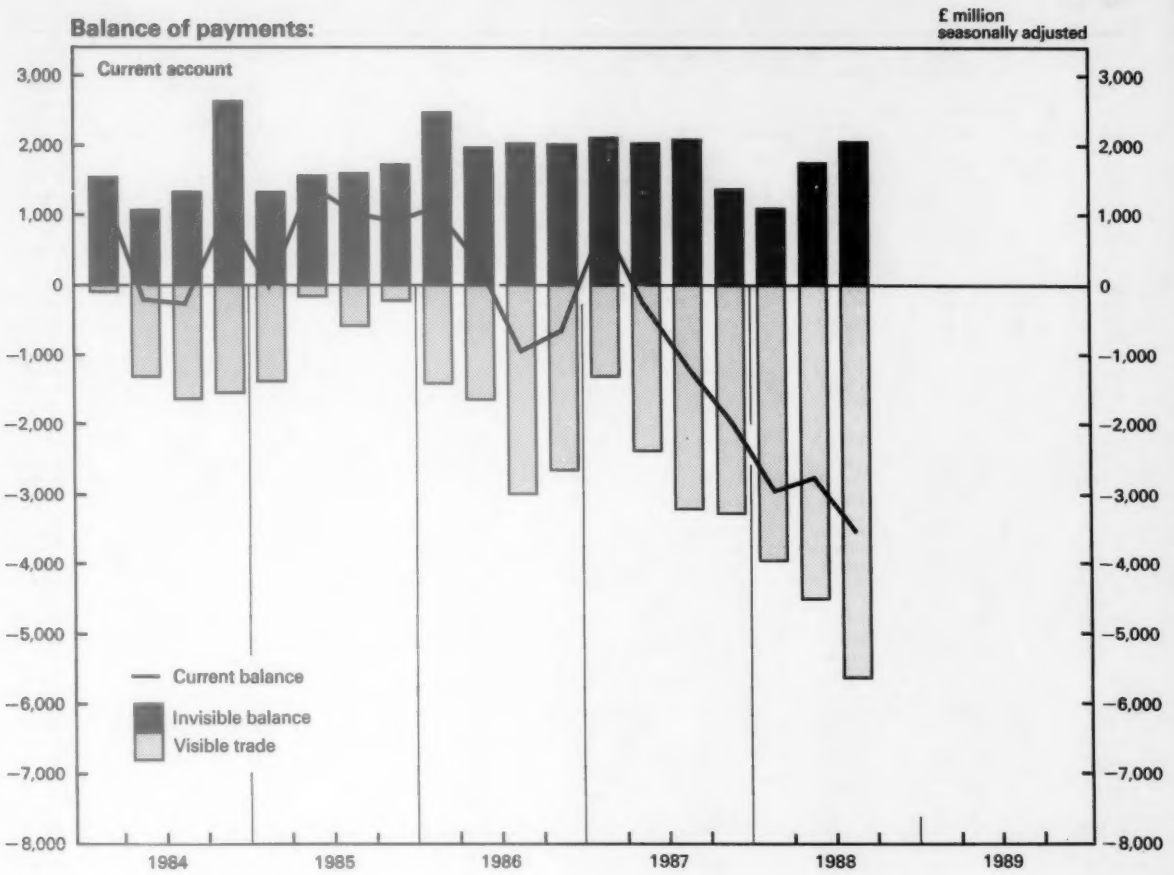
£ million

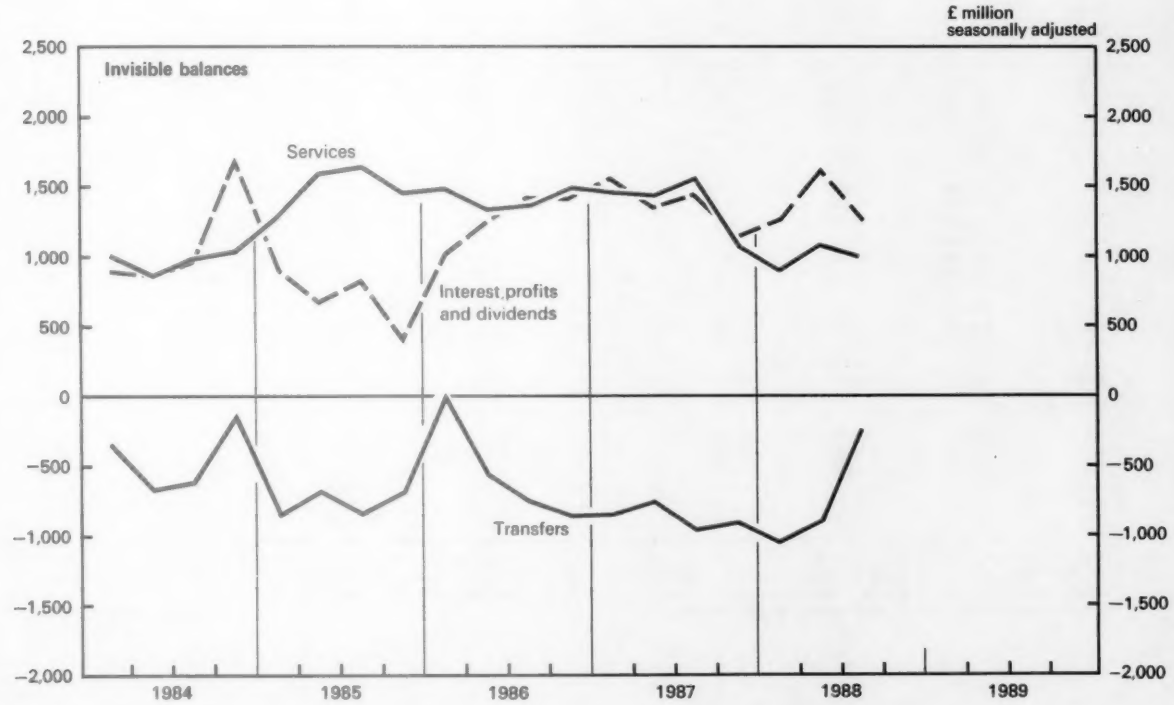
	Visible trade			Invisibles						
						Balances				
	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Balance	Credits	Debits	Services	IPD	Transfers	Total[1]	Current balance
	CGKG	CGHK	AIMA	CGKR	CGHT	AIMC	AIMD	AIME	AIMB	AIMF
1978	34 981	36 574	-1 593	24 895	22 338	3 542	806	-1 791	2 557	964
1979	40 470	43 868	-3 398	33 339	30 437	3 907	1 205	-2 210	2 902	-496
1980	47 147	45 794	1 353	41 362	39 593	3 949	-196	-1 984	1 769	3 122
1981	50 668	47 318	3 350	57 347	53 761	3 923	1 210	-1 547	3 586	6 936
1982	55 330	53 112	2 218	65 483	63 016	2 762	1 446	-1 741	2 467	4 685
1983	60 696	61 773	-1 075	65 997	61 090	3 721	2 847	-1 661	4 907	3 832
1984	70 263	74 843	-4 580	77 765	71 163	3 941	4 433	-1 772	6 602	2 022
1985	77 988	80 334	-2 346	80 662	74 979	5 962	2 800	-3 079	5 683	3 337
1986	72 678	81 394	-8 716	77 262	68 721	5 631	5 084	-2 174	8 541	-175
1987	79 422	89 584	-10 162	79 905	72 430	5 522	5 463	-3 510	7 475	-2 687
1988	80 902†	101 239†	-20 336†	..	..	..	..	..	6 065†	-14 271†
1984 Q1	16 697	16 815	-118	17 714	16 157	1 017	896	-356	1 557	1 439
Q2	16 838	18 142	-1 304	18 097	17 024	877	872	-676	1 073	-231
Q3	17 611	19 224	-1 613	19 949	18 605	998	965	-619	1 344	-269
Q4	19 117	20 662	-1 545	22 005	19 377	1 049	1 700	-121	2 628	1 083
1985 Q1	20 089	21 483	-1 394	21 616	20 272	1 288	918	-862	1 344	-50
Q2	20 187	20 336	-149	20 516	18 922	1 590	678	-674	1 594	1 445
Q3	18 651	19 241	-590	19 616	18 009	1 639	814	-846	1 607	1 017
Q4	19 061	19 274	-213	18 914	17 776	1 445	390	-697	1 138	925
1986 Q1	18 200	19 603	-1 403	19 184	16 681	1 483	1 015	5	2 503	1 100
Q2	17 810	19 477	-1 667	18 826	16 837	1 309	1 239	-559	1 989	322
Q3	17 506	20 502	-2 996	19 368	17 354	1 350	1 419	-755	2 014	-982
Q4	19 162	21 812	-2 650	19 884	17 849	1 489	1 411	-865	2 035	-615
1987 Q1	19 529	20 821	-1 292	19 816	17 652	1 452	1 561	-849	2 164	872
Q2	19 357	21 747	-2 390	20 078	18 076	1 421	1 353	-772	2 002	-388
Q3	20 234	23 436	-3 202	20 377	18 380	1 564	1 412	-979	1 997	-1 205
Q4	20 302	23 580	-3 278	19 634	18 322	1 085	1 137	-910	1 312	-1 966
1988 Q1	18 969†	22 843†	-3 874†	20 277	19 238	887	1 217	-1 065	1 039	-2 835†
Q2	20 186	24 615	-4 428	21 123	19 356	1 075	1 605	-913	1 767	-2 661
Q3	20 981	26 764	-5 783	22 163	20 104	998	1 267	-206	2 059	-3 724
Q4	20 766	27 017	-6 251	..	..	..	..	..	1 200†	-5 051
1986 Dec	6 397	7 221	-823	..	..	..	..	..	678	-145
1987 Jan	6 244	6 867	-624	..	..	..	..	..	721	97
Feb	6 827	7 091	-264	..	..	..	..	..	722	458
Mar	6 459	6 863	-403	..	..	..	..	..	721	318
Apr	6 589	7 076	-487	..	..	..	..	..	667	180
May	6 356	7 441	-1 085	..	..	..	..	..	668	-417
Jun	6 412	7 230	-818	..	..	..	..	..	667	-151
Jul	6 686	7 708	-1 022	..	..	..	..	..	666	-356
Aug	6 586	8 042	-1 456	..	..	..	..	..	665	-791
Sep	6 962	7 685	-723	..	..	..	..	..	666	-57
Oct	6 802	7 756	-954	..	..	..	..	..	437	-517
Nov	6 881	7 969	-1 088	..	..	..	..	..	438	-650
Dec	6 617	7 856	-1 239	..	..	..	..	..	437	-802
1988 Jan	6 387†	7 754†	-1 366†	..	..	..	..	..	346	-1 020†
Feb	6 155	7 664	-1 510	..	..	..	..	..	347	-1 163
Mar	6 427	7 425	-998	..	..	..	..	..	346	-652
Apr	6 840	8 051	-1 211	..	..	..	..	..	589	-622
May	6 527	8 205	-1 678	..	..	..	..	..	589	-1 089
Jun	6 820	8 358	-1 539	..	..	..	..	..	589	-950
Jul	6 743	9 424	-2 681	..	..	..	..	..	686	-1 995
Aug	6 715	8 567	-1 852	..	..	..	..	..	687	-1 165
Sep	7 524	8 773	-1 249	..	..	..	..	..	686	-563
Oct	6 745	9 473	-2 728	..	..	..	..	..	400	-2 328
Nov	6 907	8 773	-1 866	..	..	..	..	..	400	-1 466
Dec	7 115	8 772	-1 657	..	..	..	..	..	400†	-1 257

1 Monthly data is one third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate or projection.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Balance of payments:





28 Sterling exchange rates and UK official reserves

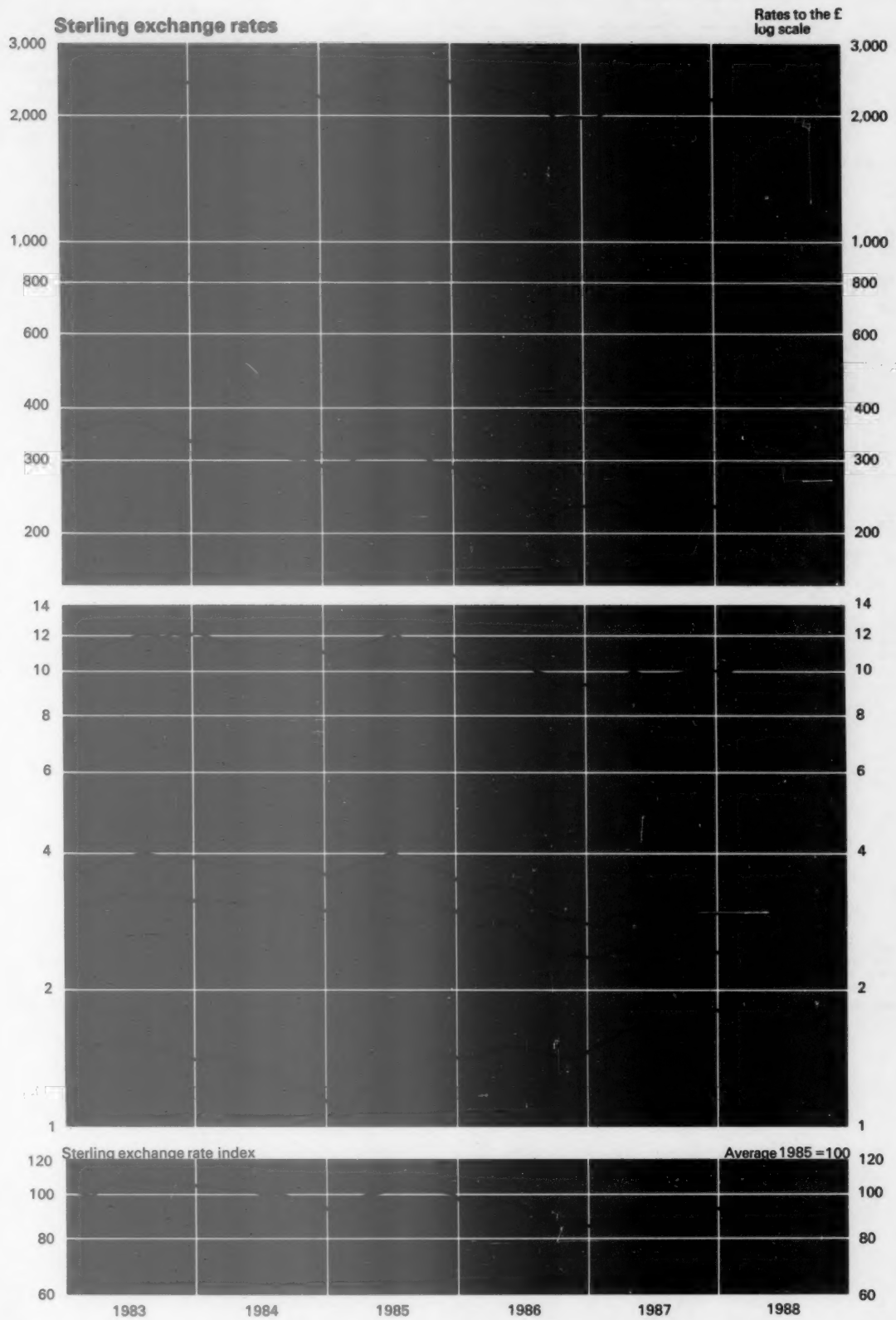
Not seasonally adjusted

	Sterling exchange rate against major currencies[1]						UK official reserves[2] at end of period ($ million)	Sterling exchange rate index (average 1985=100)
	Japanese yen	US dollar	Swiss franc	French franc	Italian lira	Deutsche-mark		
	AJFO	AJFA	AJFD	AJFE	AJFF	AJFH	AIPI	AJHV
1980	525.59	2.3281	3.8938	9.8250	1 992	4.227	27 476	117.7†
1981	444.63	2.0254	3.9690	10.9356	2 287	4.556	23 347	119.0
1982	435.20	1.7489	3.5467	11.4846	2 364	4.243	16 997	113.7
1983	359.93	1.5158	3.1822	11.5471	2 302	3.870	17 817	105.3
1984	316.90	1.3364	3.1301	11.6349	2 339	3.791	15 694	100.6
1985	307.06	1.2976	3.1550	11.5494	2 463	3.784	15 543	100.0
1986	246.80	1.4672	2.6350	10.1569	2 186	3.183	21 923	91.5
1987	236.50	1.6392	2.4394	9.8369	2 123	2.941	44 326	90.1
1988	227.98†	1.7796†	2.6030†	10.5969†	2 315†	3.124†	51 685†	95.5
1984 Q2	320.69	1.3960	3.1359	11.6221	2 339	3.784	15 505	101.7†
Q3	316.17	1.2993	3.1672	11.6211	2 333	3.786	15 260	99.9
Q4	299.45	1.2178	3.0610	11.3935	2 300	3.717	15 694	96.6
1985 Q1	287.13	1.1155	3.0685	11.0917	2 254	3.628	13 528	92.9
Q2	315.17	1.2577	3.2554	11.8273	2 475	3.878	14 318	101.0
Q3	328.10	1.3758	3.2339	11.9533	2 603	3.920	14 176	104.8
Q4	297.64	1.4356	3.0644	11.3248	2 514	3.711	15 543	101.4
1986 Q1	270.79	1.4391	2.8488	10.3829	2 303	3.382	18 750	95.0
Q2	256.40	1.5090	2.8132	10.7712	2 322	3.386	19 188	96.1
Q3	232.28	1.4891	2.5146	10.1009	2 140	3.109	22 426	90.2
Q4	229.22	1.4304	2.3783	9.3934	1 986	2.868	21 923	85.1
1987 Q1	236.20	1.5431	2.3848	9.4501	2 015	2.837	27 039	86.7
Q2	234.14	1.6410	2.4484	9.8908	2 134	2.964	34 364	90.4
Q3	237.82	1.6184	2.4670	9.9197	2 152	2.974	34 808	90.5
Q4	237.69	1.7535	2.4565	10.0821	2 188	2.989	44 326	92.7
1988 Q1	230.03	1.7972	2.4733	10.1923	2 221	3.013	47 519	93.5
Q2	231.18	1.8390	2.6114	10.6374	2 334	3.142	48 519	96.6
Q3	226.75†	1.6951	2.6525	10.7159	2 349	3.165	50 482	95.2
Q4	224.05	1.7915†	2.6755†	10.8460†	2 356†	3.175†	51 685†	96.7
1986 Apr	262.17	1.4986	2.8463	10.7855	2 332	3.403	18 987	96.4†
May	253.84	1.5206	2.8168	10.7882	2 322	3.387	19 166	96.2
Jun	252.78	1.5089	2.7751	10.7400	2 312	3.369	19 188	95.8
Jul	239.39	1.5080	2.6326	10.4549	2 229	3.248	19 083	93.1
Aug	229.18	1.4867	2.4701	9.9693	2 111	3.066	18 924	89.3
Sep	227.65	1.4716	2.4316	9.8324	2 073	3.003	22 426	88.0
Oct	223.15	1.4276	2.3437	9.3628	1 980	2.861	21 992	84.6
Nov	232.00	1.4253	2.4004	9.4327	1 996	2.884	22 006	85.5
Dec	233.22	1.4383	2.3950	9.3896	1 984	2.860	21 923	85.3
1987 Jan	232.94	1.5071	2.3482	9.3283	1 982	2.797	21 952	85.4
Feb	234.25	1.5271	2.3513	9.2774	1 981	2.785	22 257	85.4
Mar	241.07	1.5919	2.4502	9.7233	2 078	2.921	27 039	89.2
Apr	232.87	1.6299	2.4375	9.8295	2 106	2.952	29 807	89.9
May	234.13	1.6661	2.4507	9.9559	2 152	2.980	34 679	91.1
Jun	235.31	1.6293	2.4563	9.8904	2 143	2.962	34 364	90.3
Jul	241.83	1.6099	2.4719	9.9002	2 153	2.974	34 915	90.5
Aug	235.70	1.5975	2.4575	9.9034	2 149	2.967	34 365	90.0
Sep	235.56	1.6462	2.4703	9.9548	2 155	2.981	34 808	90.9
Oct	238.05	1.6621	2.4825	9.9964	2 164	2.992	41 399	91.4
Nov	240.34	1.7754	2.4531	10.1314	2 200	2.986	41 281	93.2
Dec	234.67	1.8273	2.4325	10.1226	2 201	2.987	44 326	93.6
1988 Jan	229.90	1.7981	2.4241	10.0461	2 189	2.977	43 093	92.8
Feb	226.97	1.7578	2.4462	10.0760	2 196	2.982	42 927	92.2
Mar	232.94	1.8324	2.5407	10.4256	2 272	3.072	47 519	95.3
Apr	234.43	1.8765	2.5967	10.6503	2 329	3.137	47 857	97.2
May	233.21	1.8694	2.6378	10.7196	2 353	3.166	48 533	97.6
Jun	226.52	1.7790	2.6001	10.5517	2 320	3.123	48 519	95.3
Jul	226.87	1.7042	2.6126	10.5953	2 328	3.144	49 826	94.7
Aug	227.09	1.6983	2.6895	10.8558	2 373	3.207	50 639	96.1
Sep	226.31	1.6833	2.6536	10.6910	2 344	3.143	50 482	94.8
Oct	223.87	1.7382	2.6744	10.7879	2 354	3.160	50 048	95.7
Nov	222.71	1.8090	2.6532	10.8030	2 350	3.162	51 040	96.6
Dec	225.71†	1.8282†	2.7013†	10.9541†	2 365†	3.207†	51 685†	97.7

1 Average of daily Telegraphic Transfer rates in London.

2 Apart from transactions, the level of official reserves is affected by changes in the dollar valuation of gold, Special Drawing Rights and convertible currencies. Since end-March 1979 these rates have been revised annually. These valuation changes are described in detail in the description of Table 10.3 in the *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*, where the values of the annual changes are also shown.

Sources: Bank of England; HM Treasury


Sterling exchange rates
Rates to the £
log scale
3,000
2,000
1,000
800
600
400
300
200
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
1
Sterling exchange rate index
Average 1985 =100
120
100
80
60
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

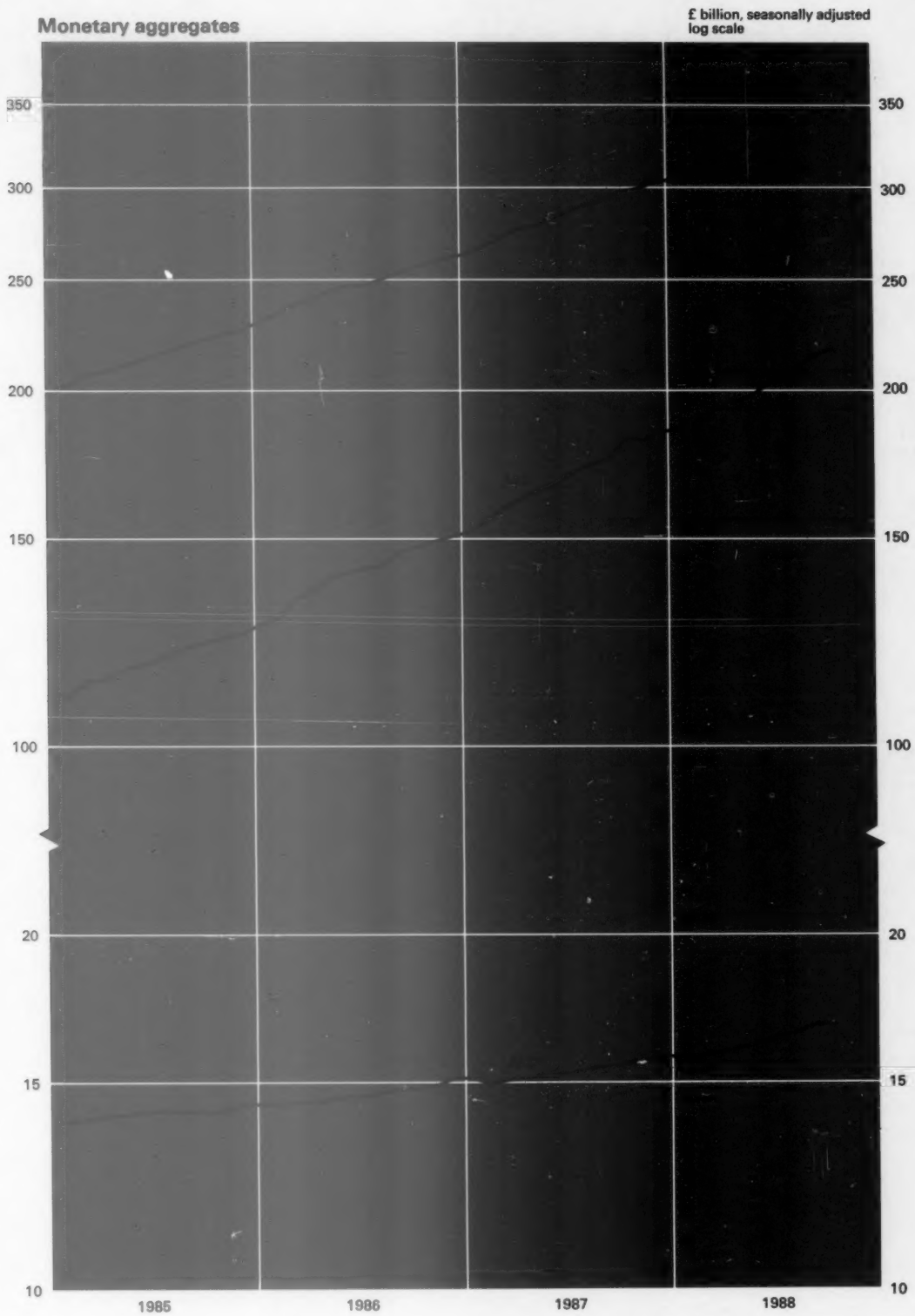
29 Monetary aggregates[1]

	M0				M3				M4			
	Amount outstanding[2] (NSA)				Amount outstanding (NSA)				Amount outstanding (NSA)			
	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million)	Velocity of circulation: ratio	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million)	Velocity of circulation: ratio	£ million	Annual percentage change	Amount outstanding (£ million)	Velocity of circulation: ratio
	AVAD	AVAK	AVAE	AVAM	AGAJ	AUZO	AGBC	AGBY	AUYM	AUZP	AUYN	AUYU
1984	13 472	*5.6*	13 488	24.10†	111 956†	*9.7*	110 210†	3.10†	199 398†	*13.3*	198 902†	1.74†
1985	14 095	*4.6*	14 095†	25.18	126 974	*13.4*	124 942	3.03	225 291	*13.0*	225 205	1.67
1986	14 665	*4.0*	14 663	25.92	151 169	*18.2*	150 641	2.74	261 212	*15.4*	261 399	1.55
1987	15 338	*4.6*	15 354	27.11	185 688	*22.9*	184 881	2.49	303 900	*16.3*	304 172	1.48
1984 Q3	13 614	*5.5*	13 565†	24.01†	107 767†	*9.1*	106 997†	3.09†	192 290†	*13.1*	192 323†	1.72†
Q4	13 962	*5.6*	13 789	24.26	111 956	*9.7*	110 210	3.08	199 398	*13.3*	198 902	1.70
1985 Q1	13 704	*5.4*	13 886	24.76	114 078	*11.5*	114 057	3.08	205 672	*13.8*	205 844	1.70
Q2	14 040	*5.4*	14 070	25.00	118 017	*11.4*	116 625	3.06	212 214	*12.8*	211 302	1.69
Q3	14 212	*4.4*	14 162	25.33	122 955	*13.7*	121 217	3.02	218 442	*13.4*	218 246	1.67
Q4	14 425	*3.3*	14 260	25.61	126 974	*13.4*	124 942	2.96	225 291	*13.0*	225 205	1.64
1986 Q1	14 255	*4.0*	14 404	25.77	133 378	*16.7*	133 011	2.89	235 823	*14.5*	235 997	1.61
Q2	14 464	*3.0*	14 521	25.88	140 325	*18.7*	139 534	2.75	245 851	*15.7*	245 363	1.56
Q3	14 782	*4.0*	14 729	25.88	146 485	*19.1*	145 373	2.69	252 987	*15.8*	252 594	1.53
Q4	15 159	*5.1*	14 999	26.17	151 169	*18.2*	150 641	2.65	261 212	*15.4*	261 399	1.52
1987 Q1	14 808	*3.9*	15 044	26.51	159 629	*19.2*	159 526	2.59	270 284	*14.1*	271 043	1.51
Q2	15 131	*4.6*	15 169	26.95	168 074	*19.3*	167 074	2.49	281 133	*13.9*	280 506	1.48
Q3	15 519	*5.0*	15 469	27.53	176 086	*19.7*	175 001	2.47	291 999	*15.0*	291 655	1.48
Q4	15 894	*4.9*	15 736	27.44	185 688	*22.9*	184 881	2.39	303 900	*16.3*	304 172	1.44
1988 Q1	15 622	*5.5*	15 833	27.79	193 084	*20.9*	192 445	2.34	315 479	*16.8*	315 412	1.43
Q2	16 107	*6.4*	16 164	28.04	202 190	*20.2*†	200 970	2.30	328 528	*16.8*	327 055	1.41
Q3	16 708	*7.6*	16 652	27.95	215 793	*22.6*	214 599	2.23	346 334	*18.6*	345 319	1.38
Calendar month												
1986 Nov	14 827	*5.2*	14 972†	..	149 983	*18.7*	148 021†	..	258 437	*15.8*	257 983†	..
Dec	15 956	*5.2*	15 187	..	151 169	*18.2*	150 626	..	261 212	*15.4*	261 399	..
1987 Jan	14 922	*4.1*	15 097	..	150 093	*17.7*	152 234	..	261 370	*13.9*	262 288	..
Feb	14 694	*4.1*	14 984	..	153 011	*19.0*	156 052	..	263 813	*13.9*	267 427	..
Mar	14 809	*3.5*	15 050	..	159 629	*19.2*	159 365	..	270 284	*14.1*	271 043	..
Apr	15 134	*5.3*	15 115	..	162 847	*20.5*	163 129	..	273 854	*14.7*	275 446	..
May	15 176	*4.4*	15 182	..	166 131	*19.0*	165 058	..	277 330	*13.8*	277 235	..
Jun	15 083	*4.2*	15 210	..	168 074	*19.3*	167 003	..	281 133	*13.9*	280 506	..
Jul	15 506	*5.3*	15 403	..	172 351	*21.0*	170 865	..	286 486	*15.0*	285 067	..
Aug	15 519	*4.5*	15 445	..	174 497	*22.2*	173 108	..	289 087	*15.6*	288 737	..
Sep	15 533	*5.2*	15 559	..	176 086	*19.7*	174 598	..	291 999	*15.0*	291 655	..
Oct	15 501	*5.5*	15 665	..	181 869†	*22.5*	180 001	..	297 451†	*15.8*	297 342	..
Nov	15 548	*4.9*	15 704	..	183 040	*21.5*	180 517	..	298 939	*15.2*	298 440	..
Dec	16 633	*4.2*	15 839	..	185 688	*22.9*	184 762	..	303 900	*16.3*	304 172	..
1988 Jan	15 639	*4.8*	15 797	..	183 777	*22.4*†	186 000	..	304 450	*16.6*	305 065	..
Feb	15 477	*5.3*	15 784	..	184 462	*20.6*	187 844	..	305 822	*16.0*†	309 699	..
Mar	15 751	*6.4*	15 919	..	193 084	*20.9*	192 420	..	315 479	*16.8*	315 412	..
Apr	16 025	*5.9*	16 031	..	194 569	*19.4*	195 356	..	317 517	*16.0*	318 951	..
May	16 048	*5.7*	16 147	..	197 146	*18.6*	196 258	..	321 769	*16.1*	320 926	..
Jun	16 247	*7.7*	16 315	..	202 190	*20.2*	201 183	..	328 528	*16.8*	327 055	..
Jul	16 599	*7.0*	16 462	..	207 978	*20.6*	206 972	..	336 602	*17.5*	334 312	..
Aug	16 733	*7.8*	16 619	..	209 514	*20.0*	208 866	..	339 005	*17.2*	338 047	..
Sep	16 793	*8.1*	16 875	..	215 793	*22.6*	214 370	..	346 334	*18.6*	345 319	..
Oct	16 692	*7.7*	16 864	..	217 749	*19.7*	215 900	..	349 050	*17.4*	348 318	..
Nov	16 773†	*7.9*†	16 906	..	219 980	*20.2*	217 430	..	351 542	*17.6*	349 585	..

1 A fuller range of monetary aggregates is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.

2 The monthly figures for M0 give the average of the amounts outstanding each Wednesday during the calendar month.

Source: Bank of England


Monetary aggregates
£ billion, seasonally adjusted
log scale
350
300
250
200
150
100
20
15
10
1985
1986
1987
1988

30 Counterparts to changes in money stock M3[1]

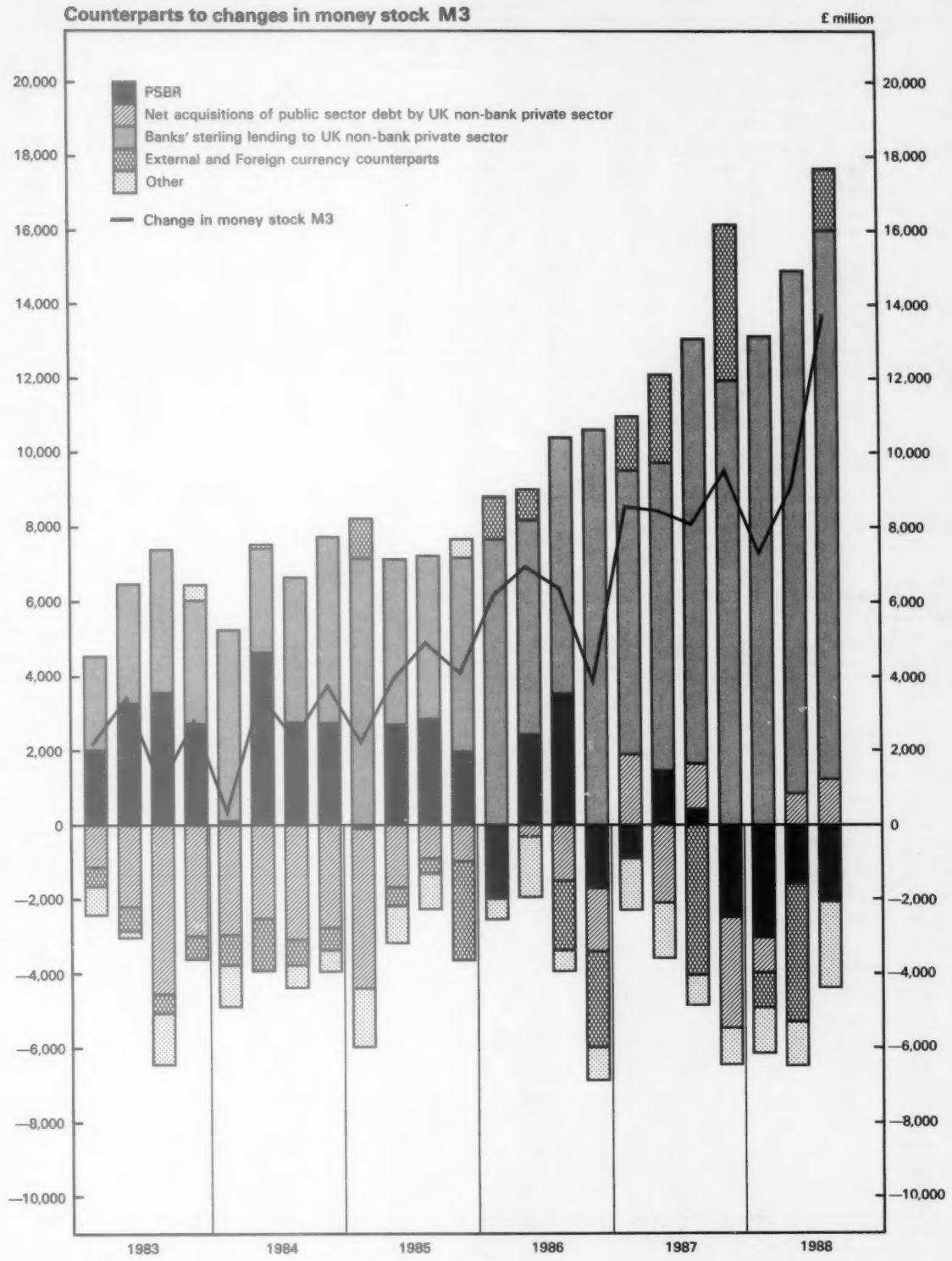
£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Public Sector Borrowing Requirement	Purchases by UK non-bank private sector of: Central government debt: British government stocks	Central government debt: Other	Other public sector debt	External and foreign currency financing of public sector: Purchase of British government stocks by overseas sector	External and foreign currency financing of public sector: Other	Banks' sterling lending to UK non-bank private sector	External and foreign currency transactions of UK banks	Net non-deposit sterling liabilities	Domestic counterparts	External and foreign currency counterparts	M3
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*
	ABEN	-ABGN	ABHJ	AGFA	-AARC	AQGA	AGFD	AGFJ	AGGG	AGFE	AGFF	AGCJ
1985	7 473†	-6 363†	-2 893	1 468	-2 920	-222	21 218	500	-3 013	20 903	-2 642	14 997
1986	2 427	-3 329	-2 456	2 228	-2 115	154	30 940	-516	-3 700	29 810	-2 477	23 146
1987	-1 449	-1 673	-2 190†	1 930	-3 862	11 507	39 358	-3 641†	-4 684	35 976	4 004	34 606†
1988	-11 172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984 Q4	2 750	-2 224	-1 379	862	-356	330	4 995	-580	-565	5 004	-606	3 782
1985 Q1	-67†	-3 655†	-694	-21	-716	-275	7 183	2 033	-1 593	2 746	1 042	2 111
Q2	2 716	-960	-844	174	-1 277	471	4 454	246	-993	5 540	-560	3 939
Q3	2 837	-730	-618	495	-377	-44	4 373	-32	-916	6 357	-453	4 924
Q4	1 987	-1 018	-737	820	-550	-374	5 208	-1 747	489	6 260	-2 671	4 023
1986 Q1	-1 882	-92	-68	101	-72	385	7 690	812	-571	5 749	1 125	6 135
Q2	2 430	-819	-1 158	1 683	-768	373	5 766	1 221	-1 661	7 902	826	6 950
Q3	3 543	-770	-810	107	-552	-455	6 872	-874	-574	8 942	-1 881	6 349
Q4	-1 664	-1 648	-420	337	-723	-149	10 612	-1 675	-894	7 217	-2 547	3 712
1987 Q1	-852	1 445	-141	592	-533	1 329	7 625	665	-1 411	8 669	1 461	8 571
Q2	1 450	-1 784	-1 117†	826	-1 003	4 023	8 321	-664	-1 473	7 696	2 356	8 444
Q3	422	1 096	-438	540	-2 243	261	11 454	-2 037†	-791	13 074	-4 019	8 070
Q4	-2 469	-2 430	-494	-28	-83	5 894	11 958	-1 605	-1 009	6 537	4 206	9 521†
1988 Q1	-3 024	-779	-105	-39	-158	1 642	13 163	-2 439	-1 228	9 216	-955	7 285
Q2	-1 576	341	-129	696†	-438	663†	14 039†	-3 935	-1 173	13 371	-3 710	9 152
Q3	-2 059	761	-180	630	244	1 099	14 898	329	-2 289	14 050†	1 672	13 762
Q4	-4 513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987 Jan	-3 660†	525	351	35	152	252	1 492	-516	301	-1 265	-112	-1 076
Feb	-345	331	-209	176	-108	150	2 577	193	125	2 522	235	2 882
Mar	3 153	673	-283	359	-646	945	3 436	988	-1 861	7 339	1 287	6 765
Apr	2 011	-533	-64†	262	-255	1 751	1 115	-1 128†	58	2 791†	368†	3 217
May	-157	-832	-456	477	9	2 861	2 346	-373	-589	1 377	2 497	3 285
Jun	-404	-271	-598	86	-904	-590	4 712	837	-927	3 526	-657	1 942
Jul	-433	667	-122	280	-1 234	399	4 599	-1 541	1 653	4 991	-2 376	4 268
Aug	611	243	-233	443	-495	-321	1 134	793	-29	2 198	-23	2 146
Sep	244	154	-82	-182	-482	183	5 519	-1 289	-2 408	5 652	-1 588	1 656
Oct	-1 003	-16	-69	-12	-841	3 770†	2 965	650	338	1 866	3 579	5 783†
Nov	-1 628	-1 665	-246	326	743	-183	3 305	189	330	92	749	1 171
Dec	162	-721†	-181	-336	-14	2 303	5 472	-2 444	-1 673	4 395	-155	2 567
1988 Jan	-6 311	-507	221	-82	-222	343	5 099	-1 630	1 062	-1 580	-1 509	-2 027
Feb	-502	-762	-88	159	-262	-39	2 460	-471	194	1 267	-772	689
Mar	3 789	408	-238	-115	408	1 338	5 867	-338	-2 496	9 711	1 408	8 623
Apr	-1 114	-801	-97	438†	-287†	312	4 245	-1 447	235	2 672	-1 422	1 485
May	-544	520	46	-59	-	258	3 180	-270	-556	3 142	-12	2 574
Jun	82	652	-95	323	-183	91	7 393†	-2 339	-852†	8 356	-2 411	5 093
Jul	-1 608	987	-285	183	-278	605	6 189	753	-758	5 466	1 080	5 788
Aug	-1 571	437	-48	431	-227	487	1 568	404	58	815	664	1 537
Sep	1 120	-544	134	-5	648	8	7 102	-435	-1 593	7 809	221	6 437
Oct	-2 159	2 172	92	299	-384	470	4 191	-2 354	-159	4 383	-2 268	1 956
Nov	-260	672	-213	246	-90	450	2 639	-1 478	242	3 107	-1 118	2 231
Dec	-2 094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For most periods the relationships between the columns are as follows: 10 = 1+2+3+4+7; 11 = 5+6+8; 12 = 9+10+11. Due to the inclusion of the latest PSBR information, the figures for more recent periods may not add exactly.

1 A wider range of figures is published monthly in *Financial Statistics*.

Source: Bank of England


Counterparts to changes in money stock M3
£ million
PSBR
Net acquisitions of public sector debt by UK non-bank private sector
Banks' sterling lending to UK non-bank private sector
External and Foreign currency counterparts
Other
Change in money stock M3
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
—2,000
—4,000
—6,000
—8,000
—10,000
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

31 General government receipts and expenditure

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	General government									
	Receipts[1]		Expenditure							
			Goods and services		Current and capital transfers					
	Taxes and social security contributions	Trading income, rent, royalties, interest, etc.	Final consumption	Gross domestic capital formation	Current grants and subsidies	Capital transfers	Debt interest	Net lending etc[2]	Total	Public expenditure planning total
	ABKA	ABKB	AAXI	ABKC	ABKD	AAYG	AAXL	ABAA	ABAB	ABAZ
1984	123 351	12 837	69 684	6 773	52 666	3 798	15 756	-1 664	147 213	126 040
1985	134 729	14 682	73 995	7 034	57 291	3 319	17 459	-1 734	157 364	133 609
1986	143 871†	12 990	79 687	6 770	59 068	3 119	17 173	-3 999	161 818	137 368†
1987	155 231	13 311	85 773	6 359	61 631	3 104	17 668	-6 340	168 195	142 910
1985 Q3	34 507	3 586	18 077	1 736	14 217	818	4 668	-47	39 469	32 872
Q4	34 953	3 742	18 816	1 730	14 224	810	4 316	214	40 110	34 211
1986 Q1	38 026†	3 439	20 471	2 674	14 252	949	4 821	-599	42 568	36 184†
Q2	32 971	3 198	19 332	1 249	14 710	659	3 736	-1 216	38 470	32 420
Q3	34 780	3 137	19 599	1 451	14 962	778	4 726	56	41 572	34 853
Q4	38 094	3 216	20 285	1 396	15 144	733	3 890	-2 240	39 208	33 911
1987 Q1	40 167	3 489	21 665	2 465	15 443	978	5 202	-518	45 235	38 098
Q2	34 809	3 180	20 705	988	15 466	619	3 558	-3 049	38 287	32 724
Q3	39 188	3 176	21 421	1 393	15 324	758	4 964	-1 574†	42 286†	35 430
Q4	41 067	3 466	21 982	1 513	15 398	749	3 944	-1 199	42 387	36 658
1988 Q1	45 648	3 599	23 022	2 561	16 297	956	5 357	676	48 869	40 894
Q2	38 599	3 216	22 310	954	15 625	606	3 700	-2 751	40 444	34 412
Q3	41 840	3 351	22 409	1 387	15 046	1 219	5 078	-1 603	43 536	36 009

1 Excluding financial transactions.
2 Net lending to public corporations, private sector and overseas; cash expenditure on company securities, etc.(net).

Source: Central Statistical Office

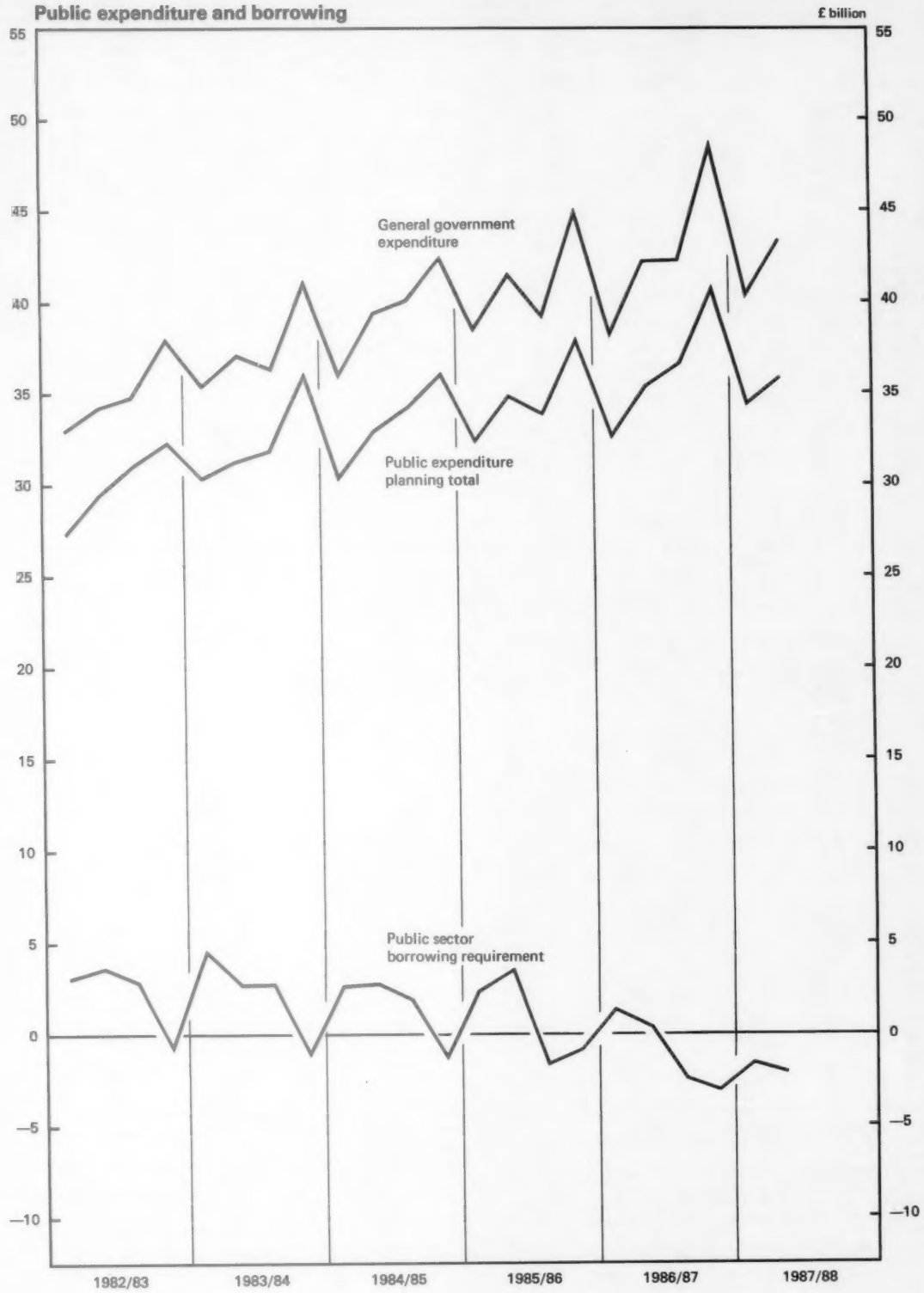
32 Financial transactions of the public sector[1]

£ million, not seasonally adjusted

	Financial deficit[2]				Receipts						
					Borrowing requirement[5]						
	General government[3]	Public corporations	Total	Net lending etc, to private sector and overseas[4]	Central government (own account[6])	Local authorities	Public corporations	Total	Seasonally adjusted total[7]	Other financial transactions (net receipts)	Total
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
	AABC	-AABD	-AABE	ABKG	ABEB	ABEG	ABEM	ABEN	ABFB	ABKI	ABKH
1985	9 687	-138	9 549	-2 295	6 242	1 582†	-351	7 473†	7 473†	-219†	7 254
1986	8 956†	-1 094	7 862†	-4 010	2 521†	674	-768	2 427	2 427	1 425	3 852†
1987	5 993	-1 194	4 799	-5 962	-1 040	959	-1 368	-1 449	-1 449	286	-1 163
1988	..	..	..	..	-10 242	927	-1 857†	-11 172	-11 172	..	..
1985 Q4	1 201	-678	523	-442	2 317	-737	407	1 987	2 063	-1 906	81
1986 Q1	1 702†	-440	1 262†	-721	-3 157	1 296	-21	-1 882	233	2 423†	541†
Q2	3 517	-357	3 160	-1 006	3 072	-104	-538	2 430	855	-276	2 154
Q3	3 599	380	3 979	-41	3 636	132	-225	3 543	2 251	395	3 938
Q4	138	-677	-539	-2 242	-1 030†	-650	16	-1 664†	-912†	-1 117	-2 781
1987 Q1	2 097	20	2 117	-586	-1 111	861	-602	-852	402	2 383	1 531
Q2	3 347	-473	2 874	-2 372	1 729	188	-467	1 450	-431	-948	502
Q3	1 496	17	1 513	-1 680†	342	279	-199	422	-15	-589	-167
Q4	-947	-758	-1 705	-1 324	-2 000	-369	-100	-2 469	-1 405	-560	-3 029
1988 Q1	-1 054	-195	-1 249	61	-3 456	1 214	-782	-3 024	-1 681	1 836	-1 188
Q2	1 380	-365	1 015	-2 600	-1 507	268†	-337†	-1 576	-3 126	-9	-1 585
Q3	-52	-282	-334	-2 171	-1 677	-198	-184	-2 059	-2 855	-446	-2 505
Q4	..	..	..	..	-3 602	-357	-554	-4 513	-3 510	..	..
1988 Oct	..	..	..	..	-1 550†	-537	-72†	-2 159†	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	..	294	-169	-385	-260	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	..	-2 346	349†	-97	-2 094	..	..	..

For most periods the relationships between the columns are as follows:
1 + 2 = 3; 3 + 4 = 11; 5 + 6 + 7 = 8; 8 + 10 = 11.
1 Due to the inclusion of the latest PSBR figures this table may not be internally consistent.
2 The excess of current and capital expenditure over receipts.
3 Table 31, columns 3 to 7 *less* columns 1 and 2.
4 Including cash expenditure on company securities (net). Lending is shown positively; repayment is shown negatively.
5 Redefined: see article in *Economic Trends*, No. 364, February 1984.
6 Excluding borrowing matched by on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.
7 Calendar year constrained.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Public expenditure and borrowing
£ billion
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
−5
−10
General government expenditure
Public expenditure planning total
Public sector borrowing requirement
1982/83
1983/84
1984/85
1985/86
1986/87
1987/88

33 Summary capital accounts and financial surplus or deficit

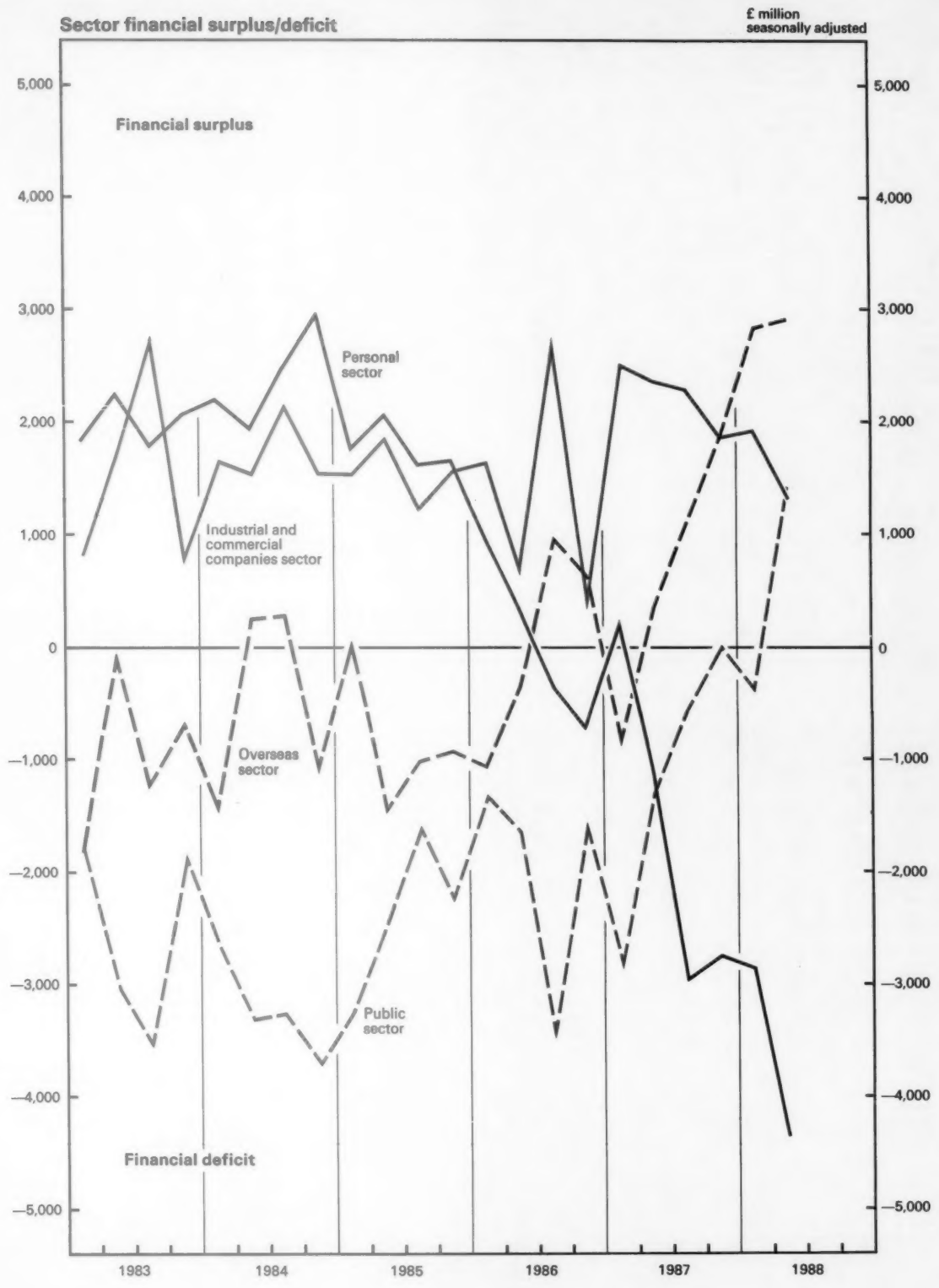
£ million

	Public sector[1]			Financial companies and institutions			Industrial and commercial companies		
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
	ABKJ	ABKK	ABKL	AAUM	AAUN	GGCX	AAUQ	AAUR	GGCW
1983	5 338	-1 366	14 208	6 295†	-61	5 376	25 868	313	20 206
1984	2 235	-1 518	13 697†	6 096	-65	7 048	31 491	194	24 917†
1985	3 627†	-400	12 776	8 500	-118	7 829	33 087	80	27 160
1986	3 983	319†	12 164	11 924	-219	7 293	33 839	-73†	28 470
1987	5 036	973	10 808	13 091	-261†	8 021†	45 335	-384	36 504
1984 Q2	378	-393	3 291†	1 583†	-21	1 749	7 518	49	5 951†
Q3	562	-304	3 554	1 165	-16	1 827	8 005	45	5 906
Q4	174	-324	3 579	1 993	-16	1 941	8 561	33	7 115
1985 Q1	113	-166	3 098	1 922	-21	2 469	8 664	12	7 271
Q2	868†	-144	3 227	1 742	-32	1 511	8 573	9	6 662
Q3	1 755	-65	3 309	2 280	-32	1 987	7 766	30	6 656
Q4	891	-25	3 142	2 556	-33	1 862	8 084	29	6 571
1986 Q1	1 497	26	2 984	2 680	-45	1 942	8 134	-37	6 275
Q2	1 694	46†	3 252	2 902	-58	1 760	6 893	33†	6 358
Q3	-350	73	3 037	2 964	-58	1 749	9 808	-16	7 176
Q4	1 142	174	2 891	3 378	-58	1 842	9 004	-53	8 661
1987 Q1	-233	106	2 753	3 384	-41†	1 765	10 657	-14	8 071
Q2	1 349	158	2 657	3 005	-74	1 981	11 466	-72	9 077
Q3	2 132	253	2 782	3 483	-58	1 861	12 197	-126	10 112
Q4	1 788	458	2 616	3 219	-88	2 414†	11 015	-172	9 244
1988 Q1	2 067	512	2 950	3 889	-85	2 354	11 172	-214	9 206
Q2	3 792	374	2 839	4 562	-86	2 728	11 389	-137	10 817
Q3	3 922	-127	2 665	5 058	-78	2 928	12 386	360	9 651

	Personal sector			Financial surplus/deficit[4]					
	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies and institutions	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Balancing item[6]
	AAUU	AAUV	GGCV	AAVE	AAVF	AAVG	AAVH	AAVI	AAVJ
1983	21 513†	1 114	14 494	-10 236	858†	5 975	8 133†	-3 832	-898
1984	23 456	1 389	15 130†	-12 980†	-1 017	6 768	9 715	-2 022	-464
1985	22 845	438	15 903	-9 549	553	6 007	7 380	-3 337	-1 054
1986	18 428	-27	18 477	-7 862	4 412	5 296	-78	175†	-1 945†
1987	13 628	-328	21 478	-4 799	4 809	8 447	-8 178	2 687	-2 966
1984 Q2	5 291†	365	3 672†	-3 306†	-187†	1 616	1 984†	231	-338†
Q3	6 053	275	3 783	-3 296	-678	2 144	2 545	269	-984
Q4	6 348	307	3 665	-3 729	36	1 479	2 990	-1 063	307
1985 Q1	5 618	175	3 996	-3 151	-568	1 405	1 797	50	467
Q2	6 148	167	4 157	-2 503	199	1 920	2 158	-1 445	-329
Q3	5 419	67	3 783	-1 619	261	1 140	1 703	-1 017	-468
Q4	5 660	29	3 967	-2 276	661	1 542	1 722	-925	-724
1986 Q1	4 858	56	4 052	-1 461	693	1 822	862	-1 100†	-816
Q2	4 762	-21	4 485	-1 512	1 084	568	256	-322	-74
Q3	4 377	1	4 854	-3 314	1 157	2 616	-478	982	-965
Q4	4 431	-63	5 086	-1 575	1 478	290	-718	615	-90
1987 Q1	4 732	-51	4 885	-2 880	1 578	2 572	-204	-872	-194
Q2	3 816	-10	5 322	-1 152	950	2 317	-1 516	388	-987
Q3	2 472	-69	5 606	-397	1 564	1 959	-3 403	1 205	-928
Q4	2 608	-198	5 465	-370	717	1 599	-3 055	1 966	-857
1988 Q1	2 981	-213†	5 985	-371	1 450	1 752	-3 217	2 914	-2 528
Q2	1 536	-151	6 899	1 327	1 748	435	-5 514	2 754	-750
Q3	941	-155	6 755	1 130	2 052	3 095	-5 969	3 570	-3 878

1 Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt.
2 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and addition to reserves.
3 Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
4 This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation, *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
5 Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers.
6 For periods when the sector current and capital accounts are fully articulated, it is equal to the residual error in the national accounts.

Source: Central Statistical Office


Sector financial surplus/deficit
£ million
seasonally adjusted
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
—1,000
—2,000
—3,000
—4,000
—5,000
Financial surplus
Financial deficit
Personal sector
Industrial and commercial companies sector
Overseas sector
Public sector
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

34 Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income					Balance	
	Income arising in the United Kingdom								Dividends, interest and other transfer payments						
	Gross trading profits														
	Net of stock appreciation														
	N. Sea oil companies	Other companies	Total[2]	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total income	Dividends on ordinary shares[3]	Other[3,4]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income: payments[5]	Undistributed income[6]	Undistributed income adjusted for unremitted profits[6,7]
	CIDT	CIDU	AIAO	AIAP	AIAQ	AIAR	AIAS	AIAN	AIAU	AIAV	AIAW	AIAY	AAUQ	AIAZ
1978	2 614	18 396	21 010	3 443	24 453	2 131	2 972	29 556	1 941	4 294	1 980	3 246	18 095	18 057
1979	5 255	18 562	23 817	7 408	31 225	2 923	5 651	39 799	3 471	6 346	3 711	4 245	22 026	22 975
1980	8 056	17 656	25 712	5 394	31 106	3 637	5 085	39 828	3 234	8 841	4 424	5 705	17 624	18 383
1981	10 864	17 146	28 010	5 064	33 074	4 316	5 723	43 113	3 303	9 485	4 182	7 676	18 467	18 187
1982	12 726	21 303	34 029	3 511	37 540	4 501	5 647	47 688	4 057	10 432	3 973	9 198	20 028	19 489
1983	15 683	24 696	40 379	3 619	43 998	4 905	6 811	55 714	4 840	9 452	4 631	10 923	25 868	24 921
1984	19 009	28 027	47 036	4 117	51 153	5 526	8 814	65 493	5 130	10 645	5 536	12 691	31 491	28 890
1985	18 365	37 974	56 339	2 209	58 548	7 101	8 724	74 373	7 027	12 627	6 352	15 280	33 087	32 080
1986	8 421	46 084	54 505	1 641	56 146	7 400	7 871	71 417	8 963	11 333	4 463	12 819	33 839	31 535
1987	9 524	55 231	64 755	4 316	69 071	7 957	11 455	88 483	12 375	11 793	5 467	13 513	45 335	41 595
1980 Q4	2 164	4 151	6 315	768	7 083	936	1 217	9 236	956	2 306	1 011	1 664	3 299	3 319
1981 Q1	2 395	3 731	6 126	1 073	7 199	939	1 359	9 497	812	2 189	903	1 732	3 861	3 442
Q2	2 731	3 787	6 518	1 450	7 968	961	1 240	10 169	820	2 216	760	1 645	4 728	4 275
Q3	2 862	4 550	7 412	1 343	8 755	1 178	1 410	11 343	813	2 381	1 069	1 890	5 190	5 003
Q4	2 876	5 078	7 954	1 198	9 152	1 238	1 714	12 104	858	2 699	1 450	2 409	4 688	5 467
1982 Q1	2 634	4 405	7 039	929	7 968	1 184	1 349	10 501	1 170	2 592	1 008	2 122	3 609	3 133
Q2	3 069	5 762	8 831	759	9 590	1 158	1 342	12 090	999	2 712	927	2 464	4 988	4 811
Q3	3 512	5 302	8 814	900	9 714	1 075	1 351	12 140	971	2 573	930	2 457	5 209	5 042
Q4	3 511	5 834	9 345	923	10 268	1 084	1 605	12 957	917	2 555	1 108	2 155	6 222	6 503
1983 Q1	3 628	5 313	8 941	1 115	10 056	1 209	1 575	12 840	981	2 464	926	2 882	5 587	5 296
Q2	3 725	6 125	9 850	857	10 707	1 190	1 532	13 429	1 241	2 348	1 292	2 342	6 206	6 191
Q3	4 193	6 423	10 616	1 123	11 739	1 250	1 982	14 971	1 291	2 340	1 067	2 089	8 184	7 943
Q4	4 137	6 835	10 972	524	11 496	1 256	1 722	14 474	1 327	2 300	1 346	3 610	5 891	5 491
1984 Q1	4 211	6 693	10 904	863	11 767	1 322	1 959	15 048	1 078	2 297	1 372	2 894	7 407	7 251
Q2	4 715	6 555	11 270	1 378	12 648	1 274	1 933	15 855	1 368	2 515	1 471	2 983	7 518	7 237
Q3	4 901	7 321	12 222	759	12 981	1 481	2 517	16 979	1 257	2 959	1 518	3 240	8 005	7 340
Q4	5 182	7 458	12 640	1 117	13 757	1 449	2 405	17 611	1 427	2 874	1 175	3 574	8 561	7 062
1985 Q1	5 139	8 887	14 026	1 131	15 157	1 787	2 362	19 306	1 460	3 394	1 746	4 042	8 664	8 662
Q2	4 997	9 251	14 248	395	14 643	1 799	2 410	18 852	1 714	3 235	1 699	3 631	8 573	8 149
Q3	4 094	9 661	13 755	245	14 000	1 749	2 240	17 989	2 011	2 993	1 409	3 810	7 766	7 420
Q4	4 135	10 175	14 310	438	14 748	1 766	1 712	18 226	1 842	3 005	1 498	3 797	8 084	7 849
1986 Q1	3 136	11 265	14 401	-510	13 891	1 866	1 575	17 332	1 933	2 921	988	3 356	8 134	7 922
Q2	1 704	11 497	13 201	64	13 265	1 780	1 924	16 969	2 270	2 663	1 115	4 028	6 893	6 601
Q3	1 633	11 467	13 100	852	13 952	1 791	2 172	17 915	2 168	2 735	1 074	2 130	9 808	9 395
Q4	1 948	11 855	13 803	1 235	15 038	1 963	2 200	19 201	2 592	3 014	1 286	3 305	9 004	7 617
1987 Q1	2 476	12 946	15 422	825	16 247	2 030	2 617	20 894	3 182	2 924	1 359	2 772	10 657	9 628
Q2	2 370	13 493	15 863	1 379	17 242	1 886	2 874	22 002	2 789	2 875	1 280	3 592	11 466	10 236
Q3	2 504	14 721	17 225	1 169	18 394	1 998	3 032	23 424	3 052	3 043	1 403	3 729	12 197	10 929
Q4	2 174	14 071	16 245	943	17 188	2 043	2 932	22 163	3 352	2 951	1 425	3 420	11 015	10 802
1988 Q1	1 987	15 955	17 942	696	18 638	1 990	2 610	23 238	3 867	3 224	1 257	3 718	11 172	10 104
Q2	1 837	15 482	17 319	1 545	18 864	2 000	2 967	23 831	3 758	3 132	1 393	4 159	11 389	10 569
Q3	1 770	17 202	18 972	1 424	20 396	2 432	3 076	25 904	4 329	3 967	1 660	3 562	12 386	11 666

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987 and BAA from 16 July 1987.

2 Before providing for depreciation.

3 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in UK taxes on income. Excludes dividend and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

4 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.

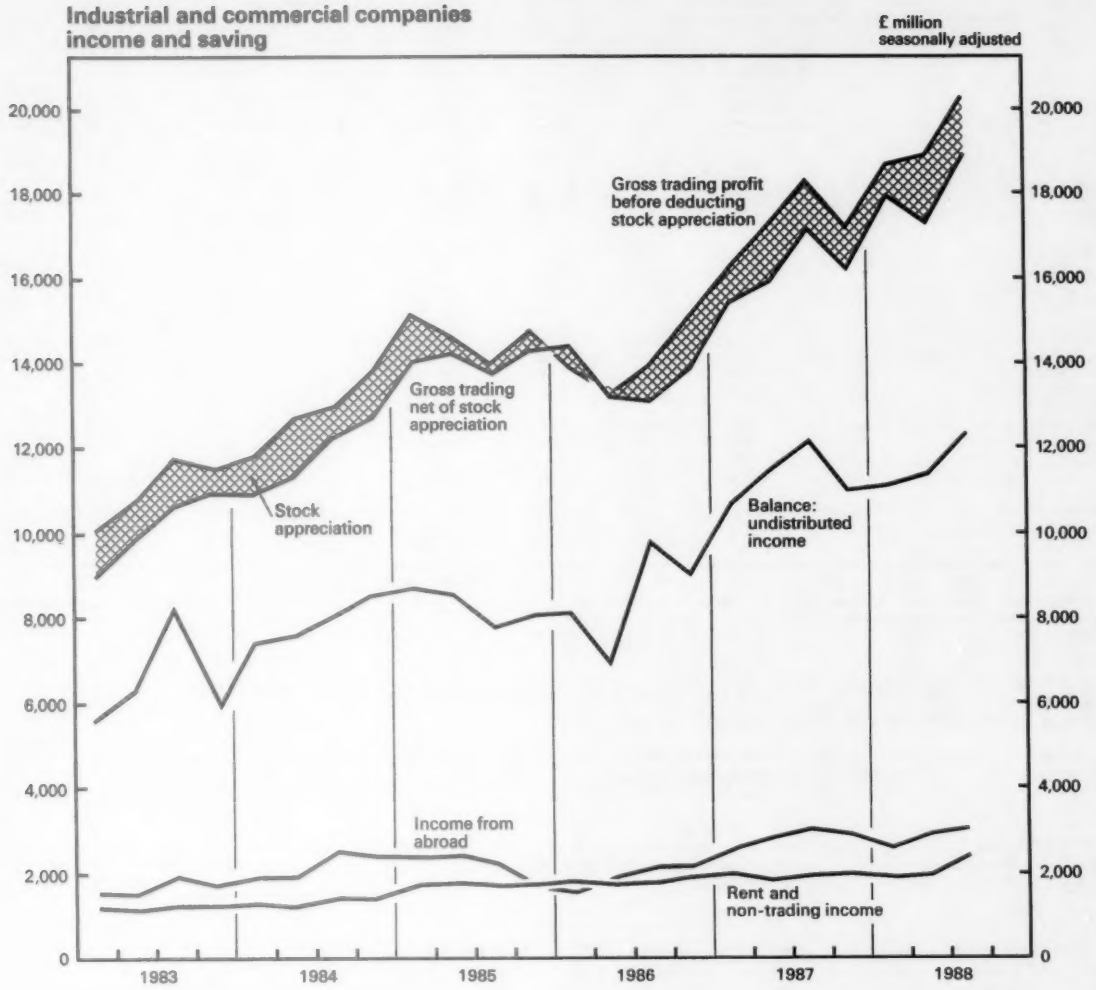
5 Mainly payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax) and petroleum revenue tax.

6 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

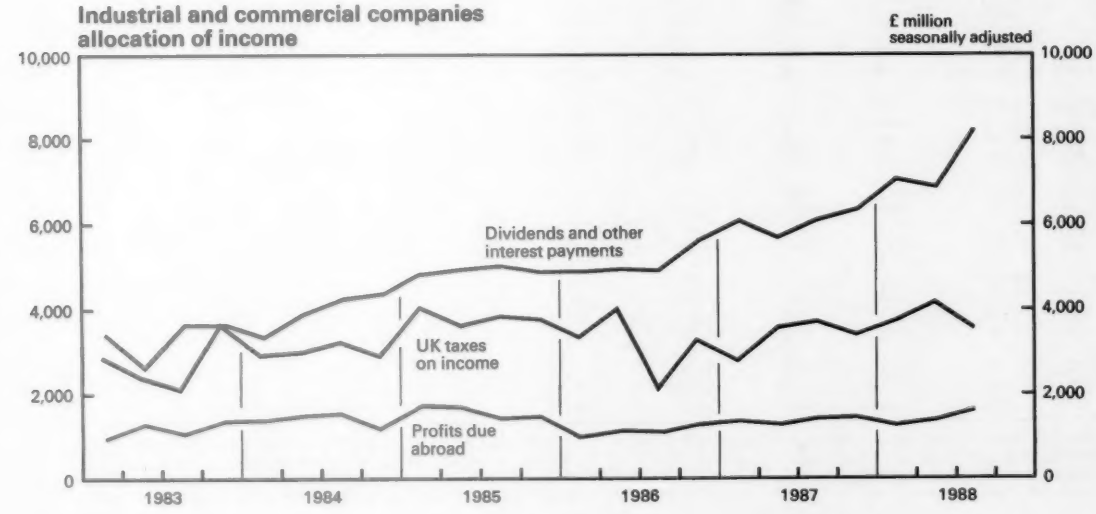
7 Excludes profits retained abroad by overseas subsidiaries of UK companies. Includes profits retained in the United Kingdom by subsidiaries of overseas companies.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Industrial and commercial companies income and saving



Industrial and commercial companies allocation of income



35 Capital account and financial surplus/deficit of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Receipts					Expenditure				
	Undistributed income	Stock appreciation	Undistributed income less stock appreciation	Capital transfers	Total receipts[2]	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	Taxes on capital and other capital transfers	Total expenditure	Balance: financial surplus/deficit
	AAUQ	AIAP	FMBC	CIDZ	FMBA	AAUS	FMBG	FMBH	FMBF	AAVG
1985	33 087	2 209	30 878	559	31 437	24 762	189	479	25 430	6 007
1986	33 839	1 641	32 198	698	32 896	26 062	767	771	27 600	5 296
1987	45 335	4 316	41 019	512	41 531	30 776	1 412	896	33 084	8 447
1985 Q1	8 664	1 131	7 533	175	7 708	6 227	-87	163	6 303	1 405
Q2	8 573	395	8 178	93	8 271	6 007	260	84	6 351	1 920
Q3	7 766	245	7 521	141	7 662	6 257	154	111	6 522	1 140
Q4	8 084	438	7 646	150	7 796	6 271	-138	121	6 254	1 542
1986 Q1	8 134	-510	8 644	142	8 786	6 381	404	179	6 964	1 822
Q2	6 893	64	6 829	209	7 038	6 219	75	176	6 470	568
Q3	9 808	852	8 956	185	9 141	6 746	-422	201	6 525	2 616
Q4	9 004	1 235	7 769	162	7 931	6 716	710	215	7 641	290
1987 Q1	10 657	825	9 832	154	9 986	7 009	237	168	7 414	2 572
Q2	11 466	1 379	10 087	135	10 222	7 645	53	207	7 905	2 317
Q3	12 197	1 169	11 028	113	11 141	7 910	1 033	239	9 182	1 959
Q4	11 015	943	10 072	110	10 182	8 212	89	282	8 583	1 599
1988 Q1	11 172	696	10 476	108	10 584	8 289	221	322	8 832	1 752
Q2	11 389	1 545	9 844	117	9 961	8 656	616	254	9 526	435
Q3	12 386	1 424	10 962	657	11 619	8 314	-87	297	8 524	3 095

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance from 22 April 1987 and BAA from 16 July 1987.

2 After deducting stock appreciation but before providing for depreciation.

Source: Central Statistical Office

36 Financial transactions including net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Transactions leading to net borrowing requirement						Financing of net borrowing requirement[4]				
							Borrowing from		Financial assets		
	Financial surplus/deficit	Net unremitted profits[2]	Net identified trade and other credit[3,4]	Investment in UK company securities[5]	Investment abroad	Balancing item	Banks[6]	Other	Liquid	Other	Net borrowing requirement (NBR)
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*
	AAVG	-AICX	-AIDL	-AICC	-AIDC	-AAOB	-AANA	-AICT	-AICU	-AICV	-AICW
1984	6 768	-2 601	-648†	-3 901	-1 236	-262†	7 300	-869	-2 199	-2 352	1 880
1985	6 007	-1 007	-795	-2 995	-3 882	-4 939	7 703	5 516	-4 886	-722	7 611
1986	5 296	-2 304	-886	-1 977	-5 771†	-4 569	9 414	10 999†	-11 195	993†	10 211†
1987	8 447	-3 740	-774	-3 179	-10 197	-12 856	13 166	21 812	-9 856†	-2 823	22 299
	AAVG	-AICX	-ABKP	-AICC	-AIDC	-AIDD	-AIDF	-AIDJ	-AIDG	-AICV	-AIDI
1984 Q4	1 479	-1 499	-789†	-1 217	-312	284†	3 632	654	-1 361	-851	2 074
1985 Q1	1 405	-2	-71	-834	-1 770	-75	1 913	2 241	-1 963	-844	1 347
Q2	1 920	-424	-510	-1 024	-838	-2 793	1 743	1 051	-650	1 525	3 669
Q3	1 140	-346	408	-679	-543	738	2 096	986	-1 622	-2 178	-718
Q4	1 542	-235	-638	-458	-731	-2 809	1 951	1 238	-637	775	3 327
1986 Q1	1 822	-212	834	-320	461	-4 824	2 034	1 587†	-1 456	74	2 239†
Q2	568	-292	-870	-588	-362	2 275	766	3 693	-5 133	-57†	-731
Q3	2 616	-413	-745	-441	-2 765	138	1 551	2 452	-4 847	2 454	1 610
Q4	290	-1 387	-91	-628	-3 105†	-2 158	5 063	3 267	227	-1 478	7 079
1987 Q1	2 572	-1 029	532	-273	-1 307	-2 657	1 715	2 716	-1 202	-1 067	2 162
Q2	2 317	-1 230	-442	-1 294	-3 908	1 467	2 102	5 055	-2 825†	-1 242	3 090
Q3	1 959	-1 268	37	-508	-4 724	-6 895	4 473	9 752	-2 692	-134	11 399
Q4	1 599	-213	-873	-1 104	-258	-4 771	4 570	4 289	-2 859	-380	5 620
1988 Q1	1 752	-1 068	655	-3 675	-1 532	-6 822	7 519	4 126	-973	18	10 690
Q2	435	-820	-392	-1 625	-3 031	-4 845	7 141	3 901	-1 113	349	10 278
Q3	3 095	-720	-266	-2 608	-1 948	..	8 320	2 989	-4 185	..	..

1 Inflows(+), outflows(-); relationships between columns: 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10 = zero; 7+8+9+10 = 11.

2 Retained in UK (+); retained abroad (-).

3 Includes accruals adjustment.

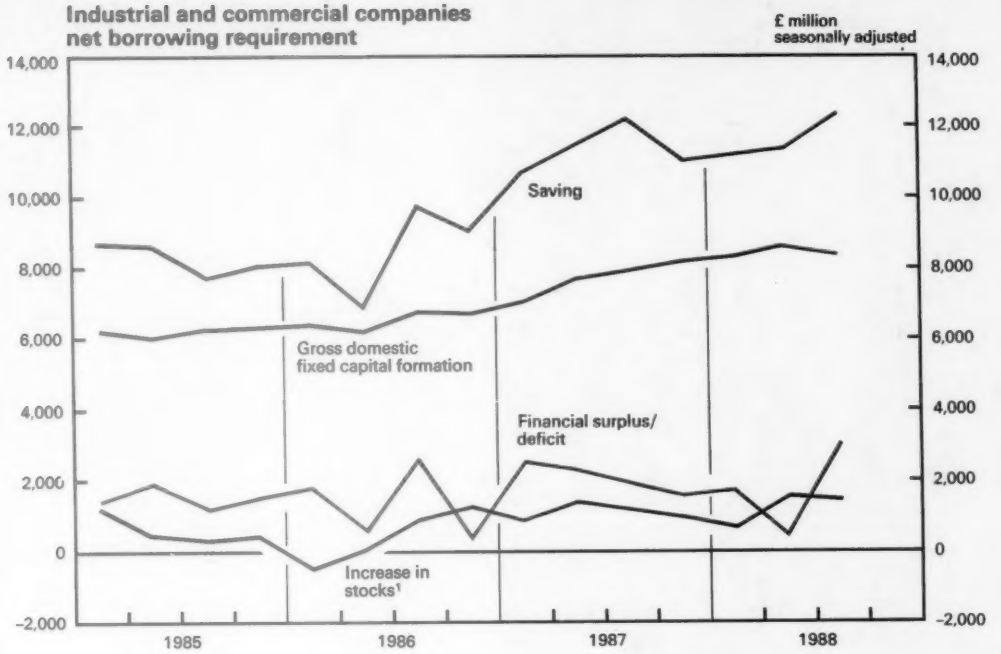
4 Seasonal adjustments include day-of-week adjustments. The quarterly figures therefore do not always sum to the annual totals.

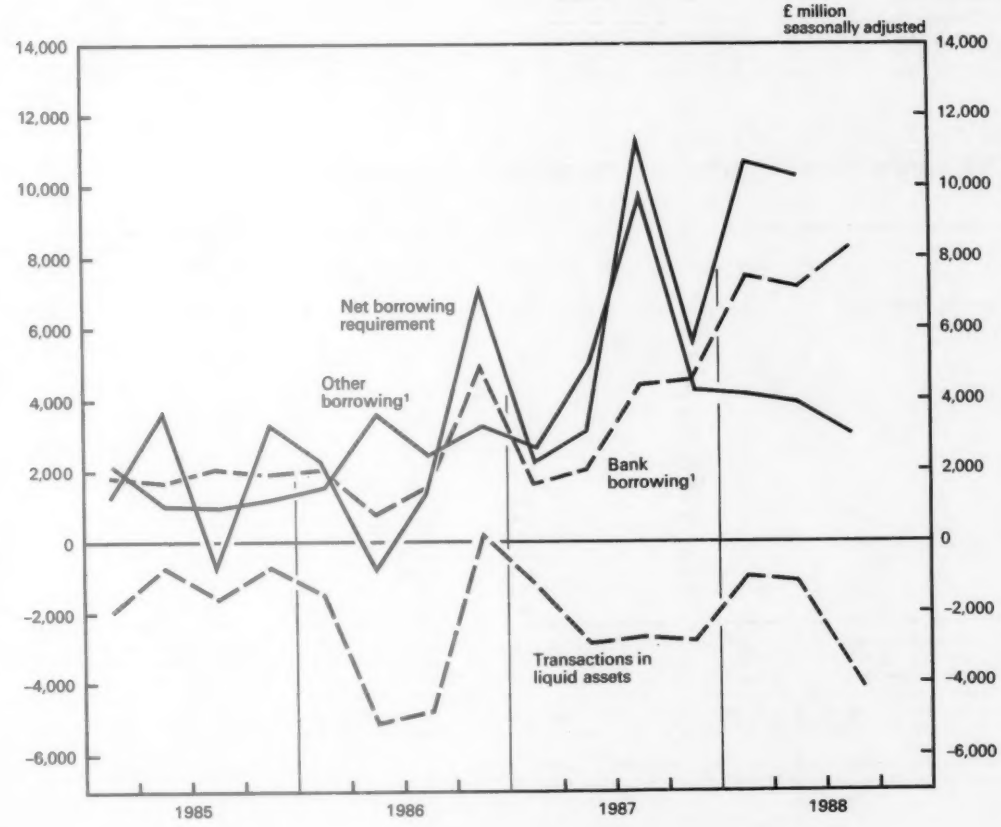
5 Cash expenditure on subsidiaries and trade investments in the United Kingdom.

6 Includes Bank of England Issue Department transactions in commercial bills.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Industrial and commercial companies net borrowing requirement





37 UK banks' lending to UK residents[1]

£ million

	Lending to public sector			Lending to private sector		
	Sterling	Other currencies	Total	Sterling	Other currencies	Total
Transactions						
	AEBT	AECC	FPAA	AECI	AECO	FPAD
1983	-2 081†	115	-1 966†	12 903	1 418	14 321
1984	631	291	922	16 541	4 904†	21 445†
1985	-2 092	404	-1 688	20 968	4 742	25 710
1986	-954	30	-924	30 446†	8 248	38 694
1987	59	-347	-288	38 432	10 548	48 980
1983 Q3	-473†	-50	-547†	3 935†	1 196	5 131†
Q4	-101	185	149	3 653	-108	3 545
1984 Q1	1 213	-36	1 066	4 336	1 102	5 438
Q2	-2 580	43	-2 307	3 162	808	3 970
Q3	1 038	115	1 042	3 814	1 047	4 861
Q4	960	169	1 121	5 229	1 947†	7 176
1985 Q1	-3 653	89	-3 586	6 304	3 227	9 531
Q2	-1 815	35	-1 801	4 923	1 382	6 305
Q3	1 723	22	1 724	4 435	-806	3 629
Q4	1 653	258	1 975	5 306	939	6 245
1986 Q1	72	1	51	6 538	2 362	8 900
Q2	-1 420	-69	-1 510	6 470	1 575	8 045
Q3	-383	195	-210	6 920	3 688	10 608
Q4	777	-97	745	10 518	623	11 141
1987 Q1	651	220	854	6 726	7 142	13 868
Q2	-2 775	28	-2 764	8 923	4 733	13 656
Q3	-176	-80	-273	11 427	-1 151	10 276
Q4	2 359	-515	1 895	11 356	-176	11 180
1988 Q1	512	-761	-267	12 671	1 819	14 490
Q2	-3 244	-130	-3 391	15 580	1 634	17 214
Q3	-1 220	1	-1 237	15 242	3 032	18 274

1 Seasonally adjusted data are shown on a calendar year basis whereas data in Tables 1, 29 and 30 are on a financial year basis. The quarterly figures do not necessarily add up to the (unadjusted) figures shown for the year as a whole. This is because as well as allowing for purely seasonal factors, the adjustments attempt to remove other distortions (such as the effect of the particular days of the week on which a quarter begins and ends), which do not necessarily cancel out over a year.

Source: Bank of England

38 UK banks' loans, advances and acceptances to UK residents[1]

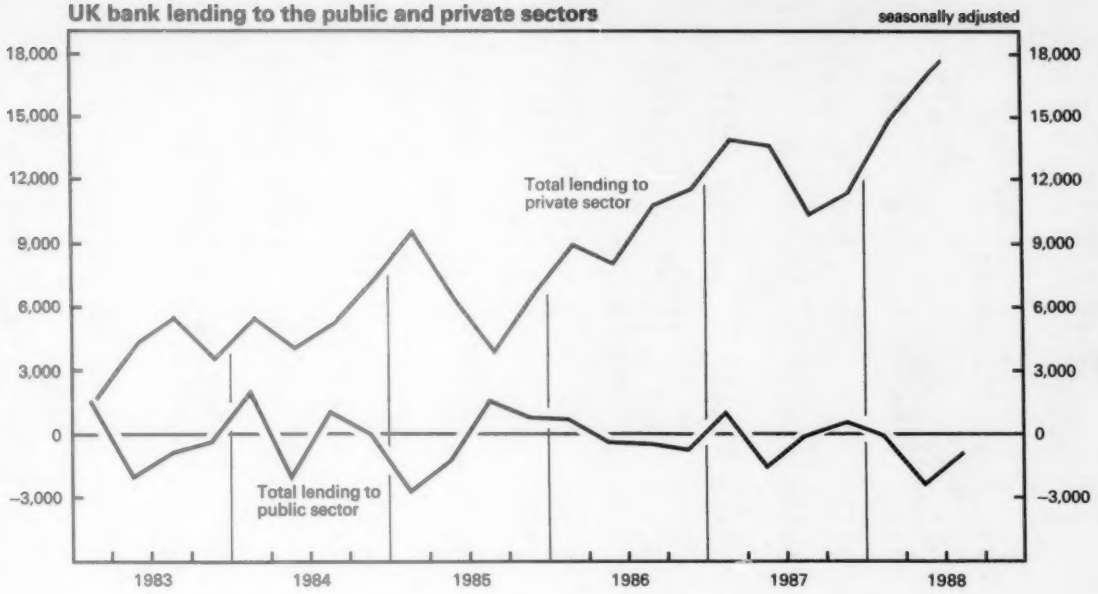
£ million

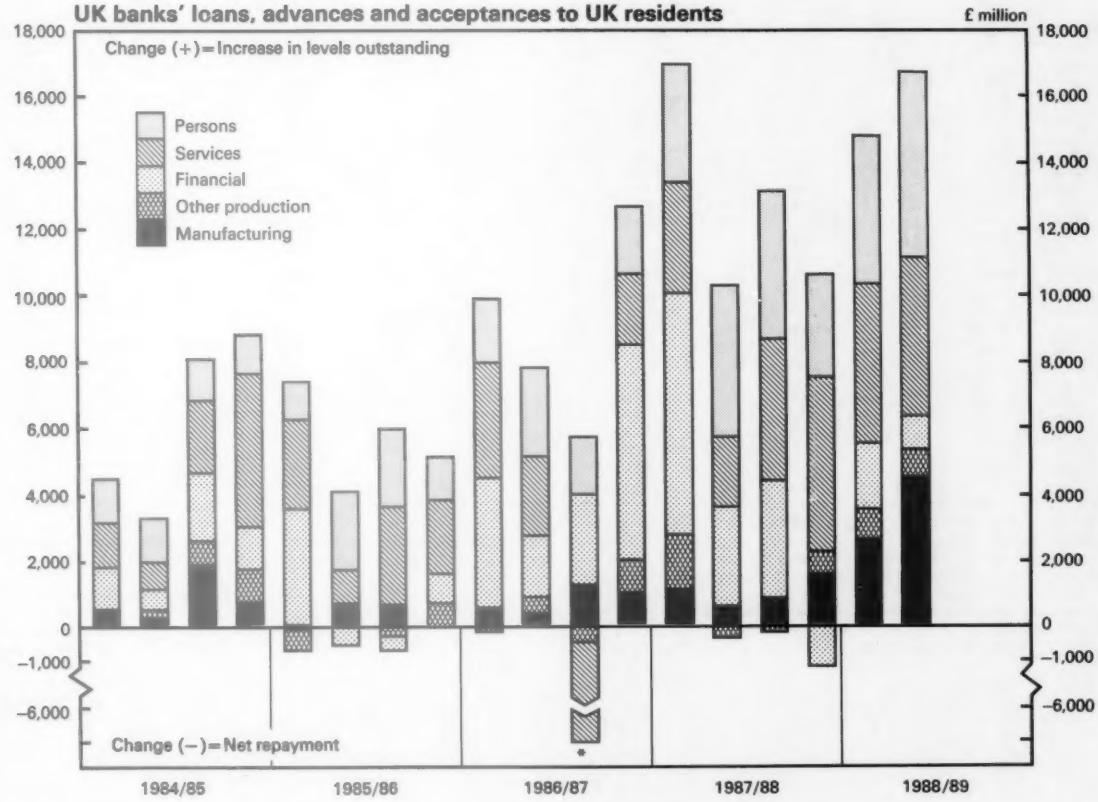
	Manufacturing	Other production	Financial	Services	Persons	Total loans, advances and acceptances
Amounts outstanding (August 1988):	38 620	20 049	75 555	78 703	75 985	288 913
Changes						
	FRAB	FRAC	FRAD	FRAE	FRAF	FRAA
1986 Feb	36	585	941	2 191	1 260	5 013
May	518	-213	3 883	3 509	1 882	9 582
Aug	358	487	1 849	2 320	2 784	7 796
Nov	1 193	-570	2 715[2]	-6 554[2]	1 759	11 264
1987 Feb	965	972	6 512	2 135	2 017	12 599
May	-1 038	1 673	7 260	3 386	3 517	14 797
Aug	578	-436	2 999	2 091	4 532	9 764
Nov	858	-228	3 428	4 355	4 518	12 931
1988 Feb	1 493	723	-1 334	5 215	3 121	9 218
May	2 538	893	2 189†	4 820†	4 430†	14 871†
Aug	4 345†	750†	816	4 786	5 547	16 244
Nov	2 821	1 487	5 356	6 696	3 878	20 238

1 For a more detailed breakdown of these figures see *Financial Statistics* Table 6.6. The analysis covers loans, advances and acceptances in both sterling and foreign currencies (changes in the latter being adjusted for exchange rate movements) provided by banks to their customers and therefore does not include funds placed through the local authority money market or funds lent to monetary sector institutions. Acceptances are not granted to persons.

2 From November 1986 lending to securities dealers, stockbrockers and stockjobbers (including money placed with Stock Exchange money brokers and gilt-edged market makers) is included within the financial sector. Such lending was previously included in the services sector. Whilst the effect of this reclassification can be seen in the change shown for the services sector in the period August-November 1986, it is not possible to reflect it in the financial sector for the same period because the amount of outstanding lending to securities dealers etc. at August 1986 is not known.

Source: Bank of England





* See footnote [3] page 64 lower table

39 Interest rates, security prices and yields

Percentage rate

	Last Friday						Last working day		Average of working days			
			Selected retail banks							Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares 1 July 1935 = 100		
	Treasury bill yield[1]	Deposits with local authorities - 3 months[2]	Base rate	Deposit account: 7 days' notice	Inter-bank 3 month rate[3]	Sterling certificates of deposit - 3 months	Euro-dollar 3 month rate	Building societies average rate on shares[4]	British government securities: long dated[5] - 20 years	Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield
	AJNC			AJNF			AJIB	AJNM	AJLX	AJMT	AJMU	AJMV
1982	9.96	10.63	10.00-10.25	6.81	10.44-10.63	10.19-10.31	9.25	..	12.88	574.72	5.29	10.82
1983	9.04	9.31	9.00	5.50	9.34-9.41	9.25- 9.31	9.87	..	10.80	692.62	4.70	9.58
1984	9.33	10.13	9.50- 9.75	6.25	10.00-10.13	9.81- 9.94	8.62	7.00	10.69	854.87	4.66	10.76
1985	11.49	11.94	11.50	7.86	11.81-11.94	11.69-11.81	7.97	7.58	10.62	1 004.64	4.62	11.48
1986	10.94	11.31	11.00	6.92	11.00-11.13	11.00-11.13	6.31	5.94	9.87	1 287.11	4.25	10.16
1987	8.38	8.88	8.50	3.58	8.75-9.00	8.81- 8.88	7.25	5.24	9.47	1 600.01	3.73	8.98
1988	12.91†	13.19	13.00	5.97†	12.69-13.19	12.94-13.00	9.25†	..	9.36†	1 448.73†	4.62†	11.72†
1985 Jul	11.63	11.88	12.00	8.54	11.56-11.94	11.69-11.81	8.19	8.25	10.44	935.24	4.96	12.38
Aug	11.31	11.50	11.50	7.86	11.50-11.69	11.31-11.44	8.06	8.25	10.37	973.60	4.82	11.88
Sep	11.32	11.38	11.50	7.86	11.50-11.56	11.31-11.44	8.12	7.01	10.39	1 002.83	4.73	11.61
Oct	11.45	11.50	11.50	7.86	11.56-11.69	11.38-11.50	8.00	7.00	10.22	1 034.23	4.64	11.35
Nov	11.33	11.50	11.50	7.86	11.56-11.63	11.38-11.50	8.19	7.00	10.37	1 099.30	4.40	10.87
Dec	11.49	11.94	11.50	7.86	11.81-11.94	11.69-11.81	7.97	7.00	10.45	1 113.88	4.45	11.04
1986 Jan	12.47	12.75	12.50	8.78	11.81-11.94	12.69-12.81	8.00	7.00	10.80	1 127.58	4.43	10.89
Feb	12.21	12.25	12.50	8.78	12.25-12.38	12.13-12.38	7.75	7.00	10.40	1 220.80	4.27	10.32
Mar	11.04	11.25	11.50	7.74	11.13-11.31	11.19-11.31	7.34	7.00	9.39	1 348.97	4.00	9.55
Apr	10.09	10.38	10.50	6.54	10.25-10.38	10.19-10.31	6.81	6.01	8.76	1 391.12	3.87	9.49
May	9.56	9.75	10.00	6.54	9.69-9.94	9.63- 9.75	7.09	6.00	9.00	1 331.60	4.10	10.20
Jun	9.52	9.75	10.00	6.54	9.75-9.88	9.66- 9.72	6.81	5.25	9.23	1 332.13	4.14	10.03
Jul	9.76	9.88	10.00	6.08	9.88-10.00	9.75- 9.88	6.44	5.25	9.37	1 309.62	4.21	10.14
Aug	9.56	9.81	10.00	6.08	9.81-9.94	9.63- 9.75	5.62	5.25	9.41	1 262.13	4.37	10.56
Sep	9.93	10.38	10.00	6.08	10.50-10.69	10.44-10.56	6.06	5.25	9.97	1 286.23	4.31	9.91
Oct	10.85	10.94	11.00	6.92	11.60-11.25	11.00-11.13	5.87	5.25	10.62	1 262.33	4.42	10.16
Nov	10.96	11.38	11.00	6.92	11.38-11.44	11.19-11.25	6.06	5.99	10.80	1 289.25	4.41	10.21
Dec	10.94	11.31	11.00	6.92	11.00-11.13	11.00-11.13	6.31	5.99	10.69	1 283.58	4.45	10.50
1987 Jan	10.85	11.00	11.00	6.92	11.00-11.13	10.88-11.00	6.19	5.99	10.09	1 392.63	4.12	9.68
Feb	10.46	10.75	11.00	6.92	10.69-10.81	10.69-10.75	6.37	5.99	9.83	1 529.60	3.72	8.72
Mar	9.54	9.87	10.00	5.60	9.69-9.81	9.63- 9.66	6.56	5.99	9.16	1 596.26	3.67	8.48
Apr	9.39	9.63	10.00	5.54	9.63-9.69	9.63- 9.69	7.06	5.99	9.12	1 554.78	3.77	8.58
May	8.68	8.75	9.00	4.69	8.81-8.94	8.69- 8.8[illegible]	7.25	5.03	8.82	1 674.07	3.44	8.23
Jun	8.96	9.13	9.00	4.69	9.06-9.13	8.97- 9.03	7.12	5.00	8.90	1 759.78	3.25	7.83
Jul	9.14	9.25	10.00	4.69	9.19-9.44	9.03- 9.06	6.94	4.99	9.23	1 855.23	3.10	7.52
Aug	10.12	10.38	10.00	4.95	10.13-10.50	10.13-10.19	7.12	4.99	9.92	1 757.59	3.28	8.11
Sep	10.02	10.06	10.00	4.95	10.13-10.25	10.00-10.13	8.31	4.99	9.98	1 801.84	3.26	7.98
Oct	9.07	9.19	9.50	4.61	9.19-9.31	9.06- 9.19	7.62	4.99	9.88	1 645.30	3.75	9.22
Nov	8.67	8.88	9.00	4.12	8.88-9.03	8.78- 8.84	7.88	4.93	9.20	1 296.04	4.78	11.83
Dec	8.38	8.88	8.50	3.58	8.75-9.00	8.81- 8.88	7.25	4.02	9.57	1 337.02	4.67	11.58
1988 Jan	8.38	8.69	8.50	3.58	8.69-8.75	8.66- 8.72	6.81	4.00	9.57	1 419.37	4.39	11.02
Feb	9.01	9.25	9.00	4.04	9.19-9.63	9.13- 9.25	6.88	4.00	9.38	1 397.56	4.48	11.16
Mar	8.48	8.63	8.50	3.53	8.56-8.75	8.59- 8.66	6.81	4.00	9.12	1 446.73	4.48	11.37
Apr	7.98	8.50	8.00	2.92	8.25-8.50	8.38- 8.44	7.25	4.00	9.12	1 421.19	4.57	11.89
May	7.28	7.63	7.50	2.43	7.56-7.75	7.50- 7.56	7.68	3.51	9.27	1 427.45	4.59	11.86
Jun	9.24	8.88	9.00	3.07	8.94-9.44	9.06- 9.13	7.88	3.49	9.32	1 470.13	4.51	11.56
Jul	10.53	10.75	10.50	4.52	10.63-10.94	10.56-10.63	8.31	3.49	9.51	1 488.92	4.52	11.47
Aug	11.82	11.88	12.00	4.93	11.31-12.25	11.88-11.94	8.50	4.69	9.47	1 474.30	4.61	11.67
Sep	11.72	11.88	12.00	5.43†	11.75-12.19	11.81-11.88	8.63	4.70	9.60	1 429.22	4.80	12.11
Oct	11.84	12.00	12.00	5.43	12.00-12.25	12.00-12.60	8.56	5.57	9.23	1 493.35	4.65	11.71
Nov	12.98	12.75	13.00	5.43	12.13-13.00	13.00-13.03	9.31	5.57†	9.30	1 478.12	4.78	12.00
Dec	12.91†	13.19	13.00	5.97	12.69-13.19	12.94-13.00	9.25†	..	9.46†	1 438.44†	5.08†	12.84†

1 Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

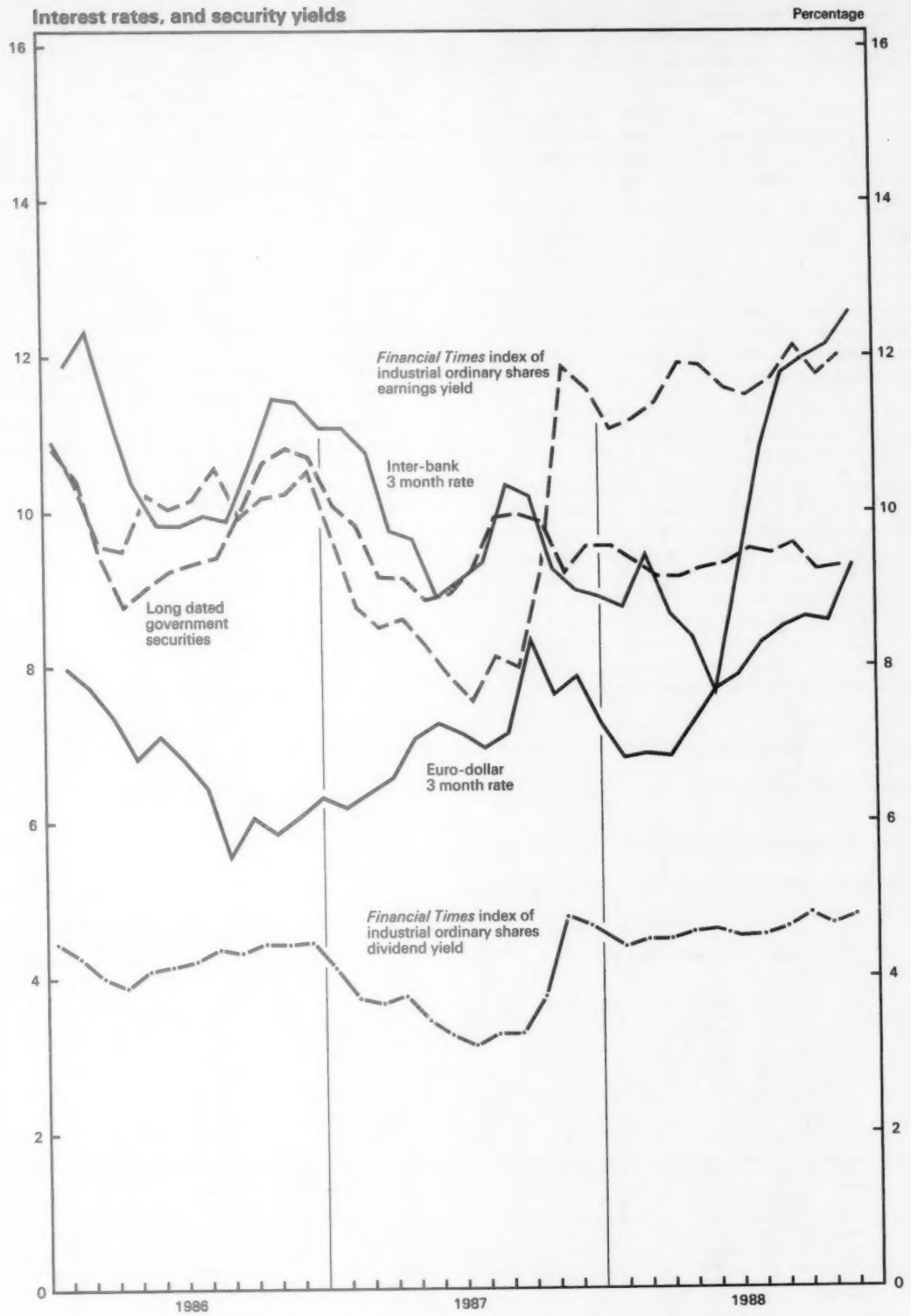
2 For a minimum term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

3 Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market; from June 1982 rates are the spread at 10.30 am.

4 The series comprises a weighted average of basic rates offered by the largest societies. The rates are net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

5 Averages of Wednesdays until February 1980; from March 1980 figures are the average of all observations (3 a week); from January 1982 average of working days. Calculated gross redemption yields - see *Financial Statistics Explanatory Handbook*.

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Bank of England; HM Treasury; Building Societies Commission; Financial Times; Institute of Actuaries; Faculty of Actuaries


Interest rates, and security yields
Percentage
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares earnings yield
Inter-bank 3 month rate
Long dated government securities
Euro-dollar 3 month rate
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares dividend yield
1986
1987
1988

Cyclical indicators for the UK economy

Recent movements of the indices

First estimates of the longer leading index to December, of the shorter leading and coincident indices to January 1989 and of the lagging index to November are now available.

The provisional longer leading index for December fell compared with November, reflecting in particular the fall in optimism reported by the CBI. This fall continues the generally downward path of the index since August 1987.

The December and January values of the shorter leading index are highly provisional. Nevertheless the index has declined continuously since August 1988, influenced mainly by a reduction in the growth of new consumer credit.

The coincident index is showing a generally declining path since early 1988. However, making allowance for the suspected under-recording of GDP(E) in the third quarter, the index has a broadly flat path since early 1988.

The path of the lagging index shows no clear pattern since late 1987; it is affected by, amongst other things, the low recorded manufacturing investment figure in the third quarter.

The interpretation of the indices since 1981 is that they could show a cyclical peak in economic activity in early 1985. There may have been a mild trough in 1986, although the decline in the indices before their renewed growth is less marked than previous cyclical movements, especially those seen in the 1970s. The declines in the longer and shorter leading indices and little movement in the coincident index are broadly consistent with a slowdown in the rate of economic growth. Recent values of the indices are particularly subject to revision as more information becomes available so any interpretation remains provisional.

Definitions

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the UK economy, together with groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-trend; thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle occurs when the rate of growth is below this long-term value.

The historical reference chronology has been determined by examination of a range of series covering aggregate economic activity. Known special economic and climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points. The indicators forming each group have been chosen because they have had a consistent timing relationship to the reference chronology, and because there is a economic rationale to account for this relationship.

A composite index for each group of indicators is formed by subtracting from each series the value of its long-term trend, then taking a simple average of the trend-eliminated series after smoothing, scaling to give cycles of singular amplitude, and inversion where appropriate.

Information included in Table A below is based on monthly and quarterly data available to 27 January.

Precise details on data availability for each of the component series used in the compilation of the indicators is shown in Table B.

Table A - Recent movements of the indicators

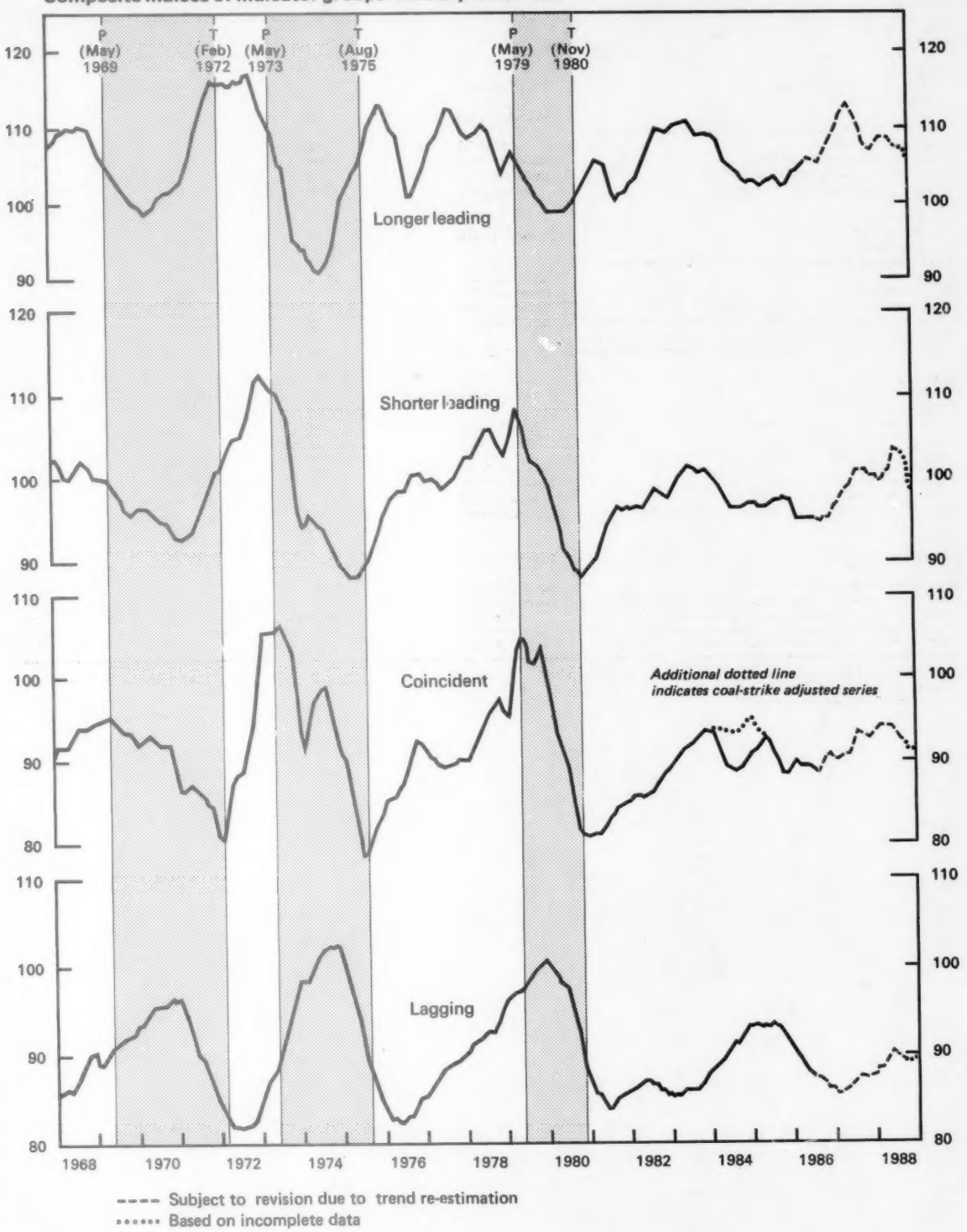
	Most recent values January 1980=100													Lead (-) or lag (+) in months relative to reference cycle dates		
	1988												1989			
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Mean	Earliest	Latest
Longer leading	107.3	107.4	107.9	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.3	107.8	107.3	107.6	107.0	105.9		−12	−21	−5
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3				
Shorter leading ..	100.1	99.8	99.9	100.2	100.4	101.8	103.2	103.0	102.8	102.1	99.0	97.5	95.6	−5	−12	0
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	2	2			
Coincident	94.0	94.6	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.1	93.4	92.9	92.6	91.7	91.5	91.6	91.8	0	−7	+5
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	3	2			
Lagging	88.5	88.4	89.0	89.5	90.4	90.0	89.7	89.5	89.3	89.2	89.7			+10	+1	+17
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2					

1 A full explanation of the methodology used is given in *Economic Trends*, No. 257, March 1975 and No. 271, May 1976. Each month a chart of the composite indicators is published with, in the February May, August and November issues, a further ten pages showing individual indicator series.

2 In the table, the upper row presents the values of the composite indices for recent months, the lower row the number of series used to form each index. Values of the composite indices are published solely in order to show more precisely the shape of the graphs in recent months. The values are subject to revisions each month, both because of revisions to the series from which they are formed and because of the nature of the trend-elimination process used in the calculation; no significance, therefore, should be attached to the current levels of the indicators, although the month-to-month changes may be used as a guide to the location of turning points. On the charts the parts of the curves which are liable to revision in the trend-elimination process are shown in pecked lines; where the composite indices are based on an incomplete set of indicators, the curves are shown as dotted lines. Additional tables giving the values of all series used are available from the CSO: 01-270 5966.

Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups. January 1980 = 100



---- Subject to revision due to trend re-estimation

•••••• Based on incomplete data

Table B - The indicators: their timing characteristics and data availability

	Latest data included	Timing relative to reference cycle dates[1] (-) leads (+) lags months		
		Average (mean)	Earliest	Latest
Indicators				
Longer leading				
Composite longer leading index	December 1988	-12	-21	- 5
Component series:				
Rate of interest, 3 months prime bank bills[2]	December 1988	-17	-28	-11
Financial surplus/deficit, industrial and commercial companies, divided by GDP deflator	1988 Q3	-15	-21	- 9
Total dwellings started, Great Britain	November 1988	-10	-25	+ 6
Financial Times - Actuaries 500 share index[2,3]	December 1988	- 9	-20	- 4
CBI quarterly survey: change in optimism[2]	January 1989	-10	-19	- 4
Shorter leading				
Composite shorter leading index	January 1989	- 5	-12	0
Component series:				
Credit extended by finance houses, retailers and other credit grantors	November 1988	- 6	-15	+ 3
New car registrations	November 1988	- 7	-26	0
CBI quarterly survey: change in new orders[2]	November 1988	- 8	-28	+ 2
CBI quarterly survey: expected change in stocks of materials[2]	November 1988	- 5	-15	- 2
Gross trading profits of companies,excluding stock appreciation and mineral oil and natural gas extraction, divided by GDP deflator	1988 Q3	- 6	-18	0
Roughly coincident				
Composite coincident index	January 1989	0	- 7	+ 5
Component series:				
Gross domestic product (expenditure)	1988 Q3	+ 1	- 9	+10
Gross domestic product (output)	1988 Q3	- 2	- 7	+ 1
Gross domestic product (income)	1988 Q3	+ 1	- 3	+ 5
Volume of retail sales	December 1988	- 3	-15	+ 6
Output of the production industries	November 1988	- 1	- 4	+ 2
CBI quarterly survey: capacity utilisation	January 1989	+ 2	- 3	+ 7
CBI quarterly survey: change in stocks of raw materials	January 1989	-1	- 6	+ 8
Lagging				
Composite lagging index	November 1988	+10	+ 1	+17
Component series:				
Adult unemployment index[3]	December 1988	+ 6	- 1	+14
Total employment in manufacturing industries United Kingdom	November 1988	+ 8	- 1	+15
Investment in plant and machinery, manufacturing industry	1988 Q3	+11	+ 6	+18
Engineering industries, volume index for orders on hand	October 1988	- 7	- 4	+15
Level of stocks and work in progress, manufacturing industry	1988 Q3	+11	0	+20

1 Assessed on performance up to last identified trough, November 1980.
2 Seasonally adjusted by CSO.
3 Adjusted for changes in coverage.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Measures of variability of selected economic series[1]

	Table	Period covered	Average percentage changes $\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$	MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1980 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure-based	2	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.4*	*0.9*	*0.9*	1.1	2	0.4
Income-based	2	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.2*	*0.8*	*0.9*	0.9	1	0.9
Output-based	2,17	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.0*	*0.5*	*0.8*	0.7	1	0.7
Average estimate	2	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.8*	0.8	1	0.8
Consumers' expenditure	3,4,5	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.2*	*0.7*	*0.9*	0.8	1	0.8
Fixed capital formation								
Total	3,9	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*2.2*	*1.6*	*1.4*	1.2	2	0.5
Manufacturing industry	10	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*3.4*	*1.7*	*2.5*	0.7	1	0.7
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	3,13	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*421.7*	*293.8*	*236.9*	1.2	2	0.5
Manufacturing	13	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*273.9*	*163.6*	*163.2*	1.0	2	0.5
Exports: goods and services	3	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*2.9*	*2.2*	*1.7*	1.3	2	0.5
Imports: goods and services	3	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*3.3*	*2.4*	*2.1*	1.1	2	0.4
Real personal disposable income	4	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.6*	*1.1*	*1.1*	1.1	2	0.3
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies	34	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*6.1*	*2.9*	*4.6*	0.6	1	0.6
Other quarterly series								
Construction output[3]	18	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*2.1*	*1.4*	*1.3*	1.1	2	0.4
Public sector borrowing requirement[4]	32	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter1987	*795.6*	*571.0*	*379.7*	1.5	2	0.8
Personal saving ratio[5]	4	1st quarter 1970 to 2nd quarter 1987	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.6*	2.0	2	0.6
Monthly series								
Retail sales								
Food retailers	6	January 1971 to February 1987	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.3*	3.0	4	0.8
Mixed retail businesses	6	January 1971 to February 1987	*2.0*	*1.9*	*0.5*	3.7	4	1.0
Clothing and footwear retailers	6	January 1971 to February 1987	*2.5*	*2.4*	*0.6*	4.1	4	1.0
Household goods retailers	6	January 1971 to February 1987	*2.6*	*2.4*	*0.8*	3.1	4	0.9
Other non-food retailers	6	January 1971 to February 1987	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.4*	3.4	4	0.9
Cars: new registrations	6	January 1975 to December 1987	*8.2*	*8.2*	*0.8*	10.1	6	
Housing: public authorities[6]								
Starts	12	January 1958 to December 1987	*12.6*	*12.4*	*1.9*	6.5	6	1.2
Completions	12	January 1958 to December 1987	*8.8*	*8.7*	*1.3*	6.6	6	1.1
Housing: private[6]								
Starts	12	January 1958 to December 1987	*9.8*	*9.6*	*1.8*	5.3	6	1.0
Completions	12	January 1958 to December 1987	*6.2*	*6.2*	*1.0*	6.5	6	1.1
Index of industrial production:								
Production industries	1,16,17	January 1973 to October 1986	*1.2*	*1.0*	*0.5*	2.3	3	1.0
Manufacturing industries	16,17	January 1973 to October 1986	*1.3*	*1.2*	*0.4*	2.7	4	0.8
Passenger car production:								
Home market	19	January 1976 to December 1986	*12.2*	*12.0*	*1.8*	6.8	6	1.4
Export	19	January 1976 to December 1986	*15.2*	*14.6*	*2.6*	5.7	6	1.1
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	19	January 1976 to December 1986	*10.9*	*9.7*	*3.1*	3.1	4	0.9
Export	19	January 1976 to December 1986	*10.1*	*9.3*	*2.7*	3.4	5	0.8
Unemployed males - excluding school leavers[7]	1,21	January 1971 to October1986	*15.5*	*4.5*	*14.4*	0.3	1	0.3
Unemployed females - excluding school leavers[7]	1,21	January 1971 to October 1986	*6.0*	*1.7*	*5.6*	0.3	1	0.3
Vacancies unfilled at job centres[7]	1,21	April 1976 to September 1986	*4.2*	*1.8*	*3.5*	0.5	1	0.5
Average earnings: whole economy	23	January 1976 to December 1982	*1.0*	*0.3*	*1.0*	0.3	1	0.3
Exports: value, f.o.b.[8]	27	January 1980 to September 1988	*3.2*	*3.0*	*1.0*	2.9	2	0.9
Imports: value, f.o.b.[8]	27	January 1980 to September 1988	*4.0*	*3.5*	*1.5*	2.4	2	0.9
Money stock - £M3[9]	1,29	January 1980 to March 1985	*1.2*	*0.8*	*1.1*	0.7	1	0.7

1 For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in *Economic Trends*, No 226, August 1972.
The following are brief definitions of the measures.
$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.
$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component, a smooth flexible moving average of the seasonally adjusted series.
$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additive model, see footnotes 2,4,6 and 8.
$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.
The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend are, on average, greater than the irregular movement.

2 The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present, seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is performed multiplicatively on the level of stocks.

3 Series relates to Great Britain.

4 The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in units of £ million.

5 The figures in the tables were obtained from an additive analysis of the personal saving ratio so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are differences in percentage points.

6 Series relate to Great Britain, though variability measures calculated from England and Wales component.

7 Series relate to Great Britain and may be found in Tables 2.2 and 3.2 of *Employment Gazette*.
The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.

8 The figures have been updated as described in an article in *Economic Trends*, No 320, June 1980.

9 Although £M3 **flows** are seasonally adjusted **additively**, the figures above for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ for **levels** are presented as percentages of the level of the trend in the preceding month.

Source: Central Statistical Office

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN THE THIRD QUARTER 1988

Gross Domestic Product at current and constant prices
Provisional estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) suggest that the level of economic activity in the third quarter of 1988 was 3½ per cent higher than in the same period of 1987.

Figures of the three independent measures of GDP - expenditure, income, output - show wide discrepancies in estimates of the economic growth between the second and third quarters. In particular, on the basis of the data currently available, the expenditure measure of the gross domestic product at constant prices declines 3 per cent between these two quarters and Central Statistical Office believes this decline reflects serious under-recording. It is not sensible in these circumstances to incorporate this expenditure measure in the calculation of the average measure of the gross domestic product, GDP(A), for the third quarter of 1988.

This article presents quarterly estimates of national income, expenditure and output to the third quarter of 1988. Estimates of the components of GDP at constant prices are given here in terms of average 1985 prices. Provisional summary measures of GDP were first issued on 19 December 1988. This article incorporates later data than were available at that time. A general description of the United Kingdom national accounts is given as the introduction to United Kingdom National Accounts, 1988 Edition (the CSO Blue Book) and more detailed information of national income statistics, together with details of sources, methods and definitions used, is given in *United Kingdom National Accounts: Sources and Methods* (HMSO 1985). Subsequent changes are described in the methodological notes to the 1988 Blue Book. All commentary is in terms of seasonally adjusted data.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

TABLE A — Index numbers: Seasonally Adjusted [1]

1985 = 100

	Value indices at current prices				Volume indices at 1985 prices					Implied gross domestic product deflator	
		Gross domestic product at factor cost				Gross domestic product at factor cost				Based on expenditure data	
	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at market prices[2]	Average estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Gross national disposable income (average estimate) at market prices[3]	Average estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate[4]	Output-based estimate	At market prices	At factor cost[5]
	DJCL	CAON	DJCN	DJCO	DJCR	DJDD	DJDE	DIAR	DSAE	DJDT	DJCM
1980	65.1	65.6	65.9	65.3	90.0	90.7	91.1	90.3	90.2	71.7	72.3
1981	71.7	71.5	71.9	71.3	89.7	89.7	90.3	89.5	89.0	79.9	79.7
1982	78.5	77.9	77.9	78.0	91.2	91.4	91.4	91.5	90.9	86.0	85.2
1983	85.5	85.2	85.5	85.5	95.0	94.7	95.0	95.0	94.0	90.4	90.0
1984	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.2	97.2	96.3	96.2	96.1	96.6	94.6	95.0
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	107.1	105.9	105.9	106.1	103.1	103.2	103.1	103.4	103.0	103.6	102.6
1987	117.3	115.9	115.5	116.1	107.6	107.6	107.2	107.7	107.8	108.6	107.7
1985 Q1	96.9	97.3	97.8	96.8	98.4	98.8	99.3	98.3	98.8	98.0	98.5
Q2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.3	99.0	99.1
Q3	101.2	100.9	100.8	101.1	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.7	100.5
Q4	102.8	102.4	102.1	102.7	100.9	100.6	100.2	100.8	100.6	102.2	101.9
1986 Q1	104.7	104.1	104.2	104.9	102.7	102.3	102.4	103.1	101.4	102.4	101.8
Q2	105.9	104.9	105.3	105.0	102.6	103.0	103.3	103.0	102.5	102.8	101.9
Q3	107.3	105.8	105.0	105.9	102.7	102.7	101.9	102.8	103.4	104.2	103.0
Q4	110.3	108.8	109.0	108.7	104.3	104.7	104.9	104.6	104.7	105.0	103.9
1987 Q1	112.7	111.6	112.0	111.9	105.4	106.0	106.4	106.3	105.3	106.2	105.3
Q2	115.2	114.0	113.5	114.4	106.8	106.8	106.3	107.1	106.9	107.5	106.8
Q3	119.8	118.2	117.7	118.5	109.1	108.7	108.2	109.0	108.9	109.7	108.7
Q4	121.5	119.8	118.9	119.6	108.8	108.9	108.0	108.6	110.0	111.0	110.1
1988 Q1	124.1	122.8	121.1	124.0	109.8	110.8	109.3	111.9	111.3	111.8	110.8
Q2	127.4	125.5	124.6	125.1	111.5	111.1	110.3	110.8	112.3	114.3	112.9
Q3	131.5[6]	129.8[6]	124.8	129.4	114.1[6]	112.4[6]	107.2	112.1[7]	113.6	116.6[7]	115.5[7]
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter											
1988 Q3	*3.2*	*3.5*	*0.2*	*3.5*	*2.3*	*1.2*	*-2.8*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*2.0*	*2.3*
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1988 Q3	*9.8*	*9.9*	*6.1*	*9.3*	*4.6*	*3.4*	*-1.0*	*2.9*	*4.3*	*6.4*	*6.2*

1 These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 "Money GDP".
3 Also known as Real national disposable income (RNDI).
4 Income data deflated by the implied GDP deflator at factor cost, based on expenditure data.
5 The deflator implied by the expenditure-based GDP estimate at factor cost, that is the current price expenditure-based estimate of GDP at factor cost divided by the corresponding 1985 price estimate. Also known as the index of total home costs.
6 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.
7 The deflators for 1988q3 are derived from the average estimate rather than the expenditure estimate - see text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

The growth in the average measure, GDP(A), between the second and third quarter has therefore been calculated, at constant prices, by using the proportional increase in the output based measure, GDP(O), which is usually the most reliable indicator of short term change. At current prices, GDP(A) over this period has been similarly calculated using the increase in the income measure, GDP(I). Revised figures for the average estimates up to the second quarter of 1988 have, however, been calculated in the usual way, that is, as the average of the expenditure, income and output measures.

Calculated in this way, the average estimate of the gross domestic product, at constant factor cost, is provisionally estimated to have been 3½ per cent higher in the third quarter of 1988 than a year earlier. This some what lower increase than the 4½ per cent increase in the year up to the first half of 1988 reflects the erratically high growth of the average measure in the third quarter of 1987. Between the second and third quarters of 1988, GDP is estimated to have increased 1 per cent, following a similar increase in the output based measure between the first and second quarters.

The average measure of GDP at current market prices ('money GDP') was 10 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1988 than in the same period of 1987.

The implied factor cost deflator ('index of total home costs') increased 6 per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988 including an increase of 2½ per cent between the second and third quarters of this year. The growth in the implied factor cost deflator between the second and third quarters has on this occasion, been derived from the ratios of the growth of the average measure at constant prices and current prices. For earlier periods it has been calculated in the usual way, as the ratio of GDP(E) at current and constant prices.

The real income of the United Kingdom, as shown by gross national disposable income at constant market prices, increased by 4½ per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988.

The calculation of the average measures of GDP as described above is a temporary solution. Investigations continue into the discrepancies between growth in the three independent GDP measures.

In the normal course of events, successive estimates of the three measures after first publication bring them closer together. For example, estimates for 1987 showed a residual error of £9.2 billion between the income and expenditure measures when first published in March 1988. This was reduced to £5.7 billion when the National Accounts Blue Book was published in September 1988. Revised estimates appearing in this article further reduce the residual error for 1987 to only £3.0 billion which is about ¾ per cent of GDP. The latest revisions confirm the picture of continued economic growth in 1987 with the average measure of the gross domestic product at constant factor cost increasing by 4¼ per cent between 1986 and 1987. All three independent measures on which the average is based now show broadly the same picture over this period.

The latest estimates for the first half of 1988 also reduce the discrepancies between the three measures of GDP compared with initial published estimates though, at this stage, the discrepancies remain significant and include a £3.3 billion residual error between the income and expenditure measures, representing about 1½ per cent of GDP.

Estimates of GDP at current and constant prices, of real national disposable income and of the implied GDP deflators are given in index number form in Table A. This is supplemented by information about the average measure of GDP presented in Table 1 of the Appendix. This shows average estimates of GDP on four bases (at current market prices, current factor cost, constant market prices and at constant factor cost) expressed both in £million and in index number form.

Expenditure at current and constant 1985 prices (Table 2)

At current prices, the expenditure measure of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP(E), recorded no change between the second and third quarters of 1988 and its level was 6 per cent higher than at the same time in 1987. At constant 1985 prices, the provisional figures recorded a decline of 3 per cent in GDP(E) between the second and third quarters of 1988, following a rise of 1 per cent in the previous quarter. Between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988 GDP(E) at constant prices provisionally recorded a decline of 1 per cent.

As already noted, the CSO does not believe that these figures of GDP(E) represent what has been happening in the economy. The recorded deficit in the balance of trade in goods and services has not been counterbalanced by recorded increases in domestic expenditure. The preliminary figures must either understate the growth in domestic expenditure or overstate the deterioration in the balance of trade in goods and services. This should be borne in mind in interpretation of all commentary in this article on the components of GDP(E).

At constant prices, consumers' expenditure increased 2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988; in the third quarter of 1988 its level was 6 per cent above the same period in 1987. General government final expenditure was ½ per cent lower in the third quarter of 1988 than in the second and also ½ per cent lower than a year previously.

Fixed investment, at constant prices, declined 4 per cent in the third quarter of 1988 but was still 5½ per cent higher than a year previously. Stocks fell £100 million in the third quarter after a rise of £800 million during the second quarter of 1988.

At constant 1985 prices, total domestic expenditure (which is the sum of consumers' expenditure, general government final consumption, fixed investment and stockbuilding) declined ½ per cent in the third quarter of 1988 to a level 3½ per cent higher than the third quarter of 1987. The expenditure measure of GDP was also affected by a deterioration in the balance of overseas trade in goods and services, expressed at constant 1985 prices, from a deficit of £1000 million in the third quarter of 1987 to a deficit of £2800 million in the second quarter of 1988 and a deficit of £4700 million in the third quarter.

Income at current prices (Table 3)

At current prices, the income measure of gross domestic product at factor cost, GDP(I), shows a growth of 3½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988 to a level 9½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Income from employment in the third quarter of 1988 increased by 2 per cent compared with the second quarter and was 9½ per cent up compared with the third quarter of 1987.

Gross trading profits of companies, before deducting stock appreciation, rose 8½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988 reaching a level 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. The gross trading surplus of public corporations, before deducting stock appreciation, was 5½ per cent higher in the third quarter of 1988 than the second quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Output at constant 1985 prices (Table 4)

There was an increase of 1 per cent in the output measure of gross domestic product, GDP(O), between the second and third quarters of 1988 and the level in the third quarter was 4½ per cent higher than a year previously.

The output of the production industries increased 1 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. Manufacturing output increased 3 per cent in this period whilst the output of the energy and water supply industries fell 4 per cent.

Construction output fell ½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. Over the same period the output of the service industries rose by 1½ per cent. This included an increase of 3 per cent in distribution, catering and related activities and 1 per cent in the transport and communications industries. The output of other service industries increased 1 per cent.

Personal income and saving (Table 7)

Real personal disposable income (RPDI) increased by 1½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988 to reach a level 3½ per cent higher than the third quarter of 1987. (Percentage changes in the components of personal income are shown in Table B.)

At current prices, total personal income, before deductions, rose by 2 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. Within this total, wages and salaries increased by 2½ per cent, employer's contributions by 1 per cent, general government grants by 3 per cent and other personal income by 2 per cent.

Personal disposable income increased by 3 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. Prices, as measured by the consumers' expenditure deflator, rose by 1½ per cent in the same period and, as a result, RPDI increased by 1½ per cent.

Between the second and third quarters of 1988, consumers' expenditure at current prices increased by 3½ per cent, somewhat faster than personal disposable income, and the saving ratio fell from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent.

TABLE B

CHANGES IN PERSONAL INCOME

Seasonally adjusted

Percentage change

	Over previous quarter				Over same quarter in previous year	Latest four quarters on previous four quarters
	1987	1988			1988	1987Q4 to 1988Q3
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	
Total personal income	3	3	0	2	8½	8
of which: Wages, salaries and forces' pay	3	2½	2	2½	10	10
Employers' contributions	2	1½	1	1	6	5½
Current grants from general government	½	2	-½	3	5	3
Other income	5	6	-4	2	9	8
UK taxes on income	½	4	1½	-1	5	8
Social security contributions	3½	2½	1½	1½	10	10
Total personal disposable income	3½	3	0	3	9	8
Consumers' expenditure implied deflator	1	1	1½	1½	5½	4½
Real personal disposable income	2	2	-2	1½	3½	3½

Consumers' expenditure (Table 8)

At current prices, consumers' expenditure grew 3½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988 to reach a level 12 per cent above that in the third quarter of 1987.

At constant prices, consumers' expenditure rose 2 per cent between the second quarter and third quarter of 1988 to a level 6 per cent above the third quarter of 1987. In the latest quarter, there were increases in expenditure on most types of goods except food, with the biggest increases taking place in expenditure on durable goods.

A comparison between expenditure in the third quarters of 1987 and 1988 at constant prices shows a 14 per cent growth in spending on durable goods, including a 22½ per cent rise on vehicles. Expenditure on furniture and floor coverings increased 6 per cent whilst spending on other durable goods rose 5 per cent. Among non-durable items, spending on food declined 1½ per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988; expenditure on alcoholic drink increased by 3½ per cent and on tobacco rose by ½ per cent. Over the same period, spending on clothing and footwear rose by 4½ per cent, on energy products by 5 per cent, and on services by 7 per cent.

Industrial and commercial companies (Table 10)

Provisional estimates suggest that, after deducting stock appreciation, UK profits of industrial and commercial companies rose by 10 per cent between and second and third quarters of 1988.

Between the latest two quarters, gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of North Sea oil companies fell by 4 per cent. In the latest quarter these profits were 29 per cent lower than a year earlier and 66 per cent below the level at their peak in the fourth quarter of 1984.

The gross trading profits (net of stock appreciation) of non-North Sea industrial and commercial companies rose by 11 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1988. In the third quarter they were 17 per cent higher than a year earlier.

In the third quarter of 1988, payments of dividends on ordinary shares (net of payments by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parent companies and net of payments to other UK industrial and commercial companies) were 15 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 42 per cent higher than a year earlier.

There was a 14 per cent fall in payments of UK taxes on income between the second and third quarters of 1988; in the third quarter these payments were 4 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1987. The fall in payments of UK taxes on income between the latest two quarters is wholly attributable to lower net payments of petroleum revenue tax.

These preliminary estimates suggest that the broad measure of UK industrial and commercial companies' undistributed income (that is, before deducting stock appreciation or net unremitted profits from and due to related overseas concerns) was about £12 billion in the third quarter of 1988. Between the latest two quarters this broad measure of undistributed income rose by 9 per cent.

Public corporations (Table 12)

Provisional estimates suggest the gross trading surplus of public corporations (after deducting stock appreciation) was 13 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1988 than a year earlier.

Central government (Table 13)

Total central government receipts rose by 5 per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988. This included rises of 2 per cent in taxes on income, 8 per cent in taxes on expenditure and a 9 per cent rise in national insurance contributions.

Total current expenditure of central government rose 1 per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988. Increases in expenditure on final consumption (military defence, health services etc) which rose 3 per cent and on social security benefit payments which rose 5 per cent were largely offset by a decline in current grants paid abroad.

The faster rise in income than expenditure between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988 led to a surplus of income over expenditure on the current account of central government of £1700 million in the third quarter of 1988 compared with £100 million in the same quarter of 1987.

Local authorities (Table 14)

Total current receipts of local authorities in the third quarter of 1988 were 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Rates income increased 11 per cent over this period whilst current grants from central government rose 1 per cent.

Total current expenditure rose 7 per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988, with all the main categories showing increases. The surplus on the current account of local authorities was £500 million in the third quarter of 1988 compared with £600 million a year earlier.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation at 1985 prices (Tables 17 and 18)

Total fixed investment in the third quarter of 1988 was 5½ per cent higher than a year earlier. An 8 per cent rise in fixed investment by the private sector was partially offset by a decline of 5 per cent in public sector fixed investment.

Fixed investment in dwellings rose 8 per cent between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988, this increase taking place mainly in the private sector. Over the same period, fixed investment in vehicles, ships and aircraft rose 4 per cent, in plant and machinery by 5 per cent and in new buildings and works other than dwellings by 5 per cent.

Analysed by industry, between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988, fixed investment by financial and business services showed the largest increase, up 22 per cent. Fixed investment by manufacturing industries rose 8 per cent over the same period. On the other hand there were falls in fixed investment between the third quarters of 1987 and 1988 in the distribution, hotels and catering industries, down 5 per cent, the transport and

communication industries, down 7 per cent, and the extraction of mineral oil and natural gas industry, down 12 per cent.

Value of Physical Increase in Stocks and Work in Progress at 1985 prices (Table 19)

Stocks fell £100 million in the third quarter of 1988 compared with a rise of £1100 million a year earlier. In the third quarter of 1988 there was a fall of £100 million in the stocks of manufacturing industries while stocks in the wholesale and retail trades rose £200 million.

NOTES
GDP estimates

1. Although estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) based on expenditure, income and output should in principle give the same result, in practice there are often variations between them. The average measure of gross domestic product, GDP(A), is the definitive estimate of levels of GDP, as well as of medium and long term changes. For comparisions of periods of less than a year the output measure, GDP(O), is usually the best indicator. The problems of consistency, particularly in terms of timing, between the different types of administrative and statistical records used in compilation have an important bearing on reconciliation of the largely independent estimates of GDP.

2. It is recognised that inconsistencies in the national accounts, including the large sectoral balancing items, pose problems for interpretation of economic developments. Therefore the Government set up a review of economic statistics charged with making recommendations for achieving cost effective improvements where necessary. Its report has been completed and submitted. Departments are now considering its conclusions.

Caution in interpretation

3. In the interpretation of quarterly and annual national accounts estimates, special attention needs to be paid to the higher margins of error attaching to series estimated at constant prices when the rate of inflation is changing significantly. Movements in exchange rates may also affect the valuation of international transactions and the measurement of profits derived from them.

Appendix tables

4. The tables in the Appendix give series of quarterly figures back to 1985. Earlier data can be obtained from the CSO Databank, which contains all of the series given in the Appendix tables.

The CSO Databank

5. The data in these tables can be obtained in computer readable form via the CSO Databank service which provides macro-economic time series data on magnetic tape. Each series on the Databank is allocated a four letter identifier which appears in the Appendix tables at the head of each column of data. The Databank enables users, host bureaux and end users to have a longer run of the data than can be included in the tables.

Details of the service offered and the Schedule of charges may be obtained from the Databank Manager, CSO Branch 9, Room 52A/4, Government Offices, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ (Telephone: 01-270-6386 or 6387). CSO does not offer direct on-line access for these data, but a list of host bureaux offering such a facility is available on request from CSO.

Revisions

6. Estimates of GDP are subject to revision as more information becomes available. Early estimates are particularly uncertain. An analysis of revisions experience, published in the August 1987 issue of Economic Trends, showed that revisions to growth rates of GDP data published for 1971 to 1981 were, on balance, upwards though not uniformly so. This analysis suggests a range within which revisions are normally likely to lie. On this occasion, however, the size of the discrepancies between the three independent measures of GDP suggests that it is not appropriate to apply conclusions based on historic revisions to the latest set of average estimates.

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*The tables show annual figures from 1980 and quarterly figures from 1985.

A1 Gross national and domestic product : average estimates

	£ million									Index numbers (1985=100)					
	At current prices						At 1985 prices			Gross domestic product				Implied gross domestic product deflators	
	At market prices			At factor cost						At current prices		At 1985 prices		Based on expenditure data	
	Gross domestic product "Money GDP"	Net property income from abroad	Gross national product	less Factor cost adjustment[1]	Gross domestic product[2]	Gross national product[3]	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Factor cost adjustment[4]	Gross domestic product at factor cost	At market prices, "Money GDP"	At factor cost	At market prices	At factor cost	At market prices	At factor cost[5]
	CAOB	CGOA	GIBF	CTGV	CAOM	GIBD	CAOO	DJCU	CAOP	DJCL	CAON	FNAO	DJDD	DJDT	DJCM
1980	230 671	-196	230 475	30 756	199 915	199 719	321 754	45 305	276 495	65.1	65.6	90.8	90.7	71.7	72.3
1981	253 905	1 210	255 115	36 096	217 809	219 019	317 690	44 246	273 450	71.7	71.5	89.7	89.7	79.9	79.7
1982	277 953	1 446	279 399	40 656	237 297	238 743	323 284	44 895	278 397	78.5	77.9	91.3	91.4	86.0	85.2
1983	302 948	2 847	305 795	43 191	259 757	262 604	335 055	46 390	288 665	85.5	85.2	94.6	94.7	90.4	90.0
1984	323 610	4 433	328 243	45 047	278 763	283 196	342 256	48 717	293 539	91.4	91.5	96.6	96.3	94.6	95.0
1985	354 257	2 800	357 057	49 522	304 735	307 535	354 257	49 522	304 735	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	379 330	5 084	384 414	56 572	322 758	327 842	366 175	51 748	314 427	107.1	105.9	103.4	103.2	103.6	102.6
1987	415 550	5 463	421 013	62 330	353 220	358 683	382 545	54 702	327 843	117.3	115.9	108.0	107.6	108.6	107.7
Seasonally adjusted															
	CAOB	AIMD	GIBF	DIAA	CAOM	GIBD	CAOO	DIAS	CAOP	DJCL	CAON	FNAO	DJDD	DJDT	DJCM
1985 Q1	85 811	916	86 729	11 692	74 119	75 037	87 527	12 252	75 275	96.9	97.3	98.8	98.8	98.0	98.5
Q2	87 771	678	88 449	12 086	75 685	76 363	88 636	12 257	76 379	99.1	99.3	100.1	100.3	99.0	99.1
Q3	89 651	814	90 465	12 764	76 887	77 701	88 987	12 518	76 469	101.2	100.9	100.5	100.4	100.7	100.5
Q4	91 024	390	91 414	12 980	78 044	78 434	89 107	12 495	76 612	102.8	102.4	100.6	100.6	102.2	101.9
1986 Q1	92 746	1 015	93 761	13 431	79 315	80 330	90 591	12 660	77 931	104.7	104.1	102.3	102.3	102.4	101.8
Q2	93 812	1 239	95 051	13 892	79 920	81 159	91 288	12 854	78 434	105.9	104.9	103.1	103.0	102.8	101.9
Q3	95 043	1 419	96 462	14 406	80 635	82 054	91 263	12 997	78 266	107.3	105.8	103.0	102.7	104.2	103.0
Q4	97 729	1 411	99 140	14 841	82 888	84 299	93 033	13 237	79 796	110.3	108.8	105.0	104.7	105.0	103.9
1987 Q1	99 849	1 561	101 410	14 842	85 007	86 568	93 994	13 242	80 752	112.7	111.6	106.1	106.0	106.2	105.3
Q2	102 021	1 353	103 374	15 134	86 887	88 240	94 876	13 526	81 350	115.2	114.0	107.1	106.8	107.5	106.8
Q3	106 068	1 412	107 478	16 045	90 021	91 433	96 731	13 920	82 811	119.8	118.2	109.2	108.7	109.7	108.7
Q4	107 614	1 137	108 751	16 309	91 305	92 442	96 944	14 014	82 930	121.5	119.8	109.5	108.9	111.0	110.1
1988 Q1	109 890	1 217	111 107	16 354	93 536	94 753	98 323	13 875	84 448	124.1	122.8	111.0	110.8	111.8	110.8
Q2	112 855	1 605	114 460	17 258	95 597	97 202	98 713	14 071	84 642	127.4	125.5	111.5	111.1	114.3	112.9
Q3	116 471[6]	1 267	117 738[6]	17 554	98 917[6]	100 184[6]	99 850[6]	14 205	85 645[6]	131.5[6]	129.8[6]	112.7[6]	112.4[6]	116.6[7]	115.5[7]

1 *Equals* taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies.
2 The factor cost estimate of GDP is obtained from the market price estimate by subtracting the factor cost adjustment.
3 Gross national product *equals* Gross domestic product *plus* Net property income from abroad.
4 *Represents* Taxes on expenditure *less* Subsidies both valued at 1985 prices.
5 The deflator implied by the expenditure-based GDP estimate at factor cost that is the current price expenditure-based estimate of GDP at factor cost divided by the corresponding 1985 price estimate. Also known as the Index of total home costs.
6 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.
7 The deflators for 1988q3 are derived from the average estimate rather than the expenditure estimate - see text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A2 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure

£ million

	At market prices														
	Final expenditure on goods and services														
		General government final consumption				Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress			less Imports of goods and services	Gross domestic product (expenditure-based)	less Taxes on expenditure	Subsidies	Gross domestic product (expenditure-based) at factor cost	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment)	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at factor cost[1]
	Consumers' expenditure	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation		Exports of goods and services	Total							
At current prices															
	AIIK	ACHC	CSBA	AAXI	DFDC	DHBF	DJAD	DJAK	DJAG	DJAF	AAXC	AAXJ	DJAE	GIXM	CAOM
1980	137 896	29 993	19 029	49 022	41 561	-2 572	62 926	268 833	57 624	231 209	36 475	5 719	200 453	-538	199 915
1981	153 566	33 884	21 573	55 457	41 304	-2 768	67 694	315 253	60 421	254 832	42 465	6 369	218 736	-927	217 809
1982	168 545	37 006	23 440	60 446	44 824	-1 188	73 015	345 642	68 035	277 607	48 467	5 811	236 951	346	237 297
1983	184 619	40 661	25 212	65 873	48 615	1 465	80 541	381 113	77 895	303 218	49 460	6 269	260 027	-270	259 757
1984	197 494	43 165	26 719	69 884	55 025	1 271	92 349	416 023	92 988	323 035	52 585	7 538	277 988	775	278 763
1985	215 267	45 976	28 019	73 995	60 283	569	102 782	452 896	99 166	353 730	56 724	7 202	304 208	527	304 735
1986	237 644	49 091	30 596	79 687	63 767	621	98 497	480 216	101 582	378 634	62 678	6 106	322 062	696	322 758
1987	260 690	51 690	34 083	85 773	70 846	1 074	107 405	525 788	112 045	413 743	68 173	5 843	351 413	1 807	353 220
Unadjusted															
	AIIK	ACHC	CSBA	AAXI	DFDC	DHBF	DJAD	DJAK	DJAG	DJAF	AAXC	AAXJ	DJAE		
1985 Q1	50 501	12 091	7 058	19 149	15 749	66	25 593	111 058	26 115	84 943	13 788	2 318	73 473	..	..
Q2	51 843	11 025	6 928	17 953	13 451	892	26 285	110 424	25 339	85 085	13 307	1 698	73 476	..	..
Q3	54 753	11 242	6 835	18 077	14 999	704	25 030	113 563	23 870	89 693	14 611	1 615	76 697	..	..
Q4	58 170	11 618	7 198	18 816	16 084	-1 093	25 874	117 851	23 842	94 009	15 018	1 571	80 562	..	..
1986 Q1	55 403	12 942	7 529	20 471	15 808	369	23 419	115 470	23 613	91 857	14 896	1 703	78 664	..	..
Q2	57 706	11 782	7 550	19 332	14 187	672	24 489	116 386	25 362	91 024	14 836	1 504	77 692	..	..
Q3	60 697	11 990	7 609	19 599	16 283	-181	24 055	120 453	25 848	94 605	16 215	1 470	79 860	..	..
Q4	63 838	12 377	7 908	20 285	17 489	-239	26 534	127 907	26 759	101 148	16 731	1 429	85 846	..	..
1987 Q1	60 352	13 269	8 396	21 665	16 658	50	25 611	124 336	25 700	98 636	16 402	1 817	84 051	..	..
Q2	62 624	12 307	8 396	20 705	15 899	724	26 164	126 116	27 601	98 515	16 005	1 474	83 984	..	..
Q3	67 073	12 976	8 445	21 421	18 127	1 490	27 740	135 851	29 577	106 274	17 702	1 251	89 823	..	..
Q4	70 641	13 138	8 844	21 982	20 162	-1 190	27 890	139 485	29 167	110 318	18 064	1 301	93 555	..	..
1988 Q1	67 124	14 076	8 946	23 022	19 487	294	25 511	135 438	28 773	106 665	17 763	1 710	90 612	..	..
Q2	69 952	13 306	9 004	22 310	19 139	1 291	26 985	139 677	30 981	108 696	17 822	1 260	92 134	..	..
Q3	75 424	13 443	8 966	22 409	20 554	289	28 037	146 713	32 840	113 873	19 335	1 294	95 832	..	..
Seasonally adjusted															
	AIIX	ACHP	CSBK	AAXV	DECR	DGAQ	DJAZ	DIAB	DJBC	DJBB	AAXP	AAXW	DJBA	GIXM	CAOM
1985 Q1	52 312	11 312	6 985	18 297	15 583	-33	26 234	112 393	26 340	86 053	13 853	2 161	74 361	-242	74 119
Q2	52 881	11 385	6 887	18 272	14 661	352	26 432	112 598	24 991	87 607	13 858	1 772	75 521	164	75 685
Q3	54 497	11 523	6 940	18 463	15 001	421	24 821	113 203	23 772	89 431	14 423	1 659	76 667	220	76 887
Q4	55 577	11 756	7 207	18 963	15 038	-171	25 295	114 702	24 063	90 639	14 590	1 610	77 659	385	78 044
1986 Q1	57 364	12 121	7 434	19 555	15 435	268	24 590	117 212	24 510	92 702	14 970	1 539	79 271	44	79 315
Q2	58 912	12 205	7 503	19 708	15 524	156	24 079	118 379	24 437	93 942	15 477	1 585	80 050	-130	79 920
Q3	60 091	12 284	7 735	20 019	16 307	-483	23 941	119 875	25 587	94 288	15 924	1 516	79 880	755	80 635
Q4	61 277	12 481	7 924	20 405	16 501	680	25 887	124 750	27 048	97 702	16 307	1 466	82 861	27	82 888
1987 Q1	62 645	12 444	8 290	20 724	16 566	-64	26 268	126 139	26 108	100 031	16 463	1 621	85 189	-182	85 007
Q2	63 845	12 722	8 348	21 070	17 317	221	26 351	128 804	27 320	101 484	16 716	1 582	86 350	537	86 887
Q3	66 050	13 273	8 587	21 860	18 108	1 142	27 596	134 756	29 234	105 522	17 345	1 300	89 477	544	90 021
Q4	68 150	13 251	8 868	22 119	18 855	-225	27 190	136 089	29 383	106 706	17 649	1 340	90 397	908	91 305
1988 Q1	69 884	13 285	8 822	22 107	19 351	165	25 902	137 409	28 968	108 441	17 892	1 538	92 087	1 449	93 536
Q2	71 207	13 711	8 950	22 661	20 750	809	27 197	142 624	30 643	111 981	18 615	1 357	94 723	874	95 597
Q3	73 832	13 725	9 117	22 842	20 536	-114	28 100	145 196	32 731	112 465	18 892	1 338	94 911	4 006	98 917[2]

1 The average estimate of Gross domestic product is estimated in seasonally adjusted form only. Therefore whilst both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted version exist of the Residual error, the attribution of statistical discrepancies to the expenditure-based and income-based measures can be made only in seasonally adjusted form.

2 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A2 Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure

continued

£ million

	At market prices													
	Final expenditure on goods and services													
		General government final consumption												
	Consumers' expenditure	Central government	Local authorities	Total	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	Exports of goods and services	Total	*less* Imports of goods and services	Gross domestic product (expenditure-based)	*less* Factor cost adjustment[2]	Gross domestic product (expenditure-based) at factor cost	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment)	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at factor cost[3]
Revalued at 1985 prices[1]														
	CCBH	DJDK	DJDL	DJCZ	DFDM	DHBK	DJCV	DJDA	DJCY	DJCX	DJCU	DJCW	GIXS	CAOP
1980	193 806	43 775	27 272	71 050	53 416	-3 357	86 963	403 713	81 185	322 501	45 305	277 238	-744	276 495
1981	193 832	44 195	27 074	71 269	48 298	-3 191	88 205	397 812	78 922	318 852	44 246	274 614	-1 164	273 450
1982	195 561	44 509	27 318	71 826	50 915	-1 289	89 000	405 733	82 847	322 870	44 895	277 989	406	278 397
1983	204 318	45 370	27 912	73 282	53 476	1 306	91 092	423 474	88 119	335 355	46 390	288 965	-300	288 665
1984	207 927	45 832	28 142	73 974	58 075	1 072	97 066	436 114	96 674	341 440	48 717	292 723	816	293 539
1985	215 267	45 976	28 019	73 995	60 283	569	102 782	452 896	99 166	353 730	49 522	304 208	527	304 735
1986	227 663	46 890	28 495	75 385	60 798	619	106 633	471 098	105 601	365 497	51 748	313 749	678	314 427
1987	240 504	46 183	29 877	76 060	64 243	943	112 432	494 182	113 314	380 868	54 702	326 166	1 677	327 843
Unadjusted														
	CCBH	DJDK	DJDL	DJCZ	DFDM	DHBK	DJCV	DJDA	DJCY	DJCX	DJCU	DJCW		
1985 Q1	51 561	12 388	7 001	19 389	16 000	7	24 911	111 868	24 894	86 974	12 276	74 698	..	..
Q2	51 872	10 983	7 032	18 015	13 542	1 002	25 867	110 298	24 848	85 450	11 595	73 855	..	..
Q3	54 440	11 176	6 907	18 083	14 922	640	25 531	113 616	24 510	89 106	12 681	76 425	..	..
Q4	57 394	11 429	7 079	18 508	15 819	-1 080	26 473	117 114	24 914	92 200	12 970	79 230	..	..
1986 Q1	53 990	12 576	7 132	19 708	15 278	503	24 605	114 084	24 196	89 888	12 595	77 293	..	..
Q2	55 445	11 317	6 975	18 292	13 560	607	26 891	114 795	26 657	88 138	12 129	76 009	..	..
Q3	57 697	11 361	7 122	18 483	15 436	-169	26 701	118 148	27 174	90 974	13 150	77 824	..	..
Q4	60 531	11 636	7 266	18 902	16 524	-322	28 436	124 071	27 574	96 497	13 874	82 623	..	..
1987 Q1	56 416	12 218	7 433	19 651	15 653	7	27 234	118 961	25 972	92 989	13 148	79 841	..	..
Q2	58 015	11 028	7 502	18 530	14 481	586	27 392	119 004	27 901	91 103	12 760	78 343	..	..
Q3	61 444	11 420	7 430	18 850	16 228	1 475	28 576	126 573	29 576	96 997	14 121	82 876	..	..
Q4	64 629	11 517	7 512	19 029	17 881	-1 125	29 230	129 644	29 865	99 779	14 673	85 106	..	..
1988 Q1	60 468	12 218	7 580	19 798	17 122	235	27 219	124 842	29 261	95 581	13 724	81 857	..	..
Q2	61 468	11 271	7 491	18 762	16 275	1 083	28 296	125 884	31 541	94 343	13 284	81 059	..	..
Q3	65 450	11 379	7 365	18 744	17 183	279	28 322	129 978	32 997	96 981	14 423	82 558	..	..
Seasonally adjusted														
	CAAB	DIAV	DIAW	DIAT	DECU	DGBA	DJDG	DIAU	DJDJ	DJDI	DIAS	DJDH	GIXS	CAOP
1985 Q1	53 173	11 552	6 978	18 530	15 832	-194	25 562	112 903	25 133	87 770	12 252	75 518	-243	75 275
Q2	53 159	11 396	7 041	18 437	14 756	603	25 997	112 952	24 484	88 468	12 257	76 211	168	76 379
Q3	54 246	11 467	6 942	18 409	14 917	318	25 312	113 202	24 436	88 766	12 518	76 248	221	76 469
Q4	54 689	11 561	7 058	18 619	14 778	-158	25 911	113 839	25 113	88 726	12 495	76 231	381	76 612
1986 Q1	55 743	11 730	7 112	18 842	14 901	367	25 844	115 697	25 150	90 547	12 660	77 887	44	77 931
Q2	56 862	11 776	6 984	18 760	14 843	193	26 444	117 102	25 687	91 415	12 854	78 561	-127	78 434
Q3	57 280	11 655	7 156	18 811	15 467	-458	26 524	117 624	27 095	90 529	12 997	77 532	734	78 266
Q4	57 778	11 729	7 243	18 972	15 567	517	27 821	120 675	27 669	93 006	13 237	79 769	27	79 796
1987 Q1	58 407	11 395	7 413	18 808	15 497	-119	27 868	120 461	26 300	94 161	13 242	80 919	-167	80 752
Q2	59 477	11 466	7 511	18 977	15 800	161	27 574	121 989	27 621	94 368	13 526	80 842	508	81 350
Q3	60 730	11 708	7 463	19 171	16 226	1 135	28 402	125 664	29 439	96 225	13 920	82 305	506	82 811
Q4	61 890	11 614	7 490	19 104	16 720	-234	28 588	126 068	29 954	96 114	14 014	82 100	830	82 930
1988 Q1	62 831	11 451	7 561	19 012	16 900	75	27 605	126 423	29 408	97 015	13 875	83 140	1 308	84 448
Q2	62 973	11 675	7 496	19 171	17 810	799	28 492	129 245	31 306	97 939	14 071	83 868	774	84 642
Q3	64 345	11 643	7 427	19 070	17 141	-112	28 340	128 784	33 077	95 707	14 205	81 502	4 143	85 645[4]

1 For years up to and including 1982, totals differ from the sum of the components because of the method used to rebase on 1985 prices.

2 *Represents* Taxes on expenditure *less* Subsidies, both valued at 1985 prices.

3 The average estimate of Gross domestic product is estimated in seasonaly adjusted form only. Therefore whilst both a seasonally and an unadjusted version exist of the Residual error, the attribution of statistical discrepancies to the expenditure-based and income-based measures can be made only in seasonally adjusted form.

4 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A3 Gross domestic product at factor cost: by category of income

£ million

	Factor incomes									
	Income from employment[1]	Gross trading profits of companies[2,3,4]	Gross trading surplus of public corporations[2,4]	Gross trading surplus of general government enterprises[2]	Other income[5]	Total domestic income[6]	*less* Stock appreciation	Gross domestic product (income-based)	Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)[7]	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at factor cost[7]
At current prices										
	DJAO	CIAC	ADRD	DJAQ	DJAP	DJAU	DJAT	DJAL	GIXQ	CAOM
1980	137 639	27 951	6 162	180	33 836	205 768	6 391	199 377	538	199 915
1981	149 584	27 940	7 821	236	36 109	223 690	5 974	217 716	93	217 809
1982	158 621	31 863	9 410	216	42 171	242 301	4 276	238 025	-728	237 297
1983	169 560	39 810	9 918	50	45 771	265 129	4 204	260 925	-1 168	259 757
1984	180 096	45 085	8 267	-92	49 592	282 948	4 496	278 452	311	278 763
1985	194 573	53 500	7 020	256	52 729	308 078	2 816	305 262	-527	304 735
1986	209 579	51 510	8 016	105	56 813	326 023	2 016	324 007	-1 249	322 758
1987	226 086	55 676	6 623	-177	61 060	359 270	4 891	354 379	-1 159	353 220
Unadjusted										
	DJAO	CIAC	ADRD	DJAQ	DJAP	DJAU	DJAT	DJAL		
1985 Q1	46 807	13 672	1 494	160	12 942	75 075	1 664	73 411	..	..
Q2	48 096	12 618	1 646	-15	13 063	75 410	375	75 035	..	..
Q3	49 390	12 443	1 549	42	13 220	76 644	111	76 533	..	..
Q4	50 278	14 767	2 331	69	13 504	80 949	666	80 283	..	..
1986 Q1	50 586	12 283	2 448	41	13 821	79 159	-74	79 233	..	..
Q2	51 990	11 439	1 916	17	14 029	79 391	8	79 383	..	..
Q3	52 912	12 671	1 331	49	14 350	81 313	809	80 504	..	..
Q4	54 111	15 117	2 321	-2	14 613	86 160	1 273	84 887	..	..
1987 Q1	53 981	15 025	1 749	33	14 880	85 668	1 362	84 306	..	..
Q2	55 828	15 476	1 526	-108	15 074	87 796	1 359	86 437	..	..
Q3	57 208	17 275	1 323	-37	15 423	91 192	1 131	90 061	..	..
Q4	59 071	17 900	2 025	-65	15 683	94 614	1 039	93 575	..	..
1988 Q1	59 492	17 028	1 912	37	16 060	94 529	1 403	93 126	..	..
Q2	61 064	17 028	1 634	13	16 409	96 148	1 608	94 540	..	..
Q3	62 559	19 236	1 543	-16	16 713	100 035	1 313	98 722	..	..
Seasonally adjusted										
	DIAC	CIAD	ADRO	DJAQ	DJBH	DIAD	DJCE	DJBE	GIXQ	CAOM
1985 Q1	47 249	13 714	1 113	160	12 942	75 178	1 264	73 894	225	74 119
Q2	48 122	13 350	1 674	-15	13 063	76 394	544	75 850	-165	75 685
Q3	49 234	12 819	2 133	42	13 220	77 448	313	77 135	-248	76 887
Q4	49 968	13 617	1 900	69	13 504	79 058	675	78 383	-339	78 044
1986 Q1	51 042	12 736	1 997	41	13 821	79 637	-450	80 087	-772	79 315
Q2	52 008	12 085	2 160	17	14 029	80 299	175	80 124	-204	79 920
Q3	52 764	12 777	1 897	49	14 350	81 837	992	80 845	-210	80 635
Q4	53 765	13 912	1 962	-2	14 613	84 250	1 299	82 951	-63	82 888
1987 Q1	54 495	15 352	1 595	33	14 880	86 355	972	85 383	-376	85 007
Q2	55 847	16 392	1 631	-108	15 074	88 836	1 499	87 337	-450	86 887
Q3	57 054	17 594	1 682	-37	15 423	91 716	1 311	90 405	-384	90 021
Q4	58 692	16 338	1 715	-65	15 683	92 363	1 109	91 254	51	91 305
1988 Q1	60 045	17 738	1 714	37	16 060	95 594	979	94 615	-1 079	93 536
Q2	61 071	17 914	1 790	13	16 409	97 197	1 724	95 473	124	95 597
Q3	62 389	19 396	1 884	-16	16 713	100 366	1 577	98 789	128	98 917[8]

1 Wages and salaries, forces' pay and employers' contributions.
2 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
3 Including financial institutions.
4 Figures reflect privatisations.
5 Income from rent and from self-employment, and the imputed charge for the consumption of non-trading capital.
6 The sum of the factor incomes before deducting stock appreciation.
7 The average estimate of Gross domestic product is estimated in seasonally adjusted form only. Therefore whilst both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted version exist of the Residual error, the attribution of statistical discepancies to the expenditure-based and income-based measures can be made only in seasonally adjusted form.
8 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A4 Index numbers of output at constant factor cost

1985 = 100

	Production					Service industries				Gross domestic product (output-based measure)
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing	Total[1]	Construction	Distribution hotels and catering	Transport and communication	Other services	Total	
1985 Weights	19	106	238	344	59	134	70	374	578	1000
	CKAP	DVIN	DVIS	DVIM	DVJO	CKAQ	CKAR	CKAS	CKCE	DSAE
1980	85.2	82.5	96.7	92.5	88.7	87.7	91.0	89.4	89.2	90.2
1981	87.4	86.4	91.0	89.6	81.8	86.3	91.2	90.3	89.5	89.0
1982	94.7	91.6	91.2	91.3	88.3	87.9	90.3	91.9	90.8	90.9
1983	89.6	96.8	93.8	94.7	93.9	91.7	93.0	94.6	93.7	94.0
1984	105.1	88.8	97.7	94.9	98.5	95.8	97.1	97.6	97.1	96.6
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	101.2	105.4	101.0	102.3	100.8	104.1	104.5	103.2	103.6	103.0
1987	99.5	105.0	106.8	106.2	108.7	110.1	110.4	108.1	108.8	107.8
Seasonally adjusted										
1985 Q1	101	92.0	100.5	97.8	100.5	99	100	99	99.1	98.8
Q2	99	102.1	101.0	101.3	99.5	100	100	100	99.7	100.3
Q3	99	102.8	100.1	100.9	98.7	100	100	100	100.2	100.3
Q4	100	103.1	98.5	99.9	101.1	101	101	101	101.0	100.6
1986 Q1	101	106.4	99.0	101.3	96.7	102	103	101	101.7	101.4
Q2	102	105.4	100.0	101.7	101.0	103	103	103	102.9	102.5
Q3	101	107.0	100.8	102.7	101.7	105	105	104	104.2	103.4
Q4	101	102.7	104.0	103.6	103.8	106	107	105	105.5	104.7
1987 Q1	100	106.2	102.9	103.9	107.3	107	105	106	106.1	105.3
Q2	99	103.6	106.3	105.4	105.6	109	110	107	108.1	106.9
Q3	99	104.4	108.3	107.1	109.2	112	113	109	110.2	108.9
Q4	99	105.8	109.7	108.5	112.8	112	113	110	110.9	110.0
1988 Q1	100	102.5	110.6	108.1	118.5	115	116	111	112.7	111.3
Q2	99	103.8	112.7	110.0	115.9	115	116	112	113.6	112.3
Q3	100	99.7	116.0	111.0	115.5	119	117	114	115.3	113.6

1 Any differences between this column and the data on page 28 arise because the latter may be based on later information.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A5 Index numbers

1985=100

	Value indices at current prices				Volume indices at 1985 prices					
	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at market prices[1]	Gross domestic product at factor cost			Average estimates at market prices		Gross domestic product at factor cost			
		Average estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Gross domestic product	Gross national disposable income[2]	Average estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Output-based estimate
	DJCL	CAON	DJCN	DJCO	FNAO	DJCR	DJDD	DJDE	DIAR	DSAE
1980	65.1	65.6	65.9	65.3	90.8	90.0	90.7	91.1	90.3	90.2
1981	71.7	71.5	71.9	71.3	89.7	89.7	89.7	90.3	89.5	89.0
1982	78.5	77.9	77.9	78.0	91.3	91.2	91.4	91.4	91.5	90.9
1983	85.5	85.2	85.5	85.5	94.6	95.0	94.7	95.0	95.0	94.0
1984	91.4	91.5	91.4	91.2	96.6	97.2	96.3	96.2	96.1	96.6
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	107.1	105.9	105.9	106.1	103.4	103.1	103.2	103.1	103.4	103.0
1987	117.3	115.9	115.5	116.1	108.0	107.6	107.6	107.2	107.7	107.8
Seasonally adjusted										
1985 Q1	96.9	97.3	97.8	96.8	98.8	98.4	98.8	99.3	98.3	98.8
Q2	99.1	99.3	99.3	99.4	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.3
Q3	101.2	100.9	100.8	101.1	100.5	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.3
Q4	102.8	102.4	102.1	102.7	100.6	100.9	100.6	100.2	100.8	100.6
1986 Q1	104.7	104.1	104.2	104.9	102.3	102.7	102.3	102.4	103.1	101.4
Q2	105.9	104.9	105.3	105.0	103.1	102.6	103.0	103.3	103.0	102.5
Q3	107.3	105.8	105.0	105.9	103.0	102.7	102.7	101.9	102.8	103.4
Q4	110.3	108.8	109.0	108.7	105.0	104.3	104.7	104.9	104.6	104.7
1987 Q1	112.7	111.6	112.0	111.9	106.1	105.4	106.0	106.4	106.3	105.3
Q2	115.2	114.0	113.5	114.4	107.1	106.8	106.8	106.3	107.1	106.9
Q3	119.8	118.2	117.7	118.5	109.2	109.1	108.7	108.2	109.0	108.9
Q4	121.5	119.8	118.9	119.6	109.5	108.8	108.9	108.0	108.6	110.0
1988 Q1	124.1	122.8	121.1	124.0	111.0	109.8	110.8	109.3	111.9	111.3
Q2	127.4	125.5	124.6	125.1	111.5	111.5	111.1	110.3	110.8	112.3
Q3	131.5[3]	129.8[3]	124.8	129.4	112.7[3]	114.1[3]	112.4[3]	107.2	112.1	113.6

1 "Money GDP".
2 Also known as Real national disposable income (RNDI).
3 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A6 Gross domestic product, expenditure, income and average estimates: relationships

£ million

	Unadjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]			
				Residual error between the expenditure and income based estimates of GDP[2]			
	Gross domestic product (expenditure-based) at factor cost	Residual error between the expenditure and income based estimates of GDP[2]	Gross domestic product (income-based) at factor cost	Attributed to the expenditure-based measure[3]	Attributed to the income-based measure[4]	Total	Gross domestic product (average estimate) at factor cost
At current prices							
	DJAE	DJAS	DJAL	-GIXM	GIXQ	DJDS	CAOM
1980	200 453	1 076	199 377	538	538	1 076	199 915
1981	218 736	1 020	217 716	927	93	1 020	217 809
1982	236 951	-1 074	238 025	-346	-728	-1 074	237 297
1983	260 027	-898	260 925	270	-1 168	-898	259 757
1984	277 988	-464	278 452	-775	311	-464	278 763
1985	304 208	-1 054	305 262	-527	-527	-1 054	304 735
1986	322 062	-1 945	324 007	-696	-1 249	-1 945	322 758
1987	351 413	-2 966	354 379	-1 807	-1 159	-2 966	353 220
1985 Q1	73 473	62	73 411	242	225	467	74 119
Q2	73 476	-1 559	75 035	-164	-165	-329	75 685
Q3	76 697	164	76 533	-220	-248	-468	76 887
Q4	80 562	279	80 283	-385	-339	-724	78 044
1986 Q1	78 664	-569	79 233	-44	-772	-816	79 315
Q2	77 692	-1 691	79 383	130	-204	-74	79 920
Q3	79 890	-644	80 504	-755	-210	-965	80 635
Q4	85 846	959	84 887	-27	-63	-90	82 888
1987 Q1	84 051	-255	84 306	182	-376	-194	85 007
Q2	83 984	-2 453	86 437	-537	-450	-987	86 887
Q3	89 823	-238	90 061	-544	-384	-928	90 021
Q4	93 555	-20	93 575	-908	51	-857	91 305
1988 Q1	90 612	-2 514	93 126	-1 449	-1 079	-2 528	93 536
Q2	92 134	-2 406	94 540	-874	124	-750	95 597
Q3	95 832	-2 890	98 722	-4 006	128	-3 878	98 917[5]

1 The average estimate of Gross domestic product is estimated in seasonally adjusted form only. Therefore, whilst both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted version exist of the Residual error, its apportionment to the expenditure-based and income-based measures can be made only in seasonally adjusted form.

2 The Residual error is, by convention, expressed as the amount by which the expenditure-based estimate of gross domestic product exceeds the income-based estimate. Following this sign convention, the attribution shows the amounts by which GDP(E) exceeds GDP(A) and by which GDP(A) exceeds GDP(I).

3 *Equals* the Statistical discrepancy (expenditure adjustment) with sign reversed.

4 *Equals* the Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment) with the same sign.

5 Average estimates in 1988q3 have been derived from income and output estimates only, as described in the text.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A7 Personal income, expenditure and saving

£ million

	Personal income before tax														
	Wages, salaries and forces' pay	Employers' contributions	Current grants from general government	Other personal income	Total[1]	*less* UK taxes on income (payments)	*less* Social security contributions	*less* Other current transfers	Total personal disposable income[2,3]	Consumers' expenditure	Balance: personal saving[3]	Saving ratio[4]	Consumers' expenditure implied deflator (1985=100)	Real personal disposable income at 1985 prices[5] (£mn)	Index of real personal disposable income (1985=100)
	AIJA	AIID	AIIE	AIIF	AIIA	AIIG	AIIH	AIJC	AIIJ	AIIK	AAAU	AIIM	CAOV	CFAG	CFAD
1980	119 005	18 634	25 524	37 918	201 081	25 683	13 939	1 308	160 151	137 896	22 255	13.9	71.2	225 084	94.5
1981	127 884	21 700	31 242	41 537	222 363	28 969	15 916	1 234	176 244	153 566	22 678	12.9	79.2	222 456	93.4
1982	136 245	22 376	36 584	46 954	242 159	31 396	18 095	1 387	191 281	168 545	22 736	11.9	86.2	221 941	93.2
1983	145 469	24 111	39 843	52 120	261 543	33 230	20 780	1 401	206 132	184 619	21 513	10.4	90.4	228 126	95.8
1984	155 117	24 979	43 029	56 227	279 352	34 612	22 312	1 478	220 950	197 494	23 456	10.6	95.0	232 622	97.7
1985	168 568	26 005	46 757	60 197	301 527	37 559	24 191	1 665	238 112	215 267	22 845	9.6	100.0	238 112	100.0
1986	182 621	26 958	50 729	64 671	324 979	40 952	26 084	1 871	256 072	237 644	18 428	7.2	104.4	245 317	103.0
1987	198 161	27 927	52 499	69 907	348 494	43 776	28 296	2 104	274 318	260 690	13 628	5.0	108.4	253 077	106.3
Unadjusted															
1985 Q1	40 488	6 319	11 399	14 401	72 607	9 197	5 763	402	57 245	50 501	6 744	11.8	97.9	58 427	98.2
Q2	41 627	6 471	11 572	15 282	74 952	8 623	6 024	415	59 890	51 843	8 047	13.4	99.9	59 904	100.6
Q3	42 819	6 571	11 764	15 203	76 357	9 831	6 181	423	59 922	54 753	5 169	8.6	100.6	59 560	100.1
Q4	43 634	6 644	12 022	15 311	77 611	9 908	6 223	425	61 055	58 170	2 885	4.7	101.4	60 221	101.2
1986 Q1	43 965	6 601	12 346	15 415	78 327	10 048	6 231	460	61 588	55 403	6 185	10.0	102.6	59 999	100.8
Q2	45 283	6 707	12 593	16 156	80 739	9 490	6 459	458	64 332	57 706	6 626	10.3	104.1	61 792	103.8
Q3	46 137	6 775	12 790	16 580	82 282	10 391	6 615	479	64 797	60 697	4 100	6.3	105.2	61 576	103.4
Q4	47 236	6 875	13 000	16 520	83 631	11 023	6 779	474	65 355	63 838	1 517	2.3	105.5	61 950	104.1
1987 Q1	47 213	6 768	12 663	17 030	83 674	10 665	6 728	521	65 760	60 352	5 408	8.2	107.0	61 454	103.2
Q2	48 909	6 919	13 249	16 977	86 054	10 117	6 978	514	68 445	62 624	5 821	8.5	107.9	63 389	106.5
Q3	50 173	7 035	13 220	18 130	88 558	11 250	7 177	529	69 602	67 073	2 529	3.6	109.2	63 742	107.1
Q4	51 866	7 205	13 367	17 770	90 208	11 744	7 413	540	70 511	70 641	-130	-0.2	109.3	64 492	108.3
1988 Q1	52 326	7 166	13 368	18 848	91 708	12 276	7 424	549	71 459	67 124	4 335	6.1	111.0	64 373	108.1
Q2	53 732	7 332	13 525	19 195	93 784	11 073	7 717	557	74 437	69 952	4 485	6.0	113.8	65 409	109.9
Q3	55 116	7 443	13 708	19 298	95 565	12 051	7 886	560	75 068	75 424	-356	-0.5	115.2	65 141	109.4
Seasonally adjusted															
	AIJB	AIIR	AIIS	AIIT	AIIQ	AIIU	AIIV	AIJD	AIIW	AIIX	AAUU	AIIZ	CAOX	CFAH	CFAF
1985 Q1	40 855	6 394	11 293	14 724	73 266	9 056	5 880	400	57 930	52 312	5 618	9.7	98.4	58 881	98.9
Q2	41 652	6 470	11 574	14 987	74 683	9 258	5 983	413	59 029	52 881	6 148	10.4	99.5	59 337	99.7
Q3	42 689	6 545	11 873	15 037	76 144	9 665	6 134	429	59 916	54 497	5 419	9.0	100.5	59 638	100.2
Q4	43 372	6 596	12 017	15 449	77 434	9 580	6 194	423	61 237	55 577	5 660	9.2	101.6	60 256	101.2
1986 Q1	44 362	6 680	12 285	15 830	79 157	10 126	6 350	459	62 222	57 364	4 858	7.8	102.9	60 460	101.6
Q2	45 299	6 709	12 661	16 035	80 704	10 144	6 430	456	63 674	58 912	4 762	7.5	103.6	61 455	103.2
Q3	46 017	6 747	12 832	16 013	81 609	10 103	6 561	477	64 468	60 091	4 377	6.8	104.9	61 449	103.2
Q4	46 943	6 822	12 951	16 793	83 509	10 579	6 743	479	65 708	61 277	4 431	6.7	106.1	61 953	104.1
1987 Q1	47 643	6 852	13 048	17 674	85 217	10 466	6 855	519	67 377	62 645	4 732	7.0	107.3	62 810	105.5
Q2	48 924	6 923	13 131	17 079	86 057	10 928	6 954	514	67 661	63 845	3 816	5.6	107.3	63 023	105.9
Q3	50 050	7 004	13 127	17 141	87 322	11 160	7 115	525	68 522	66 050	2 472	3.6	108.8	62 994	105.8
Q4	51 544	7 148	13 193	18 013	89 898	11 222	7 372	546	70 758	68 150	2 608	3.7	110.1	64 250	107.9
1988 Q1	52 790	7 255	13 453	19 124	92 622	11 650	7 561	546	72 865	69 884	2 981	4.1	111.2	65 511	110.1
Q2	53 736	7 335	13 375	18 367	92 813	11 825	7 690	555	72 743	71 207	1 536	2.1	113.1	64 331	108.1
Q3	54 978	7 411	13 757	18 705	94 851	11 701	7 819	558	74 773	73 832	941	1.3	114.7	65 165	109.5

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
2 *Equals* total personal income before tax *less* payments of taxes on income, social security contributions and other current transfers.
3 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.
4 Personal saving as a percentage of total personal disposable income.
5 Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1985 = 100).

Source: Central Statistical Office

A8 Consumers' expenditure

£ million

	Durable goods				Other goods								Services		
	Cars, motor cycles and other vehicles	Furniture and floor coverings	Other durable goods	Total	Food (household expenditure)	Beer	Other alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing other than footwear	Footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges	Other services[1]	Total consumers' expenditure
At current prices															
	CCDT	CCDU	CCDV	AIIL	CCDW	CCDX	CCDY	CCDZ	CCEA	CCEB	CCEC	CCED	CCEE	CCEF	AIIK
1980	6 510	3 394	3 591	13 495	22 876	5 320	4 635	4 821	8 113	1 762	11 001	14 600	16 048	35 225	137 896
1981	6 557	3 488	3 897	13 942	24 207	5 971	5 181	5 515	8 313	1 844	13 422	15 801	19 445	39 925	153 566
1982	7 407	3 615	4 417	15 439	25 649	6 450	5 553	5 881	8 857	2 068	15 027	17 211	22 423	43 987	168 545
1983	9 113	3 882	5 253	18 248	27 385	7 138	6 132	6 209	9 819	2 289	16 312	18 774	23 715	48 598	184 619
1984	9 011	4 019	5 749	18 779	28 642	7 734	6 582	6 622	10 734	2 518	17 025	20 716	25 012	53 130	197 494
1985	9 992	4 196	6 180	20 370	30 064	8 416	7 235	7 006	12 047	2 765	18 629	23 233	26 922	58 580	215 267
1986	11 664	4 543	6 795	23 002	32 505	8 849	7 501	7 471	13 758	3 008	18 475	25 877	29 325	67 873	237 644
1987	14 303	4 851	6 984	26 138	33 813	9 206	8 054	7 653	15 037	3 220	18 799	28 980	31 439	78 351	260 690
Unadjusted															
1985 Q1	2 686	1 019	1 424	5 129	7 050	1 860	1 288	1 683	2 439	552	5 284	5 055	6 517	13 644	50 501
Q2	2 433	981	1 250	4 664	7 466	2 115	1 559	1 741	2 747	685	4 283	5 466	6 758	14 359	51 843
Q3	3 190	1 023	1 421	5 634	7 620	2 217	1 657	1 778	2 881	703	3 982	5 655	6 783	15 843	54 753
Q4	1 683	1 175	2 085	4 943	7 928	2 224	2 731	1 804	3 980	825	5 080	7 057	6 864	14 734	58 170
1986 Q1	3 006	1 062	1 540	5 628	7 635	1 936	1 379	1 759	2 779	591	5 714	5 579	7 046	15 355	55 403
Q2	2 969	1 049	1 404	5 422	8 100	2 268	1 609	1 677	3 104	743	4 121	6 059	7 324	17 079	57 706
Q3	3 710	1 103	1 564	6 377	8 294	2 351	1 718	1 899	3 296	762	3 748	6 293	7 430	18 529	60 697
Q4	1 979	1 309	2 287	5 575	8 476	2 292	2 795	1 936	4 579	912	4 892	7 946	7 525	16 910	63 838
1987 Q1	3 685	1 148	1 566	6 399	7 810	1 978	1 478	1 876	2 987	619	5 702	6 164	7 627	17 712	60 352
Q2	3 438	1 120	1 440	5 998	8 360	2 355	1 729	1 900	3 400	801	4 108	6 783	7 809	19 381	62 624
Q3	4 613	1 207	1 633	7 453	8 673	2 442	1 842	1 916	3 579	824	3 850	7 081	7 948	21 465	67 073
Q4	2 567	1 376	2 345	6 288	8 970	2 431	3 005	1 961	5 071	976	5 139	8 952	8 055	19 793	70 641
1988 Q1	4 723	1 287	1 665	7 675	8 521	2 180	1 592	1 919	3 286	676	5 570	7 079	8 157	20 469	67 124
Q2	4 427	1 251	1 478	7 156	8 891	2 547	1 878	1 980	3 741	828	4 256	7 612	8 636	22 427	69 952
Q3	6 309	1 345	1 732	9 386	8 991	2 625	1 985	2 006	3 931	845	4 133	7 990	8 811	24 721	75 424
Seasonally adjusted															
	CCEH	CCEI	CCEJ	AIIY	CCEK	CCEL	CCEM	CCEN	CCEO	CCEP	CCEQ	CCER	CCES	CCET	AIIX
1985 Q1	2 382	1 036	1 499	4 917	7 328	2 064	1 719	1 729	2 902	678	4 486	5 572	6 574	14 343	52 312
Q2	2 405	1 053	1 508	4 966	7 437	2 056	1 806	1 733	2 995	688	4 676	5 736	6 688	14 096	52 881
Q3	2 616	1 064	1 565	5 245	7 598	2 100	1 830	1 762	3 058	698	4 759	5 897	6 764	14 786	54 497
Q4	2 589	1 045	1 606	5 242	7 701	2 194	1 880	1 782	3 092	701	4 708	6 026	6 896	15 355	55 577
1986 Q1	2 678	1 104	1 635	5 417	7 967	2 157	1 839	1 802	3 322	731	4 757	6 178	7 105	16 089	57 364
Q2	2 931	1 126	1 695	5 752	8 069	2 210	1 855	1 871	3 380	745	4 589	6 354	7 247	16 840	58 912
Q3	3 015	1 141	1 719	5 875	8 228	2 230	1 893	1 884	3 501	756	4 582	6 572	7 410	17 160	60 091
Q4	3 040	1 172	1 748	5 958	8 241	2 252	1 914	1 914	3 555	776	4 547	6 773	7 563	17 784	61 277
1987 Q1	3 283	1 171	1 674	6 128	8 172	2 211	1 977	1 918	3 584	767	4 727	6 860	7 692	18 609	62 645
Q2	3 373	1 201	1 737	6 311	8 322	2 294	1 989	1 895	3 705	803	4 598	7 128	7 724	19 076	63 845
Q3	3 717	1 245	1 789	6 751	8 591	2 323	2 031	1 901	3 805	818	4 671	7 392	7 927	19 840	66 050
Q4	3 930	1 234	1 784	6 948	8 726	2 378	2 057	1 939	3 943	832	4 803	7 600	8 096	20 826	68 150
1988 Q1	4 245	1 312	1 781	7 338	8 920	2 438	2 120	1 962	3 924	836	4 628	7 870	8 229	21 619	69 884
Q2	4 392	1 339	1 779	7 510	8 839	2 476	2 156	1 975	4 052	827	4 763	7 978	8 539	22 092	71 207
Q3	5 120	1 384	1 892	8 396	8 895	2 495	2 182	1 991	4 156	836	5 050	8 305	8 787	22 739	73 832

1 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc. and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A8 Consumers' expenditure

continued

£ million

	Durable goods				Other goods								Services		
	Cars, motor cycles and other vehicles	Furniture and floor coverings	Other durable goods	Total	Food (household expenditure)	Beer	Other alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Clothing other than footwear	Footwear	Energy products	Other goods	Rent, rates and water charges	Other services[1]	Total consumers' expenditure
Revalued at 1985 prices[2]															
	CCBJ	CCBK	CCBL	CCBI	CCBM	CCBN	CCBO	CCBP	CCBQ	CCBR	CCBS	CCCK	CCCL	CCBV	CCBH
1980	7 623	4 110	3 757	15 417	29 840	9 109	6 395	8 806	9 608	2 293	17 259	20 041	25 244	51 197	193 806
1981	7 754	4 031	3 973	15 707	29 828	8 561	6 364	8 166	9 593	2 195	17 320	20 131	25 540	51 802	193 832
1982	8 005	4 051	4 480	16 504	29 594	8 261	6 272	7 541	9 868	2 358	17 410	20 573	25 942	52 083	195 561
1983	10 097	4 220	5 282	19 579	30 144	8 412	6 647	7 456	10 545	2 512	17 576	21 112	26 276	54 059	204 318
1984	9 506	4 157	5 779	19 442	29 662	8 447	6 916	7 201	11 202	2 652	17 796	22 102	26 590	55 917	207 927
1985	9 992	4 198	6 180	20 370	30 084	8 416	7 235	7 006	12 047	2 765	18 629	23 233	26 922	58 580	215 267
1986	10 774	4 379	6 994	22 147	31 225	8 407	7 292	6 813	13 419	2 900	19 360	24 800	27 269	64 031	227 663
1987	11 905	4 579	7 198	23 682	31 330	8 485	7 542	6 763	14 449	3 028	19 652	26 966	27 633	70 974	240 504
Unadjusted															
1985 Q1	2 775	1 039	1 435	5 249	7 119	1 926	1 332	1 748	2 503	562	5 415	5 184	6 699	13 824	51 561
Q2	2 429	983	1 251	4 663	7 492	2 126	1 566	1 733	2 775	692	4 211	5 492	6 719	14 399	51 872
Q3	3 165	1 019	1 423	5 607	7 635	2 207	1 647	1 758	2 879	702	3 936	5 619	6 740	15 712	54 440
Q4	1 623	1 157	2 071	4 851	7 818	2 155	2 688	1 769	3 890	809	5 067	6 938	6 764	14 645	57 394
1986 Q1	2 862	1 084	1 540	5 486	7 420	1 866	1 349	1 704	2 751	579	5 774	5 414	6 784	14 883	53 990
Q2	2 763	1 007	1 428	5 198	7 841	2 178	1 557	1 695	3 060	722	4 415	5 822	6 806	16 141	55 445
Q3	3 426	1 068	1 626	6 120	7 946	2 227	1 661	1 696	3 224	734	4 049	6 033	6 828	17 179	57 697
Q4	1 723	1 240	2 400	5 363	8 018	2 136	2 715	1 718	4 384	865	5 122	7 531	6 851	15 828	60 531
1987 Q1	3 136	1 102	1 619	5 857	7 326	1 846	1 401	1 661	2 896	587	5 828	5 839	6 874	16 301	56 416
Q2	2 930	1 059	1 481	5 470	7 788	2 192	1 625	1 684	3 282	753	4 324	6 347	6 896	17 654	58 015
Q3	3 816	1 143	1 691	6 650	8 073	2 259	1 714	1 699	3 480	778	4 087	6 580	6 920	19 204	61 444
Q4	2 023	1 275	2 407	5 705	8 143	2 188	2 802	1 719	4 791	910	5 413	8 200	6 943	17 815	64 629
1988 Q1	3 674	1 195	1 724	6 593	7 680	1 943	1 462	1 667	3 146	626	5 877	6 424	6 966	18 084	60 468
Q2	3 384	1 142	1 513	6 039	7 857	2 232	1 695	1 688	3 482	756	4 452	6 836	6 989	19 442	61 468
Q3	4 668	1 211	1 784	7 663	7 948	2 297	1 817	1 708	3 691	769	4 271	7 099	7 012	21 175	65 450
Seasonally adjusted															
	CCBX	CCBY	CCBZ	CCBW	CCCA	CCCB	CCCC	CCCD	CCCE	CCCF	CCCG	CCCM	CCCN	CCCJ	CAAB
1985 Q1	2 450	1 052	1 510	5 012	7 422	2 133	1 764	1 770	2 957	689	4 573	5 679	6 699	14 475	53 173
Q2	2 419	1 060	1 514	4 993	7 498	2 070	1 619	1 750	3 014	695	4 626	5 761	6 720	14 213	53 159
Q3	2 594	1 056	1 560	5 210	7 581	2 080	1 818	1 748	3 037	695	4 724	5 857	6 740	14 756	54 246
Q4	2 529	1 030	1 596	5 155	7 563	2 133	1 834	1 738	3 039	686	4 706	5 936	6 763	15 136	54 689
1986 Q1	2 547	1 080	1 641	5 268	7 756	2 075	1 796	1 724	3 263	715	4 829	5 973	6 784	15 560	55 743
Q2	2 754	1 085	1 734	5 573	7 831	2 122	1 814	1 711	3 323	723	4 884	6 111	6 806	15 964	56 862
Q3	2 784	1 102	1 783	5 669	7 845	2 103	1 834	1 689	3 400	725	4 860	6 293	6 828	16 034	57 280
Q4	2 689	1 112	1 836	5 637	7 793	2 107	1 848	1 689	3 433	737	4 787	6 423	6 851	16 473	57 778
1987 Q1	2 793	1 117	1 731	5 641	7 674	2 060	1 870	1 680	3 447	727	4 878	6 484	6 874	17 072	58 407
Q2	2 899	1 141	1 794	5 834	7 779	2 133	1 874	1 699	3 568	756	4 804	6 678	6 896	17 456	59 477
Q3	3 070	1 173	1 844	6 087	7 952	2 138	1 892	1 693	3 674	770	4 891	6 854	6 920	17 859	60 730
Q4	3 143	1 148	1 829	6 120	7 925	2 154	1 906	1 691	3 760	775	5 079	6 950	6 943	18 587	61 890
1988 Q1	3 293	1 210	1 847	6 350	8 049	2 172	1 947	1 687	3 730	773	4 948	7 143	6 966	19 066	62 831
Q2	3 370	1 230	1 829	6 429	7 851	2 167	1 953	1 702	3 765	756	4 943	7 187	6 989	19 231	62 973
Q3	3 766	1 242	1 939	6 947	7 822	2 173	2 001	1 702	3 877	757	5 129	7 366	7 012	19 559	64 345

1 Including the adjustments for international travel, etc. and final expenditure by private non-profit-making bodies.

2 For the years prior to 1983, the totals differ from the sum of their components due to the method of rebasing to 1985 prices.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A9 Appropriation account of companies and financial institutions[1]

£ million

	Income						Allocation of income					
	Income arising in the United Kingdom						Dividends and interest,etc.[3]			UK taxes on income (payments)[5]		
	Gross trading profits											
	After deducting stock appreciation[2]	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total	Payments of dividends on ordinary shares	Other[4]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	Total	*of which:* advance corporation tax	Balance: undistributed income[6]
	CICS	CIDP	CIAC	CICN	CIAL	CIDB	CIAY	CIDV	CIBU	CIDC	CICR	CIDA
1980	22 557	5 394	27 951	15 880	7 149	50 980	3 354	13 992	4 769	6 612	2 031	22 253
1981	22 876	5 064	27 940	18 094	8 894	54 928	3 416	14 788	4 695	8 487	1 872	23 542
1982	28 372	3 511	31 883	20 027	9 200	61 110	3 955	16 871	4 659	10 134	2 114	25 491
1983	36 191	3 619	39 810	19 316	11 245	70 371	4 689	16 387	5 258	11 874	1 849	32 163
1984	40 968	4 117	45 085	22 887	14 291	82 263	5 138	19 397	6 271	13 870	2 862	37 507
1985	51 291	2 209	53 500	26 343	15 304	97 147	6 414	25 298	7 456	16 392	3 865	41 587
1986	49 869	1 641	51 510	29 605	15 759	96 874	8 116	23 828	5 318	13 849	4 217	45 763
1987	61 360	4 316	65 676	32 292	17 920	115 888	11 082	25 458	5 750	15 172	4 861	58 426
Unadjusted												
1985 Q1	12 209	1 463	13 672	6 701	4 314	24 687	902	5 981	2 345	6 129	1 370	9 330
Q2	12 377	241	12 618	7 050	3 842	23 510	1 985	6 753	1 883	2 294	496	10 595
Q3	12 352	91	12 443	7 360	3 760	23 563	1 760	6 229	1 303	4 169	1 021	10 102
Q4	14 353	414	14 767	7 232	3 368	25 367	1 767	6 335	1 925	3 800	978	11 560
1986 Q1	12 454	-171	12 283	7 575	3 675	23 533	1 173	6 427	1 335	5 927	1 313	8 671
Q2	11 540	-101	11 439	7 165	3 872	22 476	2 567	5 626	1 296	2 514	720	10 473
Q3	11 957	714	12 671	7 286	4 015	23 972	1 929	5 717	1 067	1 821	1 143	13 438
Q4	13 918	1 199	15 117	7 579	4 197	26 893	2 447	6 058	1 620	3 587	1 041	13 181
1987 Q1	13 830	1 195	15 025	8 192	4 843	28 060	1 887	6 590	1 563	5 804	1 551	12 216
Q2	14 236	1 240	15 476	7 801	4 386	27 663	3 244	6 030	1 323	2 156	868	14 910
Q3	16 257	1 018	17 275	8 214	4 473	29 962	2 682	6 581	1 226	3 445	1 323	16 028
Q4	17 037	863	17 900	8 085	4 218	30 203	3 269	6 257	1 638	3 767	1 119	15 272
1988 Q1	15 923	1 105	17 028	8 266	4 330	29 624	2 353	6 780	1 329	7 301	1 629	11 861
Q2	15 599	1 429	17 028	8 123	4 884	30 035	4 237	5 853	1 481	2 557	1 058	15 907
Q3	18 077	1 159	19 236	9 682	4 802	33 720	3 854	6 869	1 521	3 108	1 615	18 368
Seasonally adjusted												
	CIDE	CIDQ	CIAD	CICQ	CIAM	CIDN	CIBF	CIDW	CIBV	CIDO	CIDD	CIDM
1985 Q1	12 583	1 131	13 714	6 617	4 064	24 395	1 355	6 084	2 026	4 344	1 029	10 586
Q2	12 955	395	13 350	7 111	3 894	24 355	1 577	6 566	1 977	3 920	785	10 315
Q3	12 574	245	12 819	7 315	3 856	23 990	1 791	6 399	1 674	4 080	958	10 046
Q4	13 179	438	13 617	7 300	3 490	24 407	1 691	6 249	1 779	4 048	1 093	10 640
1986 Q1	13 246	-510	12 736	7 485	3 572	23 793	1 788	6 387	1 212	3 592	934	10 814
Q2	12 021	64	12 085	7 222	3 861	23 168	2 040	5 732	1 335	4 266	1 053	9 795
Q3	11 925	852	12 777	7 238	4 065	24 080	1 974	5 673	1 272	2 389	1 068	12 772
Q4	12 677	1 235	13 912	7 660	4 261	25 833	2 314	6 036	1 499	3 602	1 162	12 382
1987 Q1	14 527	825	15 352	8 057	4 627	28 046	2 833	6 624	1 427	3 121	1 118	14 041
Q2	15 013	1 379	16 392	7 882	4 376	28 650	2 515	6 322	1 351	3 991	1 272	14 471
Q3	16 425	1 169	17 594	8 190	4 590	30 374	2 687	6 363	1 475	4 169	1 230	15 680
Q4	15 395	943	16 338	8 153	4 327	28 818	3 047	6 149	1 497	3 891	1 241	14 234
1988 Q1	17 042	696	17 738	8 157	4 175	30 070	3 537	5 983	1 282	4 207	1 176	15 061
Q2	16 369	1 545	17 914	8 208	4 851	30 973	3 309	5 588	1 460	4 665	1 499	15 951
Q3	17 972	1 424	19 396	9 655	5 071	34 122	3 899	6 923	1 768	4 088	1 504	17 444

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance plc from 22 April 1987 and BAA plc from 16 July 1987.
2 Before providing for depreciation.
3 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of such payments is included in 'UK taxes on income'. Excludes dividends and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.
4 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.
5 Mainly payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax), petroleum revenue tax and supplementary petroleum tax.
6 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A10 Appropriation account of industrial and commercial companies[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income				
	Income arising in the United Kingdom								Dividends and interest, etc.[3]				
	Gross trading profits												
	Net of stock appreciation				Before deducting stock appreciation								
	N.Sea oil companies	Other companies	Total[2]	Stock appreciation		Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total	Payments of dividends on ordinary shares	Other[4]	Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income (payments)[5]	Balance: undistributed income[6]
	CIDR	CIDS	AIAB	AIAC	AIAD	AIAE	AIAF	AIAA	AIAH	AIAI	AIAJ	AIAL	AAAQ
1980	8 056	17 656	25 712	5 394	31 106	3 637	5 085	39 828	3 234	8 841	4 424	5 705	17 624
1981	10 864	17 146	28 010	5 064	33 074	4 316	5 723	43 113	3 303	9 485	4 182	7 676	18 467
1982	12 726	21 303	34 029	3 511	37 540	4 501	5 647	47 688	4 057	10 432	3 973	9 196	20 028
1983	15 683	24 696	40 379	3 619	43 998	4 905	6 811	55 714	4 840	9 452	4 631	10 923	25 868
1984	19 009	28 027	47 036	4 117	51 153	5 526	8 814	65 493	5 130	10 645	5 536	12 691	31 491
1985	18 365	37 974	56 339	2 209	58 548	7 101	8 724	74 373	7 027	12 627	6 352	15 280	33 087
1986	8 421	46 084	54 505	1 641	56 146	7 400	7 871	71 417	8 963	11 333	4 463	12 819	33 839
1987	9 524	55 231	64 755	4 316	69 071	7 957	11 455	88 483	12 375	11 793	5 467	13 513	45 335
Unadjusted													
1985 Q1	5 746	7 906	13 652	1 463	15 115	1 828	2 604	19 547	1 003	3 493	2 045	5 353	7 653
Q2	4 566	9 104	13 670	241	13 911	1 781	2 357	18 049	2 084	3 143	1 584	2 227	9 011
Q3	3 709	9 824	13 533	91	13 624	1 743	2 138	17 505	1 976	2 945	1 050	4 006	7 528
Q4	4 344	11 140	15 484	414	15 898	1 749	1 625	19 272	1 964	3 046	1 673	3 694	8 895
1986 Q1	3 452	10 157	13 609	-171	13 438	1 911	1 682	17 031	1 314	2 998	1 101	5 305	6 313
Q2	1 501	11 219	12 720	-101	12 619	1 767	1 948	16 334	2 760	2 574	1 063	2 432	7 505
Q3	1 433	11 699	13 132	714	13 846	1 780	2 115	17 741	2 114	2 736	874	1 641	10 376
Q4	2 035	13 009	15 044	1 199	16 243	1 942	2 126	20 311	2 775	3 025	1 425	3 441	9 645
1987 Q1	2 781	11 944	14 725	1 195	15 920	2 086	2 822	20 828	2 200	3 033	1 495	4 590	9 510
Q2	2 130	12 956	15 086	1 240	16 326	1 872	2 884	21 082	3 470	2 778	1 252	2 068	11 514
Q3	2 269	14 788	17 057	1 016	18 075	1 980	2 911	22 966	3 048	3 024	1 154	3 224	12 516
Q4	2 344	15 543	17 887	863	18 750	2 019	2 838	23 607	3 657	2 958	1 566	3 631	11 795
1988 Q1	2 249	14 574	16 823	1 105	17 928	2 026	2 761	22 715	2 809	3 162	1 304	5 781	9 659
Q2	1 644	14 905	16 549	1 429	17 978	1 985	2 988	22 951	4 665	3 026	1 411	2 479	11 370
Q3	1 592	17 485	19 077	1 159	20 236	2 407	2 939	25 582	4 298	3 945	1 417	2 895	13 027
Seasonally adjusted													
	CIDT	CIDU	AIAO	AIAP	AIAQ	AIAR	AIAS	AIAN	AIAU	AIAV	AIAW	AIAY	AAUQ
1985 Q1	5 139	8 867	14 026	1 131	15 157	1 787	2 362	19 306	1 460	3 394	1 746	4 042	8 664
Q2	4 997	9 251	14 248	395	14 643	1 799	2 410	18 852	1 714	3 235	1 699	3 631	8 573
Q3	4 094	9 661	13 755	245	14 000	1 749	2 240	17 989	2 011	2 993	1 409	3 810	7 766
Q4	4 135	10 175	14 310	438	14 748	1 766	1 712	18 226	1 842	3 005	1 498	3 797	8 084
1986 Q1	3 136	11 265	14 401	-510	13 891	1 866	1 575	17 332	1 933	2 921	988	3 356	8 134
Q2	1 704	11 497	13 201	64	13 265	1 780	1 924	16 969	2 270	2 663	1 115	4 028	6 893
Q3	1 633	11 467	13 100	852	13 952	1 791	2 172	17 915	2 168	2 735	1 074	2 130	9 808
Q4	1 948	11 855	13 803	1 235	15 038	1 963	2 200	19 201	2 592	3 014	1 286	3 305	9 004
1987 Q1	2 476	12 946	15 422	825	16 247	2 030	2 617	20 894	3 182	2 924	1 359	2 772	10 657
Q2	2 370	13 493	15 863	1 379	17 242	1 886	2 874	22 002	2 789	2 875	1 280	3 592	11 466
Q3	2 504	14 721	17 225	1 169	18 394	1 998	3 032	23 424	3 052	3 043	1 403	3 729	12 197
Q4	2 174	14 071	16 245	943	17 188	2 043	2 932	22 163	3 352	2 951	1 425	3 420	11 015
1988 Q1	1 987	15 955	17 942	696	18 638	1 990	2 610	23 238	3 867	3 224	1 257	3 718	11 172
Q2	1 837	15 482	17 319	1 545	18 864	2 000	2 967	23 831	3 758	3 132	1 393	4 159	11 389
Q3	1 770	17 202	18 972	1 424	20 396	2 432	3 076	25 904	4 329	3 967	1 660	3 562	12 386

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance plc from 22 April 1987 and BAA plc from 16 July 1987.

2 Before providing for depreciation.

3 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of such payments is included in 'UK taxes on income'. Excludes dividends and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

4 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.

5 The difference between all companies payments and financial companies and institutions' payments of taxes on income. The former include payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax), petroleum revenue tax, and supplementary petroleum tax.

6 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A11 Appropriation account of financial companies and institutions

£ million

	Income						Allocation of income						
	Income arising in the United Kingdom				Income from abroad (net of taxes paid abroad)	Total	Dividends and interest, etc.				Profits due abroad (net of UK tax)	UK taxes on income	Balance: undistributed income[4]
		Rent and non-trading income					Dividends and debenture and loan interest payments[3]	Other interest payments					
	Gross trading profits[1,2]	of the monetary sector	of building societies	Other				by the monetary sector	by building societies	Other			
	AIFB	AIFC	AIFD	AIFE	AIFF	AIFA	AIFG	AIFH	AIFI	AIFJ	AIFK	AIFL	AAAM
1980	-3 155	11 352	6 694	2 972	2 064	19 927	931	6 013	6 215	887	345	907	4 629
1981	-5 134	13 025	7 421	2 788	3 171	21 271	895	6 740	6 501	736	513	811	5 075
1982	-5 657	15 386	8 351	1 719	3 553	23 352	894	7 564	7 360	449	686	936	5 463
1983	-4 166	13 433	8 222	1 869	4 434	23 770	1 007	7 475	7 014	401	627	951	6 295
1984	-6 068	14 976	10 311	2 062	5 477	26 758	1 340	8 036	8 868	484	735	1 179	6 096
1985	-5 048	18 536	13 722	2 725	6 580	36 515	1 529	12 328	11 430	512	1 104	1 112	8 500
1986	-4 636	18 638	14 462	3 322	7 868	39 694	1 866	12 172	11 191	656	855	1 030	11 924
1987	-3 395	19 429	16 210	3 879	6 465	42 588	2 381	12 253	12 163	758	283	1 659	13 091
Unadjusted													
1985 Q1	-1 443	4 731	3 026	563	1 710	8 587	271	3 004	2 455	104	300	776	1 677
Q2	-1 293	4 656	3 506	686	1 485	9 040	498	3 145	3 310	137	299	67	1 584
Q3	-1 181	4 562	3 639	776	1 622	9 418	386	3 093	2 828	121	253	163	2 574
Q4	-1 131	4 587	3 551	700	1 763	9 470	374	3 086	2 837	150	252	106	2 665
1986 Q1	-1 155	4 836	3 609	712	1 993	9 995	318	3 157	3 170	136	234	622	2 358
Q2	-1 180	4 429	3 511	944	1 924	9 628	585	2 958	2 646	156	233	82	2 968
Q3	-1 175	4 515	3 536	880	1 900	9 656	516	2 919	2 615	171	193	180	3 062
Q4	-1 126	4 858	3 826	786	2 071	10 415	447	3 138	2 760	193	195	146	3 536
1987 Q1	-895	4 869	4 199	742	2 021	10 936	404	3 201	3 165	178	68	1 214	2 706
Q2	-850	4 645	3 942	1 065	1 502	10 304	770	2 941	2 854	184	71	88	3 396
Q3	-800	4 978	4 099	981	1 562	10 820	567	2 990	3 248	210	72	221	3 512
Q4	-850	4 937	3 970	1 091	1 380	10 528	640	3 121	2 896	186	72	136	3 477
1988 Q1	-900	5 105	3 999	924	1 569	10 697	441	3 020	3 261	228	25	1 520	2 202
Q2	-950	5 163	3 922	1 269	1 896	11 300	861	2 824	2 701	229	70	78	4 537
Q3	-1 000	6 781	4 619	1 236	1 863	13 499	804	3 871	2 911	255	104	213	5 341
Seasonally adjusted													
	AIFB	AIFW	AIFU	AIFO	AIFP	AIFN	AIFQ	AIFV	AIFR	AIFJ	AIFX	AIFS	AAUM
1985 Q1	-1 443	4 714	3 026	614	1 702	8 613	357	3 050	2 596	104	280	302	1 922
Q2	-1 293	4 673	3 506	635	1 484	9 005	375	3 138	3 046	137	278	289	1 742
Q3	-1 181	4 536	3 639	763	1 616	9 373	383	3 054	3 000	121	265	270	2 280
Q4	-1 131	4 613	3 551	713	1 778	9 524	414	3 086	2 786	150	281	251	2 556
1986 Q1	-1 155	4 820	3 609	785	1 997	10 056	433	3 198	3 149	136	224	236	2 680
Q2	-1 180	4 445	3 511	871	1 937	9 584	432	2 945	2 691	156	220	238	2 902
Q3	-1 175	4 486	3 536	865	1 893	9 605	513	2 972	2 528	171	198	259	2 964
Q4	-1 126	4 867	3 826	801	2 061	10 449	488	3 057	2 823	193	213	297	3 378
1987 Q1	-895	4 834	4 199	866	2 010	11 014	550	3 235	3 250	178	68	349	3 384
Q2	-850	4 681	3 942	949	1 502	10 224	559	2 926	3 080	184	71	399	3 005
Q3	-800	4 948	4 099	984	1 558	10 789	566	3 040	2 978	210	72	440	3 483
Q4	-850	4 966	3 970	1 090	1 395	10 561	706	3 052	2 855	186	72	471	3 219
1988 Q1	-900	5 072	3 999	1 074	1 565	10 810	592	3 054	2 533	228	25	489	3 889
Q2	-950	5 196	3 922	1 114	1 884	11 166	627	2 806	2 369	229	67	506	4 562
Q3	-1 000	6 746	4 619	1 243	1 995	13 603	820	3 949	2 887	255	108	526	5 058

1 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

2 This represents the contribution of financial companies and institutions to the gross domestic product. It is the difference between bank charges, commissions, etc., on the one hand and management expenses (wages and salaries and payments for current expenses) on the other.

3 Dividend payments on ordinary and preference shares are net of tax; the advance corporation tax in respect of such payments is included in 'UK taxes on income'. Excludes dividends and debenture interest paid by UK subsidiaries to their overseas parents.

4 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A12 Appropriation account of public corporations[1]

£ million

	Income								Allocation of income				
	Gross trading surplus				Rent and non-trading income				Payments of interest and dividends, etc.				
	After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Before deducting stock appreciation[2]	*of which:* subsidies	*of which:* rent subsidies	Total	Income from abroad	Total	To general government[3]	Other	Total[3]	UK taxes on income (payments)[4]	Balance: undistributed income[5]
	ADRB	ADRC	ADRD	ADRZ	ADVA	ADRF	ADRG	ADRA	ADRR	ADRJ	ADRP	ADRK	AAAI
1980	5 884	278	6 162	1 440	277	871	85	7 118	2 152	786	2 938	52	4 128
1981	7 537	284	7 821	1 955	288	1 148	70	9 039	2 437	995	3 432	172	5 435
1982	9 007	403	9 410	2 283	268	1 312	33	10 755	2 624	1 154	3 778	435	6 542
1983	9 863	35	9 918	2 682	269	1 435	45	11 398	2 635	1 062	3 697	244	7 457
1984	8 197	70	8 267	3 610	297	1 530	73	9 870	2 407	1 097	3 504	301	6 065
1985	6 904	116	7 020	3 112	297	1 966	64	9 070	2 638	1 080	3 718	106	5 246
1986	7 933	83	8 016	2 079	300	1 603	27	9 646	2 252	1 034	3 286	328	6 032
1987	6 529	94	6 623	1 742	298	1 495	52	8 170	2 209	903	3 112	77	4 981
Unadjusted													
1985 Q1	1 429	65	1 494	1 146	79	550	19	2 063	611	339	950	106	1 007
Q2	1 629	17	1 646	782	73	563	14	2 223	701	252	953	-	1 270
Q3	1 641	-92	1 549	630	73	479	16	2 044	731	210	941	-	1 103
Q4	2 205	126	2 331	554	72	394	15	2 740	595	279	874	-	1 866
1986 Q1	2 427	21	2 448	508	77	505	16	2 969	665	367	1 032	328	1 609
Q2	1 891	25	1 916	550	75	352	3	2 271	583	208	791	-	1 480
Q3	1 294	37	1 331	557	74	394	4	1 729	485	239	724	-	1 005
Q4	2 321	-	2 321	464	74	352	4	2 677	519	220	739	-	1 938
1987 Q1	1 670	79	1 749	560	75	380	3	2 132	648	327	975	77	1 080
Q2	1 520	6	1 526	387	75	397	16	1 939	535	182	717	-	1 222
Q3	1 327	-4	1 323	370	74	367	16	1 706	398	208	606	-	1 100
Q4	2 012	13	2 025	425	74	351	17	2 393	628	186	814	-	1 579
1988 Q1	1 739	173	1 912	619	74	344	17	2 273	573	307	880	116	1 277
Q2	1 613	21	1 634	278	74	353	17	2 004	515	168	683	-	1 321
Q3	1 536	7	1 543	273	74	374	17	1 934	385	207	592	-	1 342
Seasonally adjusted													
	ADRM	ADRN	ADRO	ADRZ	ADVA	ADRQ	ADRG	ADRL	ADRY	ADRJ	ADRX	ADRV	AAUI
1985 Q1	1 084	29	1 113	1 146	79	543	19	1 675	568	339	907	26	742
Q2	1 844	30	1 874	782	73	570	14	2 458	735	252	987	26	1 445
Q3	2 184	-51	2 133	630	73	472	16	2 621	711	210	921	27	1 673
Q4	1 792	108	1 900	554	72	401	15	2 316	624	279	903	27	1 386
1986 Q1	2 006	-9	1 997	508	77	498	16	2 511	645	367	1 012	82	1 417
Q2	2 131	29	2 160	550	75	359	3	2 522	591	208	799	82	1 641
Q3	1 819	78	1 897	557	74	387	4	2 288	479	239	718	82	1 488
Q4	1 977	-15	1 962	464	74	359	4	2 325	537	220	757	82	1 486
1987 Q1	1 523	72	1 595	560	75	373	3	1 971	634	327	961	19	991
Q2	1 625	6	1 631	387	75	404	16	2 051	538	182	720	19	1 312
Q3	1 661	21	1 682	370	74	360	16	2 058	430	208	638	19	1 401
Q4	1 720	-5	1 715	425	74	358	17	2 090	607	186	793	20	1 277
1988 Q1	1 541	173	1 714	619	74	337	17	2 068	555	307	862	29	1 177
Q2	1 767	23	1 790	278	74	360	17	2 167	522	168	690	29	1 448
Q3	1 884	-	1 884	273	74	367	17	2 268	377	207	584	29	1 655

1 Figures reflect privatisation of British Telecom with effect from 28 November 1984, British Gas from 3 December 1986, British Airways from 6 February 1987, Royal Ordnance plc from 22 April 1987 and BAA plc from 16 July 1987.

2 Before providing for depreciation.

3 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.

4 Corporation tax, petroleum revenue tax and supplementary petroleum tax.

5 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A13 Current account of central government[1]

£ million

	Receipts										
	Taxes on income[2]	Taxes on expenditure	National insurance contributions	National health contributions	Redundancy Fund, etc contributions[3]	Gross trading surplus[4]	Rent and royalties, etc[5]	Interest and dividends	Miscellaneous current transfers	Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	Total
	ACGB	ACGC	ACGD	ACGE	ACGF	ACGG	ACGH	ACGY	ACGX	ACGL	ACGA
1980	31 001	28 214	12 685	1 042	212	-74	1 220	4 871	169	693	80 033
1981	36 249	32 271	14 358	1 344	214	-28	1 436	5 534	177	777	92 334
1982	40 392	34 735	15 977	1 594	524	-134	1 680	6 240	187	816	102 011
1983	43 484	37 241	18 449	1 754	577	-304	1 979	6 366	222	851	110 619
1984	46 791	39 609	19 877	1 859	576	-489	2 534	6 808	217	907	118 889
1985	51 603	43 075	21 529	2 031	631	-175	2 467	8 209	229	1 002	130 601
1986	52 202	47 434	23 169	2 222	693	-280	1 045	8 251	282	1 111	136 109
1987	55 401	51 525	25 246	2 706	344	-552	1 325	8 738	317	1 197	146 247
Unadjusted											
1985 Q1	15 048	10 534	5 133	481	149	56	840	1 674	59	241	34 215
Q2	10 178	9 853	5 366	502	156	-124	569	2 218	61	248	29 027
Q3	13 298	11 148	5 508	514	159	-68	480	2 204	59	254	33 554
Q4	13 079	11 542	5 522	534	167	-39	578	2 113	50	259	33 805
1986 Q1	15 861	11 410	5 533	532	166	-62	419	1 997	74	266	36 196
Q2	11 098	10 929	5 734	552	173	-83	182	2 090	61	273	31 009
Q3	11 475	12 296	5 877	563	175	-43	179	2 060	71	283	32 936
Q4	13 768	12 799	6 025	575	179	-92	265	2 104	56	289	35 968
1987 Q1	15 872	12 458	5 980	570	178	-58	308	2 230	88	292	37 916
Q2	11 236	11 783	6 229	695	54	-202	316	2 066	72	297	32 566
Q3	13 774	13 467	6 411	710	56	-132	358	2 079	78	301	37 102
Q4	14 519	13 817	6 626	731	56	-160	345	2 343	79	307	36 663
1988 Q1	18 910	13 503	6 634	732	58	-58	326	2 404	82	310	42 901
Q2	12 315	13 119	6 864	853	-	-81	219	2 115	83	316	35 803
Q3	14 000	14 616	7 016	870	-	-110	221	2 271	79	321	39 284
Seasonally adjusted											
	ACGN	ACGO	ACGP	ACGQ	ACGF	ACGG	ACGT	ACGZ	AUAE	ACGL	ACGM
1985 Q1	12 875	10 511	5 241	490	149	56	785	1 720	57	241	32 125
Q2	12 614	10 500	5 328	499	156	-124	637	2 229	59	248	32 146
Q3	13 090	10 985	5 464	511	159	-68	519	2 127	65	254	33 106
Q4	13 024	11 079	5 496	531	167	-39	526	2 133	48	259	33 224
1986 Q1	13 158	11 392	5 642	542	166	-62	388	2 046	73	266	33 611
Q2	13 762	11 672	5 708	549	173	-83	215	2 076	59	273	34 404
Q3	11 864	12 037	5 827	559	175	-43	204	2 009	69	283	32 984
Q4	13 418	12 333	5 992	572	179	-92	238	2 120	61	289	35 110
1987 Q1	12 672	12 414	6 095	582	178	-58	278	2 240	86	292	34 779
Q2	14 122	12 605	6 209	691	54	-202	354	2 094	72	297	36 296
Q3	14 467	13 149	6 354	705	56	-132	397	2 220	74	301	37 591
Q4	14 140	13 357	6 588	728	56	-160	296	2 184	85	307	37 581
1988 Q1	14 778	13 517	6 756	747	58	-58	289	2 303	79	310	38 779
Q2	15 487	14 034	6 842	848	-	-81	245	2 233	81	316	40 005
Q3	14 704	14 217	6 956	863	-	-110	264	2 133	77	321	39 425

1 Owing to the Civil Service dispute, the figures for 1981 are less reliable than usual.
2 Tax receipts less tax credits.
3 These include contributions to the Maternity Pay Fund, and from Q2 1982, contributions from employees.
4 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
5 Including royalties and licence fees on oil and gas production.
6 National Insurance benefits include the bulk of the pensioners' Christmas bonus paid from 1979 onwards. Bonuses paid in 1978 are included in other current grants to personal sector.
7 The coverage of the figures from 1983 onwards differs from that for earlier periods because of the effects of the introduction of the new housing benefit scheme at the end of 1982.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A13 Current account of central government[1]

continued

£ million

	Expenditure											
	Final consumption					Currrent grants to personal sector		Current grants to local author-ities[7]	Current grants paid abroad (net)	Debt interest	Total	Balance: current surplus[4]
	Military defence	National health service	Other	Total	Subsidies	Social security benefits[6]	Other[6,7]					
	ACHD	ACHE	ACHF	ACHC	ACHG	AUAA	AUAB	ACHJ	ACHK	ACHL	ACHB	AAAA
1980	11 327	11 260	7 366	29 993	4 620	21 813	2 606	13 233	1 780	8 264	82 309	-2 276
1981	12 538	12 960	8 366	33 864	5 171	27 002	3 098	15 201	1 607	10 122	96 085	-3 751
1982	14 288	13 568	9 150	37 006	4 366	31 677	3 611	16 190	1 789	11 418	106 077	-4 066
1983	15 594	15 377	9 690	40 661	4 744	32 434	4 228	18 702	1 930	12 264	114 963	-4 344
1984	16 961	16 148	10 136	43 165	6 041	34 483	4 810	20 231	2 099	14 121	124 950	-6 061
1985	17 901	17 214	10 861	45 976	5 938	37 620	5 077	20 486	3 332	15 752	134 181	-3 580
1986	18 645	18 740	11 706	49 091	5 027	40 830	5 670	21 663	2 233	16 006	140 520	-4 411
1987	18 651	20 648	12 391	51 690	5 024	41 847	6 033	23 297	3 289	16 984	148 164	-1 917
Unadjusted												
1985 Q1	4 978	4 145	2 988	12 091	1 944	9 214	1 096	5 546	1 105	3 945	34 941	-726
Q2	4 141	4 339	2 545	11 025	1 399	9 292	1 183	5 140	758	3 625	32 422	-3 395
Q3	4 311	4 332	2 599	11 242	1 318	9 416	1 359	4 718	838	4 256	33 147	407
Q4	4 471	4 398	2 749	11 618	1 277	9 698	1 439	5 082	631	3 926	33 671	134
1986 Q1	5 245	4 547	3 150	12 942	1 405	9 894	1 328	5 426	203	4 268	35 466	730
Q2	4 457	4 658	2 667	11 782	1 224	10 041	1 410	5 730	613	3 550	34 350	-3 341
Q3	4 407	4 703	2 880	11 990	1 194	10 319	1 436	5 094	702	4 497	35 232	-2 296
Q4	4 536	4 832	3 009	12 377	1 204	10 576	1 496	5 413	715	3 691	35 472	496
1987 Q1	5 070	4 819	3 380	13 269	1 602	10 103	1 356	5 781	963	4 777	37 851	65
Q2	4 423	5 100	2 784	12 307	1 274	10 357	1 632	6 247	743	3 539	36 099	-3 533
Q3	4 558	5 360	3 058	12 976	1 045	10 587	1 494	5 570	853	4 903	37 428	-326
Q4	4 600	5 369	3 169	13 138	1 103	10 800	1 551	5 699	730	3 765	36 786	1 877
1988 Q1	5 438	5 256	3 382	14 076	1 509	10 572	1 509	6 091	1 219	4 987	39 963	2 938
Q2	4 555	5 582	3 169	13 306	1 037	10 663	1 553	5 967	840	3 691	37 057	-1 254
Q3	4 384	5 477	3 582	13 443	1 065	10 977	1 545	5 603	44	4 931	37 608	1 676
Seasonally adjusted												
	ACHQ	ACHR	ACHS	ACHP	ACHT	AUAC	AUAD	ACHW	ACHX	ACHY	ACHO	AAUA
1985 Q1	4 447	4 145	2 720	11 312	1 787	9 052	1 242	5 284	937	3 714	33 328	-1 203
Q2	4 330	4 339	2 716	11 385	1 473	9 454	1 108	4 955	741	4 021	33 137	-991
Q3	4 533	4 332	2 658	11 523	1 362	9 543	1 310	5 050	906	3 843	33 537	-431
Q4	4 591	4 398	2 767	11 756	1 316	9 571	1 417	5 197	748	4 174	34 179	-955
1986 Q1	4 714	4 547	2 860	12 121	1 241	9 695	1 553	5 197	32	4 062	33 901	-290
Q2	4 678	4 658	2 869	12 205	1 305	10 302	1 303	5 493	581	3 923	35 112	-708
Q3	4 624	4 703	2 957	12 284	1 240	10 411	1 357	5 447	762	3 947	35 448	-2 464
Q4	4 629	4 832	3 020	12 481	1 241	10 422	1 457	5 526	858	4 074	36 059	-949
1987 Q1	4 546	4 819	3 079	12 444	1 406	10 350	1 581	5 553	811	4 217	36 362	-1 583
Q2	4 640	5 100	2 982	12 722	1 382	10 446	1 511	5 982	723	4 286	37 052	-756
Q3	4 773	5 360	3 140	13 273	1 094	10 541	1 417	5 951	918	4 299	37 493	98
Q4	4 692	5 369	3 190	13 251	1 142	10 510	1 524	5 811	837	4 182	37 257	324
1988 Q1	4 926	5 256	3 103	13 285	1 337	10 490	1 763	5 874	993	4 516	38 258	521
Q2	4 770	5 582	3 359	13 711	1 134	10 757	1 422	5 684	836	4 392	37 936	2 069
Q3	4 593	5 477	3 655	13 725	1 109	11 062	1 458	5 993	123	4 210	37 700	1 725

See footnotes on previous page.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A14 Current account of local authorities

£ million

	Receipts							
		Rates						
	Current grants from central government[1]	Cash receipts	Accruals adjustment[2]	Gross trading surplus[3]	Rent	Dividends and interest	Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	Total
	ACHJ	CSBF	-ADDC	ADAD	ADAE	ADAF	ADAG	ADAA
1980	13 233	8 575	-314	254	3 031	707	1 046	26 532
1981	15 201	10 521	-327	282	3 279	738	1 158	30 832
1982	16 190	12 211	-479	350	3 177	818	1 183	33 450
1983	18 702	12 102	117	354	2 857	745	1 205	36 082
1984	20 231	12 791	-15	397	2 839	694	1 255	38 192
1985	20 486	13 526	121	431	3 043	752	1 348	39 709
1986	21 663	15 344	-100	385	3 033	850	1 471	42 646
1987	23 297	16 771	-123	375	2 988	1 037	1 535	45 880
Unadjusted								
1985 Q1	5 546	1 758	1 496	104	734	233	328	10 199
Q2	5 140	3 967	-513	109	758	157	332	9 950
Q3	4 718	3 358	107	110	773	186	340	9 592
Q4	5 082	4 445	-969	108	778	176	348	9 968
1986 Q1	5 426	1 899	1 587	103	767	261	357	10 400
Q2	5 730	4 580	-673	100	758	179	367	11 041
Q3	5 094	3 839	80	92	758	206	373	10 442
Q4	5 413	5 026	-1 094	90	750	204	374	10 763
1987 Q1	5 781	2 061	1 883	91	750	322	377	11 265
Q2	6 247	5 210	-988	94	749	220	381	11 913
Q3	5 570	4 040	195	95	748	250	386	11 284
Q4	5 699	5 460	-1 213	95	741	245	391	11 418
1988 Q1	6 091	2 372	1 888	95	757	298	394	11 895
Q2	5 967	5 762	-1 059	94	792	204	398	12 158
Q3	5 603	4 483	236	94	792	331	400	11 939
Seasonally adjusted								
	ACHW	ADBB		ADAD	ADAE	ADBC	ADAG	ADBA
1985 Q1	5 284	3 342		104	734	188	328	9 980
Q2	4 955	3 358		109	758	186	332	9 698
Q3	5 050	3 438		110	773	189	340	9 900
Q4	5 197	3 511		108	778	189	348	10 131
1986 Q1	5 197	3 578		103	767	212	357	10 214
Q2	5 493	3 805		100	758	209	367	10 732
Q3	5 447	3 887		92	758	211	373	10 768
Q4	5 526	3 974		90	750	218	374	10 932
1987 Q1	5 553	4 049		91	750	261	377	11 081
Q2	5 982	4 111		94	749	256	381	11 573
Q3	5 951	4 198		95	748	257	386	11 633
Q4	5 811	4 292		95	741	263	391	11 593
1988 Q1	5 874	4 375		95	757	247	394	11 742
Q2	5 684	4 581		94	792	234	398	11 783
Q3	5 993	4 675		94	792	336	400	12 290

1 The coverage of the figures from 1983 onwards differs from that for earlier periods because of the effects of the introduction of the new housing benefit scheme at the end of 1982.

2 Adjustments to accruals of rates for the quarter, as included in taxes on expenditure and in the adjustment to factor cost in Table 2.

3 Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A14 Current account of local authorities

continued

£ million

	Expenditure								
	Final consumption								
	Education	Other	Total	Subsidies	Current grants to personal sector[1]	Debt interest	Total	Total receipts	Balance: current surplus[3]
	ADAI	ADAJ	CSBA	ADAK	ADAL	ADAM	ADAH	ADAA	AAAE
1980	9 864	9 165	19 029	1 099	1 105	4 233	25 466	26 532	1 066
1981	11 116	10 457	21 573	1 198	1 142	4 397	28 310	30 832	2 522
1982	11 927	11 513	23 440	1 425	1 296	4 321	30 482	33 450	2 968
1983	12 660	12 552	25 212	1 525	3 181	3 939	33 857	36 082	2 225
1984	13 251	13 468	26 719	1 497	3 736	4 009	35 961	38 192	2 231
1985	13 474	14 545	28 019	1 264	4 060	4 405	37 748	39 709	1 961
1986	15 147	15 449	30 596	1 079	4 229	4 380	40 284	42 646	2 362
1987	16 684	17 399	34 083	819	4 619	4 387	43 908	45 880	1 972
Unadjusted									
1985 Q1	3 374	3 684	7 058	374	1 089	1 284	9 805	10 199	394
Q2	3 382	3 546	6 928	299	1 097	888	9 212	9 950	738
Q3	3 282	3 553	6 835	297	989	1 177	9 298	9 592	294
Q4	3 436	3 762	7 198	294	885	1 056	9 433	9 968	535
1986 Q1	3 743	3 786	7 529	298	1 124	1 313	10 264	10 400	136
Q2	3 619	3 731	7 550	280	1 142	928	9 900	11 041	1 141
Q3	3 716	3 893	7 609	276	1 035	1 102	10 022	10 442	420
Q4	3 869	4 039	7 908	225	928	1 037	10 098	10 763	665
1987 Q1	4 191	4 205	8 396	215	1 204	1 348	11 163	11 265	102
Q2	4 150	4 248	8 398	200	1 260	865	10 723	11 913	1 190
Q3	4 035	4 410	8 445	206	1 139	1 062	10 852	11 284	432
Q4	4 306	4 536	8 844	198	1 016	1 112	11 170	11 418	248
1988 Q1	4 392	4 554	8 946	201	1 287	1 393	11 827	11 895	68
Q2	4 423	4 581	9 004	223	1 309	946	11 482	12 158	676
Q3	4 351	4 615	8 966	229	1 186	1 209	11 590	11 939	349
Seasonally adjusted									
	ADBE	ADAJ	CSBK	ADAK	ADBF	ADBG	ADBD	ADBA	AAUE
1985 Q1	3 301	3 684	6 985	374	999	1 048	9 406	9 980	574
Q2	3 341	3 546	6 887	299	1 012	1 086	9 284	9 698	414
Q3	3 387	3 553	6 940	297	1 020	1 130	9 387	9 900	513
Q4	3 445	3 762	7 207	294	1 029	1 141	9 671	10 131	460
1986 Q1	3 648	3 786	7 434	298	1 037	1 075	9 844	10 214	370
Q2	3 772	3 731	7 503	280	1 056	1 132	9 971	10 732	761
Q3	3 842	3 893	7 735	276	1 064	1 067	10 142	10 768	626
Q4	3 885	4 039	7 924	225	1 072	1 106	10 327	10 932	605
1987 Q1	4 075	4 205	8 280	215	1 117	1 110	10 722	11 081	359
Q2	4 100	4 248	8 348	200	1 174	1 058	10 780	11 573	793
Q3	4 177	4 410	8 587	206	1 169	1 038	11 000	11 633	633
Q4	4 332	4 536	8 868	198	1 159	1 181	11 406	11 593	187
1988 Q1	4 268	4 554	8 822	201	1 200	1 150	11 373	11 742	369
Q2	4 369	4 581	8 950	223	1 196	1 139	11 508	11 783	275
Q3	4 502	4 615	9 117	229	1 217	1 185	11 748	12 290	542

See footnotes on previous page.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A15 International transactions

£ million

	United Kingdom credits							
	At current prices						Revalued at 1985 prices	
	Exports and property income from abroad			Current transfers				
	Exports of goods[1]	Exports of services	Property income from abroad[2]	To personal sector	To central government	Total	Exports of goods[1]	Exports of services
	CGJP	CGJZ	CGJS	CGJV	HDKD	CGPZ	CGTG	CGTH
1980	47 147	15 779	23 690	935	958	88 509	65 575	23 469
1981	50 668	17 026	37 529	1 117	1 675	108 015	64 956	23 334
1982	55 330	17 685	44 396	1 248	2 154	120 813	66 789	22 209
1983	60 696	19 843	42 471	1 448	2 235	126 695	68 343	22 749
1984	70 263	22 086	51 699	1 588	2 392	148 028	73 889	23 177
1985	77 988	24 794	52 309	1 689	1 670	158 650	77 968	24 794
1986	72 676	25 819	47 637	1 668	2 138	149 940	80 815	25 818
1987	79 422	27 983	48 085	1 566	2 271	159 327	85 012	27 420
Unadjusted								
1985 Q1	19 955	5 638	14 739	418	563	41 313	19 415	5 496
Q2	20 192	6 093	13 450	421	277	40 433	19 783	6 084
Q3	17 897	7 133	12 379	424	542	38 375	18 258	7 273
Q4	19 944	5 930	11 741	426	488	38 529	20 532	5 941
1986 Q1	17 539	5 880	11 846	423	624	38 312	18 710	5 895
Q2	18 311	6 178	11 535	419	541	36 984	20 606	6 285
Q3	16 667	7 388	11 952	415	510	36 932	19 311	7 390
Q4	20 161	6 373	12 304	411	463	39 712	22 188	6 248
1987 Q1	19 433	6 178	12 045	395	872	38 923	21 101	6 133
Q2	19 325	6 839	12 028	393	616	39 201	20 622	6 770
Q3	19 291	8 449	12 035	390	474	40 639	20 438	8 138
Q4	21 373	6 517	11 977	388	309	40 584	22 851	6 379
1988 Q1	19 210	6 301	12 668	395	479	39 053	20 928	6 291
Q2	20 192	6 793	13 172	397	620	41 174	21 558	6 738
Q3	19 892	8 145	13 831	398	600	42 866	20 541	7 781
Seasonally adjusted								
	CGKG	CGKS	CGKL	CGJV	HHAH	CGQA	CGTI	CGSG
1985 Q1	20 089	6 145	14 495	418	558	41 705	19 555	6 007
Q2	20 187	6 245	13 510	421	340	40 703	19 779	6 218
Q3	18 651	6 170	12 476	424	546	38 267	19 011	6 301
Q4	19 061	6 234	11 828	426	426	37 975	19 643	6 268
1986 Q1	18 200	6 390	11 750	423	621	37 384	19 446	6 398
Q2	17 810	6 269	11 532	419	606	36 636	20 096	6 348
Q3	17 506	6 435	12 000	415	518	36 874	20 077	6 447
Q4	19 162	6 725	12 355	411	393	39 046	21 196	6 625
1987 Q1	19 529	6 739	11 832	395	850	39 345	21 212	6 656
Q2	19 357	6 994	12 022	393	669	39 435	20 702	6 872
Q3	20 234	7 362	12 152	390	473	40 611	21 283	7 119
Q4	20 302	6 868	12 079	388	279	39 936	21 815	6 773
1988 Q1	19 019	6 883	12 520	395	479	39 296	20 765	6 840
Q2	20 238	6 959	13 147	397	620	41 361	21 654	6 838
Q3	21 035	7 065	14 100	398	600	43 198	21 549	6 791

1 On a balance of payments basis.
2 Net of foreign taxes.
3 Net of UK taxes.
4 Equal to the current balance in the balance of payments account.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A15 International transactions

continued

£ million

	United Kingdom debits								
	At current prices							Revalued at 1985 prices	
		Imports and property income paid abroad			Current transfers				
	Total credits	Imports of goods[1]	Imports of services	Property income paid abroad[3]	From personal sector	From central government	Total	Balance: net investment and capital transfers abroad[4]	Imports of goods[1]	Imports of services
	CGPZ	CGGL	CGGZ	CGGK	CGGV	CGGJ	CGQB	AIMG	CGTC	CGTD
1980	88 509	45 794	11 830	23 866	1 139	2 738	85 387	3 122	63 455	17 811
1981	108 015	47 318	13 103	36 319	1 057	3 282	101 079	6 936	60 935	18 132
1982	120 813	53 112	14 923	42 950	1 200	3 943	116 128	4 685	64 349	18 617
1983	126 695	61 773	16 122	39 624	1 179	4 165	122 863	3 832	69 904	18 215
1984	148 028	74 843	18 145	47 266	1 261	4 491	146 006	2 022	77 871	18 803
1985	158 650	80 334	18 832	49 509	1 436	5 202	155 313	3 337	80 334	18 832
1986	149 940	81 394	20 188	42 553	1 609	4 371	150 115	-175	85 921	19 680
1987	159 327	89 584	22 461	42 622	1 787	5 560	162 014	-2 687	91 869	21 445
Unadjusted										
1985 Q1	41 313	21 811	4 304	13 855	343	1 668	41 981	-668	20 820	4 074
Q2	40 433	20 661	4 678	12 727	354	1 035	39 455	978	20 212	4 636
Q3	38 375	18 441	5 429	11 336	364	1 380	36 950	1 425	18 912	5 598
Q4	38 529	19 421	4 421	11 591	375	1 119	36 927	1 602	20 390	4 524
1986 Q1	36 312	19 324	4 289	10 827	386	827	35 653	659	19 897	4 299
Q2	36 984	20 414	4 948	10 250	397	1 154	37 163	-179	21 694	4 963
Q3	36 932	19 663	6 185	10 352	408	1 212	37 820	-888	21 375	5 799
Q4	39 712	21 993	4 766	11 124	418	1 178	39 479	233	22 955	4 619
1987 Q1	38 923	21 151	4 549	10 409	433	1 835	38 377	546	21 594	4 378
Q2	39 201	22 089	5 512	10 624	442	1 359	40 026	-825	22 601	5 300
Q3	40 639	22 474	7 103	10 507	451	1 327	41 862	-1 223	23 020	6 556
Q4	40 564	23 870	5 297	11 082	461	1 039	41 749	-1 185	24 654	5 211
1988 Q1	39 053	23 624	5 149	11 334	467	1 698	42 272	-3 219	24 254	5 007
Q2	41 174	25 131	5 650	11 568	474	1 460	44 483	-3 309	25 801	5 740
Q3	42 868	25 356	7 484	12 568	481	644	46 533	-3 667	25 920	7 077
Seasonally adjusted										
	CGQA	CGHK	CGHU	CGHJ	CGGV	CGHI	CGQC	AIMF	CGTE	CGTF
1985 Q1	41 705	21 483	4 857	13 577	343	1 495	41 755	-50	20 499	4 634
Q2	40 703	20 336	4 655	12 832	354	1 081	39 258	1 445	19 883	4 601
Q3	38 267	19 241	4 531	11 662	364	1 452	37 250	1 017	19 726	4 710
Q4	37 975	19 274	4 789	11 438	375	1 174	37 050	925	20 226	4 887
1986 Q1	37 384	19 603	4 907	10 735	386	653	36 284	1 100	20 220	4 930
Q2	36 636	19 477	4 960	10 293	397	1 187	36 314	322	20 783	4 904
Q3	36 874	20 502	5 085	10 581	408	1 280	37 856	-982	22 260	4 835
Q4	39 046	21 812	5 236	10 944	418	1 251	39 661	-615	22 658	5 011
1987 Q1	39 345	20 821	5 287	10 271	433	1 661	38 473	872	21 272	5 028
Q2	39 435	21 747	5 573	10 669	442	1 392	39 823	-388	22 344	5 277
Q3	40 611	23 436	5 798	10 740	451	1 391	41 816	-1 205	23 995	5 444
Q4	39 936	23 580	5 803	10 942	461	1 116	41 902	-1 966	24 258	5 696
1988 Q1	39 296	22 972	5 996	11 303	467	1 472	42 210	-2 914	23 650	5 758
Q2	41 361	24 759	5 894	11 542	474	1 456	44 115	-2 754	25 587	5 719
Q3	43 198	26 664	6 067	12 839	481	723	46 768	-3 570	27 228	5 849

See footnotes on previous page.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A16 Summary capital account

£ million

	Receipts												
	Saving[1]						Capital transfers (net)						
	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations[2]	General government[2]	Total	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations[2]	General government[2]	Residual error	Total
	AAAU	AAAQ	AAAM	AAAI	AAXM	GIGV	AAAV	AAAR	AAAN	AAAJ	GGCM	DJAS	CJAW
1980	22 255	17 624	4 629	4 128	-1 210	47 426	259	345	-61	472	-1 015	1 076	48 502
1981	22 678	18 467	5 075	5 435	-1 229	50 426	137	296	-55	532	-910	1 020	51 446
1982	22 736	20 028	5 463	6 542	-1 096	53 671	449	402	-60	473	-1 264	-1 074	52 597
1983	21 513	25 868	6 295	7 457	-2 119	59 014	1 114	313	-61	602	-1 968	-898	58 116
1984	23 456	31 491	8 096	6 065	-3 830	63 278	1 389	194	-65	568	-2 086	-464	62 814
1985	22 845	33 087	8 500	5 246	-1 619	68 059	438	80	-118	634	-1 034	-1 054	67 005
1986	18 428	33 839	11 924	6 032	-2 049	68 174	-27	-73	-219	456	-137	-1 945	66 229
1987	13 628	45 335	13 091	4 981	55	77 090	-328	-384	-261	662	311	-2 966	74 124
Unadjusted													
1985 Q1	6 744	7 653	1 677	1 007	-332	16 749	166	-56	-50	207	-267	62	16 811
Q2	8 047	9 011	1 584	1 270	-2 657	17 255	120	22	-18	115	-239	-1 559	15 696
Q3	5 169	7 528	2 574	1 103	701	17 075	185	68	-19	154	-368	164	17 239
Q4	2 885	8 895	2 665	1 866	669	16 980	-33	46	-31	158	-140	279	17 259
1986 Q1	6 185	6 313	2 358	1 609	866	17 331	18	-145	-102	123	106	-569	16 762
Q2	6 626	7 505	2 968	1 460	-2 200	16 379	-37	49	-31	87	-68	-1 691	14 688
Q3	4 100	10 378	3 062	1 005	-1 876	16 667	129	57	-34	120	-272	-644	16 023
Q4	1 517	9 645	3 536	1 938	1 161	17 797	-137	-34	-52	126	97	959	18 756
1987 Q1	5 408	9 510	2 706	1 080	167	18 871	-104	-176	-114	193	201	-255	18 616
Q2	5 821	11 514	3 396	1 222	-2 343	19 610	-17	-26	-37	96	-16	-2 453	17 157
Q3	2 529	12 516	3 512	1 100	106	19 763	91	-30	-35	183	-209	-238	19 525
Q4	-130	11 795	3 477	1 579	2 125	18 846	-298	-152	-75	190	335	-20	18 826
1988 Q1	4 335	9 659	2 202	1 277	3 006	20 479	-308	-413	-167	279	609	-2 514	17 965
Q2	4 485	11 370	4 537	1 321	-578	21 135	-158	-80	-46	132	152	-2 406	18 729
Q3	-356	13 027	5 341	1 342	2 025	21 379	20	469	-51	148	-586	-2 890	18 489
Seasonally adjusted													
	AAUU	AAUQ	AAUM	AAUI	AAXZ	CJBJ	AAUV	AAUR	AAUN	AAUJ	GGCN	DJDS	CJBL
1985 Q1	5 618	8 664	1 922	742	-629	16 317	175	12	-21	156	-322	467	16 784
Q2	6 148	8 573	1 742	1 445	-577	17 331	167	9	-32	153	-297	-329	17 002
Q3	5 419	7 766	2 280	1 673	82	17 220	67	30	-32	174	-239	-468	16 752
Q4	5 660	8 084	2 556	1 386	-495	17 191	29	29	-33	151	-176	-724	16 467
1986 Q1	4 858	8 134	2 680	1 417	80	17 169	56	-37	-45	69	-43	-816	16 353
Q2	4 762	6 893	2 902	1 641	53	16 251	-21	33	-58	121	-75	-74	16 177
Q3	4 377	9 808	2 964	1 488	-1 838	16 799	1	-16	-58	141	-68	-965	15 834
Q4	4 431	9 004	3 378	1 486	-344	17 955	-63	-53	-58	125	49	-90	17 865
1987 Q1	4 732	10 657	3 384	991	-1 224	18 540	-51	-14	-41	140	-34	-194	18 346
Q2	3 816	11 466	3 005	1 312	37	19 636	-10	-72	-74	137	19	-987	18 649
Q3	2 472	12 197	3 483	1 401	731	20 284	-69	-126	-58	205	48	-928	19 356
Q4	2 608	11 015	3 219	1 277	511	18 630	-198	-172	-88	180	278	-857	17 773
1988 Q1	2 981	11 172	3 889	1 177	890	20 109	-213	-214	-85	208	304	-2 528	17 581
Q2	1 536	11 389	4 562	1 448	2 344	21 279	-151	-137	-86	182	192	-750	20 529
Q3	941	12 386	5 058	1 655	2 267	22 307	-155	360	-78	179	-306	-3 878	18 429

1 Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.
2 Excluding financial transactions on the writing-off of debt.
3 Gross domestic fixed capital formation plus the increase in book value of stocks and work in progress.
4 Equals, apart from the change in sign, the financial surplus or deficit of the overseas sector.
5 This balance is equal to saving plus capital transfers less gross capital formation.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A16 Summary capital account

continued

£ million

	Expenditure								Financial surplus or deficit[5]				
	Gross capital formation[3]												
	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations	General government	Total	Net investment abroad[4]	Total	Personal sector	Industrial and commercial companies	Financial companies	Public corporations[2]	General government[2]
	AIKB	GGCQ	GGCR	GGCS	GGCT	GGCO	-AABI	CJAW	AABH	AABG	AABF	AABD	AABC
1980	9 763	17 687	5 238	7 150	5 542	45 380	3 122	48 502	12 751	282	-670	-2 550	-7 767
1981	10 131	17 247	5 523	7 124	4 485	44 510	6 936	51 446	12 684	1 516	-503	-1 157	-6 624
1982	12 317	17 137	6 210	7 778	4 470	47 912	4 685	52 597	10 868	3 293	-807	-763	-6 832
1983	14 494	20 206	5 376	8 255	5 953	54 284	3 832	58 116	8 133	5 975	858	-196	-10 040
1984	15 130	24 917	7 048	6 924	6 773	60 792	2 022	62 814	9 715	6 768	-1 017	-291	-12 689
1985	15 903	27 160	7 829	5 742	7 034	63 668	3 337	67 005	7 380	6 007	553	138	-9 687
1986	18 477	28 470	7 293	5 394	6 770	66 404	-175	66 229	-76	5 296	4 412	1 094	-8 956
1987	21 478	36 504	8 021	4 449	6 359	76 811	-2 687	74 124	-8 178	8 447	4 809	1 194	-5 993
Unadjusted													
1985 Q1	3 425	7 567	2 524	1 595	2 368	17 479	-668	16 811	3 485	30	-897	-381	-2 967
Q2	4 141	6 751	1 332	1 294	1 200	14 718	978	15 696	4 026	2 282	234	91	-4 096
Q3	4 218	6 560	1 793	1 507	1 736	15 814	1 425	17 239	1 136	1 036	762	-250	-1 423
Q4	4 119	6 292	2 180	1 346	1 730	15 657	1 602	17 259	-1 267	2 659	454	678	-1 201
1986 Q1	3 571	6 590	1 986	1 292	2 674	16 103	659	16 762	2 632	-412	270	440	-1 702
Q2	4 469	6 381	1 558	1 210	1 249	14 867	-179	14 688	2 120	1 173	1 379	357	-3 517
Q3	5 293	7 098	1 564	1 505	1 451	16 911	-888	16 023	-1 064	3 335	1 464	-380	-3 599
Q4	5 144	8 411	2 185	1 387	1 396	18 523	233	18 756	-3 764	1 200	1 299	677	-138
1987 Q1	4 245	8 275	1 792	1 293	2 465	18 070	546	18 616	1 059	1 059	800	-20	-2 097
Q2	5 400	9 013	1 736	845	988	17 982	-825	17 157	404	2 475	1 623	473	-3 347
Q3	6 310	10 104	1 641	1 300	1 393	20 748	-1 223	19 525	-3 690	2 382	1 836	-17	-1 496
Q4	5 523	9 112	2 852	1 011	1 513	20 011	-1 185	18 826	-5 951	2 531	550	758	947
1988 Q1	5 403	9 457	2 402	1 361	2 561	21 184	-3 219	17 965	-1 376	-211	-367	195	1 054
Q2	6 811	10 749	2 436	1 088	954	22 038	-3 309	18 729	-2 484	541	2 055	365	-1 380
Q3	7 362	9 635	2 564	1 208	1 387	22 156	-3 667	18 489	-7 698	3 861	2 726	282	52
Seasonally adjusted													
	GGCV	GGCW	GGCX	GGCY	GGCZ	GGCU	-AAVI	CJBL	AAVH	AAVG	AAVF	AAVD	AAVC
1985 Q1	3 996	7 271	2 469	1 497	1 601	16 834	-50	16 784	1 797	1 405	-568	-599	-2 552
Q2	4 157	6 662	1 511	1 489	1 738	15 557	1 445	17 002	2 158	1 920	199	109	-2 612
Q3	3 783	6 656	1 987	1 444	1 865	15 735	1 017	16 752	1 703	1 140	261	403	-2 022
Q4	3 967	6 571	1 862	1 312	1 830	15 542	925	16 467	1 722	1 542	661	225	-2 501
1986 Q1	4 052	6 275	1 942	1 183	1 801	15 253	1 100	16 353	862	1 822	693	303	-1 764
Q2	4 485	6 358	1 760	1 412	1 840	15 855	322	16 177	256	568	1 084	350	-1 862
Q3	4 854	7 176	1 749	1 428	1 609	16 816	-982	15 834	-476	2 616	1 157	201	-3 515
Q4	5 086	8 661	1 842	1 371	1 520	18 480	-615	17 865	-718	290	1 478	240	-1 815
1987 Q1	4 885	8 071	1 765	1 173	1 580	17 474	872	18 346	-204	2 572	1 578	-42	-2 938
Q2	5 322	9 077	1 981	1 056	1 601	19 037	-388	18 649	-1 516	2 317	950	393	-1 545
Q3	5 806	10 112	1 861	1 235	1 547	20 561	-1 205	19 356	-3 403	1 959	1 564	371	-768
Q4	5 465	9 244	2 414	985	1 631	19 739	-1 966	17 773	-3 055	1 599	717	472	-842
1988 Q1	5 985	9 206	2 354	1 274	1 676	20 495	-2 914	17 581	-3 217	1 752	1 450	111	-482
Q2	6 899	10 817	2 728	1 279	1 560	23 283	-2 754	20 529	-5 514	435	1 748	351	976
Q3	6 755	9 651	2 928	1 135	1 530	21 999	-3 570	18 429	-5 969	3 095	2 052	699	431

See footnotes on previous page.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A17 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset

£ million

	Private sector[1]	General government[1]	Public corporations[1]	Total	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings		Other new building and works[2]
							Private	Public	
At current prices									
	DFDG	AAYE	AAAK	DFDC	DFEJ	DFCX	DFDF	DFDH	DFCT
1980	29 409	5 499	6 653	41 561	4 566	14 958	6 115	2 559	13 363
1981	29 946	4 578	6 780	41 304	3 846	15 067	6 174	1 964	14 253
1982	33 395	4 315	7 114	44 824	4 285	16 296	6 850	2 070	15 323
1983	35 024	5 707	7 884	48 615	4 530	17 935	7 757	2 690	15 703
1984	41 227	6 493	7 305	55 025	5 662	20 320	8 987	2 746	17 310
1985	48 043	6 584	5 656	60 283	6 433	23 744	9 392	2 536	18 178
1986	51 207	7 007	5 553	63 767	6 128	24 688	10 814	2 704	19 433
1987	59 405	6 856	4 585	70 846	7 234	26 986	12 406	2 825	21 393
Unadjusted									
1985 Q1	11 719	2 247	1 783	15 749	2 202	6 289	1 713	949	4 616
Q2	11 044	1 113	1 294	13 451	1 336	5 024	2 503	438	4 150
Q3	12 107	1 583	1 309	14 999	1 425	5 747	2 657	574	4 596
Q4	13 173	1 641	1 270	16 084	1 470	6 704	2 519	575	4 816
1986 Q1	11 431	2 681	1 696	15 808	1 611	6 349	1 719	1 062	5 067
Q2	11 767	1 186	1 234	14 187	1 364	5 389	2 738	436	4 260
Q3	13 448	1 540	1 295	16 283	1 514	6 037	3 176	554	5 002
Q4	14 561	1 600	1 328	17 489	1 639	6 913	3 181	652	5 104
1987 Q1	12 398	2 669	1 591	16 658	1 612	6 477	2 205	1 072	5 292
Q2	14 119	1 034	746	15 899	1 704	6 051	3 143	479	4 522
Q3	15 573	1 443	1 111	18 127	1 892	6 516	3 771	572	5 376
Q4	17 315	1 710	1 137	20 162	2 026	7 942	3 289	702	6 203
1988 Q1	15 422	2 623	1 442	19 487	1 934	7 487	2 708	1 075	6 283
Q2	17 200	996	943	19 139	1 914	6 793	4 231	526	5 675
Q3	18 057	1 469	1 028	20 554	2 070	7 045	4 511	670	6 258

1 Including purchases less sales of land and existing buildings.
2 Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A17 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset

continued

£ million

	Private sector[1]	General government[1]	Public corporations[1]	Total	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings		Other new building and works[2]
							Private	Public	
Revalued at 1985 prices[3]									
	DFDQ	DFDS	DFCZ	DFDM	DFEH	DFCY	DFDP	DFDR	DFCU
1980	38 577	6 290	8 491	53 416	6 296	19 660	9 134	3 198	15 334
1981	35 990	4 632	7 775	48 296	4 895	18 269	8 149	2 155	14 859
1982	38 892	4 313	7 906	50 915	5 028	18 478	8 680	2 282	16 378
1983	39 085	5 901	8 490	53 476	5 177	19 401	9 323	2 924	16 651
1984	43 845	6 605	7 625	58 075	6 107	21 262	9 746	2 825	18 135
1985	48 043	6 584	5 656	60 283	6 433	23 744	9 392	2 536	18 178
1986	48 451	6 949	5 398	60 798	5 623	24 022	10 176	2 622	18 355
1987	53 080	6 747	4 416	64 243	6 078	25 605	10 787	2 658	19 115
Unadjusted									
1985 Q1	11 946	2 259	1 796	16 000	2 216	6 344	1 747	956	4 737
Q2	11 126	1 117	1 299	13 542	1 337	5 037	2 530	441	4 197
Q3	12 038	1 579	1 305	14 922	1 420	5 720	2 653	571	4 558
Q4	12 933	1 630	1 256	15 819	1 460	6 643	2 462	568	4 686
1986 Q1	10 962	2 641	1 655	15 278	1 513	6 236	1 661	1 044	4 824
Q2	11 185	1 180	1 195	13 560	1 257	5 250	2 614	423	4 016
Q3	12 634	1 539	1 263	15 436	1 372	5 854	2 983	533	4 694
Q4	13 650	1 589	1 285	16 524	1 481	6 682	2 918	622	4 821
1987 Q1	11 510	2 603	1 540	15 653	1 452	6 229	1 978	1 026	4 968
Q2	12 690	1 047	744	14 481	1 410	5 762	2 779	454	4 076
Q3	13 735	1 430	1 063	16 228	1 549	6 134	3 278	535	4 732
Q4	15 145	1 667	1 069	17 881	1 667	7 480	2 752	643	5 339
1988 Q1	13 255	2 544	1 323	17 122	1 585	6 974	2 172	968	5 423
Q2	14 359	1 035	881	16 275	1 525	6 257	3 380	463	4 650
Q3	14 790	1 451	942	17 183	1 594	6 453	3 546	575	5 015
Seasonally adjusted									
	DFEB	DFED	DFDA	DECU	DEBP	DEBO	DFEA	DFEC	DFCV
1985 Q1	12 615	1 495	1 532	15 832	2 144	6 227	2 300	647	4 514
Q2	11 626	1 661	1 469	14 756	1 466	5 628	2 370	622	4 670
Q3	11 836	1 709	1 372	14 917	1 469	5 940	2 357	652	4 499
Q4	11 766	1 729	1 283	14 778	1 354	5 949	2 365	615	4 495
1986 Q1	11 756	1 785	1 360	14 901	1 422	6 029	2 231	703	4 516
Q2	11 707	1 757	1 379	14 843	1 385	5 862	2 495	620	4 481
Q3	12 494	1 698	1 335	15 467	1 410	6 068	2 667	621	4 681
Q4	12 554	1 709	1 324	15 587	1 406	6 043	2 783	678	4 677
1987 Q1	12 505	1 750	1 242	15 497	1 375	6 044	2 700	683	4 695
Q2	13 244	1 639	917	15 800	1 539	6 423	2 619	663	4 556
Q3	13 482	1 583	1 161	16 226	1 574	6 418	2 889	620	4 725
Q4	13 849	1 775	1 096	16 720	1 590	6 720	2 579	692	5 139
1988 Q1	14 175	1 674	1 051	16 900	1 483	6 750	2 907	636	5 124
Q2	15 082	1 649	1 079	17 810	1 657	7 069	3 203	680	5 201
Q3	14 534	1 589	1 018	17 141	1 643	6 753	3 132	664	4 949

1 Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.
2 Including transfer costs of land and buildings.
3 For the years before 1983, the totals differ from the sum of their components due to the method of rebasing to 1985 prices.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A18 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by industry group

£ million

	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	All other energy and water supply	Manufacturing [1,2]	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport and communication	Financial and business services etc.	Other industries and services[3]	Dwellings	Transfer costs of land and buildings	Total
At current prices										
	DFDE	DFEK	DFDD	DFDJ	DFDI	DFEL	DFEM	DFDK	DFBH	DFDC
1980	2 399	3 290	6 478	3 239	3 882	5 540	6 498	8 674	1 561	41 561
1981	2 892	3 679	5 323	3 223	3 361	6 336	6 570	8 138	1 782	41 304
1982	3 021	3 790	5 486	3 579	3 212	7 151	7 728	8 920	1 937	44 824
1983	2 901	4 127	5 859	3 776	3 785	7 144	8 179	10 447	2 397	48 615
1984	3 151	3 653	7 382	4 514	4 612	8 584	8 723	11 733	2 673	55 025
1985	2 819	3 818	8 735	5 181	5 084	10 615	9 131	11 928	2 972	60 283
1986	2 576	4 252	8 829	5 755	5 116	10 603	9 652	13 518	3 466	63 767
1987	2 046	4 270	9 880	7 106	5 675	12 656	9 928	15 233	4 050	70 846
Unadjusted										
1985 Q1	632	1 029	2 063	1 218	1 702	3 082	2 730	2 662	631	15 749
Q2	710	864	1 977	1 166	1 068	2 105	1 890	2 941	730	13 451
Q3	757	946	2 151	1 367	1 094	2 433	2 215	3 231	805	14 999
Q4	720	979	2 544	1 430	1 220	2 995	2 296	3 094	806	16 084
1986 Q1	548	1 231	2 187	1 211	1 372	2 727	3 025	2 781	726	15 808
Q2	667	904	1 911	1 325	1 080	2 352	1 973	3 174	801	14 187
Q3	721	999	2 242	1 520	1 296	2 474	2 312	3 730	989	16 283
Q4	640	1 118	2 489	1 699	1 368	3 050	2 342	3 833	950	17 489
1987 Q1	431	1 294	2 168	1 433	1 262	2 846	3 140	3 277	807	16 658
Q2	555	826	2 274	1 618	1 362	2 827	1 913	3 622	902	15 899
Q3	540	946	2 527	1 935	1 465	2 838	2 384	4 343	1 149	18 127
Q4	520	1 204	2 911	2 122	1 586	4 145	2 491	3 991	1 192	20 162
1988 Q1	462	1 260	2 616	1 634	1 787	3 362	3 475	3 783	1 108	19 487
Q2	498	897	2 693	1 868	1 486	3 509	2 120	4 757	1 311	19 139
Q3	506	991	2 860	1 894	1 406	3 527	2 518	5 181	1 671	20 554

1 Further details are given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.
2 Direct investment only; capital expenditure on assets obtained on financial lease is classified, on the basis of ownership, to the finance industry.
3 Covers agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction and other service industries.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A18 Gross domestic fixed capital formation by Industry group

continued

£ million

	Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas	All other energy and water supply	Manufacturing [1,2]	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport and communication	Financial and business services etc.	Other industries and services[3]	Dwellings	Transfer costs of land and buildings	Total
Revalued at 1985 prices[4]										
	DFDO	DFEN	DFDN	DFDU	DFDT	DFEO	DFEP	DFDV	DFDW	DFDM
1980	2 860	4 250	8 761	4 093	5 070	6 379	7 769	12 379	2 170	53 416
1981	3 196	4 263	6 579	3 760	3 984	6 802	7 136	10 247	2 295	48 298
1982	3 283	4 235	6 360	4 019	3 643	7 517	8 285	10 899	2 521	50 915
1983	3 086	4 426	6 422	4 153	4 186	7 490	8 693	12 247	2 773	53 476
1984	3 259	3 813	7 810	4 802	4 859	8 892	9 094	12 571	2 975	58 075
1985	2 819	3 818	8 735	5 181	5 084	10 615	9 131	11 928	2 972	60 283
1986	2 477	4 102	8 478	5 430	4 847	10 288	9 310	12 798	3 068	60 798
1987	1 924	4 070	9 090	6 332	5 123	11 680	9 292	13 445	3 287	64 243
Unadjusted										
1985 Q1	653	1 042	2 131	1 218	1 711	3 083	2 774	2 703	685	16 000
Q2	726	867	1 996	1 166	1 067	2 106	1 903	2 971	740	13 542
Q3	746	942	2 125	1 967	1 092	2 433	2 202	3 224	791	14 922
Q4	694	967	2 483	1 490	1 214	2 993	2 252	3 030	756	15 819
1986 Q1	527	1 194	2 129	1 157	1 314	2 658	2 931	2 705	663	15 278
Q2	640	870	1 833	1 257	1 030	2 280	1 900	3 037	713	13 560
Q3	693	961	2 142	1 431	1 221	2 398	2 225	3 516	849	15 436
Q4	617	1 077	2 374	1 585	1 282	2 952	2 254	3 540	843	16 524
1987 Q1	418	1 246	2 049	1 302	1 207	2 675	3 020	3 004	732	15 653
Q2	530	900	2 103	1 446	1 226	2 603	1 795	3 233	745	14 481
Q3	502	901	2 305	1 711	1 300	2 586	2 204	3 813	906	16 228
Q4	474	1 123	2 633	1 873	1 390	3 816	2 273	3 395	904	17 881
1988 Q1	416	1 147	2 342	1 443	1 586	3 099	3 134	3 140	815	17 122
Q2	443	796	2 359	1 618	1 299	3 176	1 864	3 843	877	16 275
Q3	440	873	2 484	1 638	1 219	3 184	2 175	4 121	1 049	17 183
Seasonally adjusted										
	DFDZ	DFEQ	DECV	DFEF	DFEE	DFER	DFES	DFEG	DECX	DECU
1985 Q1	752	909	2 192	1 335	1 543	3 211	2 201	2 947	742	15 832
Q2	679	978	2 177	1 271	1 262	2 307	2 327	2 992	763	14 756
Q3	712	972	2 161	1 301	1 159	2 576	2 287	3 009	740	14 917
Q4	676	959	2 205	1 274	1 120	2 521	2 316	2 980	727	14 778
1986 Q1	619	1 035	2 178	1 235	1 177	2 716	2 283	2 934	724	14 901
Q2	602	994	2 001	1 356	1 233	2 464	2 339	3 115	739	14 843
Q3	656	1 002	2 181	1 377	1 253	2 575	2 340	3 288	795	15 467
Q4	600	1 071	2 118	1 462	1 184	2 533	2 348	3 461	810	15 587
1987 Q1	498	1 112	2 074	1 412	1 107	2 761	2 346	3 383	804	15 497
Q2	496	909	2 302	1 564	1 371	2 843	2 260	3 282	773	15 800
Q3	466	939	2 334	1 644	1 364	2 794	2 330	3 509	846	16 226
Q4	464	1 110	2 360	1 712	1 281	3 282	2 356	3 271	864	16 720
1988 Q1	493	979	2 385	1 567	1 435	3 208	2 433	3 543	857	16 900
Q2	416	913	2 609	1 747	1 494	3 470	2 370	3 883	908	17 810
Q3	410	909	2 516	1 566	1 268	3 415	2 287	3 796	974	17 141

1 Further details are given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.
2 Direct investment only; capital expenditure on assets obtained on financial lease is classified, on the basis of ownership, to the finance industry.
3 Covers agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction and other service industries.
4 For the years before 1983, the totals differ from the sum of their components due to the method of rebasing to 1985 prices.

Source: Central Statistical Office

A19 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress

£ million

	At current prices						Revalued at 1985 prices[2]					
	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing[1]	Distributive trades: Wholesale[3]	Distributive trades: Retail[4]	Other industries	All industries	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing[1]	Distributive trades: Wholesale[3]	Distributive trades: Retail[4]	Other industries	All industries
Book values end-December 1987	96311	4644	43929	14557	12062	21119	92123	5993	41379	14152	11262	19343
	DHBU	DHBA	DHBG	DHBE	DHBW	DHBF	DHBS	DHBH	DHBL	DHBJ	DHBV	DHBK
1980	212	-2 321	-392	-429	358	-2 572	305	-3 023	-532	-552	468	-3 357
1981	-446	-1 565	-260	190	-687	-2 768	-510	-1 975	-295	235	-689	-3 191
1982	-15	-1 291	-68	1	185	-1 188	67	-1 448	-6	16	92	-1 289
1983	199	129	169	-35	1 003	1 465	41	134	163	-47	1 015	1 306
1984	-661	1 010	12	485	445	1 271	-985	1 058	36	491	472	1 072
1985	-14	-443	-85	245	866	569	-14	-443	-85	245	866	569
1986	-279	-419	238	750	331	621	-213	-403	265	731	239	619
1987	-114	-414	502	767	333	1 074	-121	-345	481	729	199	943
Unadjusted												
1985 Q1	-280	35	178	-38	171	66	-336	33	178	-40	172	7
Q2	-67	580	-45	76	348	892	3	580	-45	78	386	1 002
Q3	272	-324	236	183	337	704	218	-325	236	181	330	640
Q4	61	-734	-454	24	10	-1 093	101	-731	-454	26	-22	-1 080
1986 Q1	-422	-63	575	170	109	369	-301	-49	571	165	117	503
Q2	-115	597	-300	156	334	672	-98	582	-296	154	265	607
Q3	135	-658	56	184	102	-181	132	-629	70	176	82	-169
Q4	123	-295	-93	240	-214	-239	54	-307	-80	236	-225	-322
1987 Q1	-381	-23	359	47	48	50	-385	-14	355	46	5	7
Q2	115	191	-112	244	286	724	60	174	-122	234	240	586
Q3	220	-18	584	446	258	1 490	262	8	565	423	217	1 475
Q4	-68	-564	-329	30	-259	-1 190	-58	-513	-317	26	-263	-1 125
1988 Q1	-381	264	180	28	203	294	-375	246	166	32	168	235
Q2	57	882	-119	160	311	1 291	-7	773	-119	147	289	1 083
Q3	185	-659	590	116	57	289	182	-570	538	106	23	279

	Revalued at 1985 prices								
	Energy and water supply	Manufacturing[1,2,5]: Materials and fuel	Manufacturing[1,2,5]: Work in progress	Manufacturing[1,2,5]: Finished goods	Manufacturing[1,2,5]: Total	Distributive trades: Wholesale[3]	Distributive trades: Retail[4]	Other industries	All industries
	DHBS	DHCU	DHCW	DHCX	DHBH	DHBL	DHBJ	DHBV	DHBK
1980	305	-1 657	-946	-445	-3 023	-532	-552	468	-3 357
1981	-510	-1 311	-66	-595	-1 975	-295	235	-689	-3 191
1982	67	-640	-629	-193	-1 448	-6	16	92	-1 289
1983	41	-293	424	3	134	163	-47	1 015	1 306
1984	-985	323	381	354	1 058	36	491	472	1 072
1985	-14	139	-667	85	-443	-85	245	866	569
1986	-213	-106	-123	-174	-403	265	731	239	619
1987	-121	44	-205	-186	-345	481	729	199	943
Seasonally adjusted									
	DHBQ	DGAX	DGAY	DGAW	DHBM	DHBO	DHBN	DHBR	DGBA
1985 Q1	-76	43	-296	73	-181	-68	-61	190	-194
Q2	-122	21	14	210	244	152	126	203	603
Q3	-25	193	-7	-59	127	-137	129	224	316
Q4	209	-118	-376	-139	-633	-34	51	249	-158
1986 Q1	4	-22	-146	-82	-250	318	175	120	367
Q2	-243	110	60	50	220	-90	183	123	193
Q3	-95	-57	-55	-52	-164	-289	115	-25	-458
Q4	121	-137	18	-90	-209	326	258	21	517
1987 Q1	-95	-19	-92	-92	-203	96	75	8	-119
Q2	-55	-18	-40	-120	-177	69	243	81	161
Q3	25	112	296	1	410	215	357	128	1 135
Q4	4	-31	-369	25	-375	101	54	-18	-234
1988 Q1	-95	15	32	12	59	-112	66	157	75
Q2	-104	73	127	203	402	124	149	228	799
Q3	-55	-45	-42	-54	-141	143	43	-102	-112

1 Further details are given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.
2 For the years prior to 1983, the totals differ from the sum of their components due to the method of rebasing to 1985 prices.
3 Excluding wholesale distribution of motor vehicles, parts and accesories.
4 Excluding retail distribution of motor vehicles and parts, and filling stations.
5 Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts of manufacturing are due to rounding.

Source: Central Statistical Office

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF TAXES AND SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS IN 20 OECD COUNTRIES 1976-1986*

Central Statistical Office

Limitations of the comparisons

The comparisons made in this article indicate only broadly the relative importance of taxation in different countries. They are affected by various factors.

Total taxation, the form of taxation and the composition of taxes reflect differences between countries in their economic and financial structures and in the degree of government involvement in providing services and financial support (for example medical care and retirement pensions).

Comparisons are also affected by the methods governments choose to achieve their aims, for example government tax receipts may be reduced through a system of tax reliefs, or a gross system may be adopted under which money is collected in taxes and then handed back as cash grants.

The extent to which governments finance their expenditure by borrowing or from taxation varies between countries and over time and has an effect on the ratios of taxes to the gross national product.

Including or excluding social security contributions can have a marked effect on comparisons between countries.

The figures relate to total tax yields in each country: they reveal nothing about the incidence of tax on different groups.

Countries are compared on three criteria in this article. These are: **first,** the overall percentage of gross national product at factor cost taken by taxes and social security contributions during 1976-1986 (together with preliminary estimates for 1987 of taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross domestic product at market prices); **second,** the distribution of total taxation among various categories of tax; and **third,** the percentage of household income taken by direct taxes and social security contributions. The comparisons are supplemented by technical notes which discuss sources of data, as well as differences between the United Kingdom system of national accounts and international definitions.

Overall comparisons 1976-1986

Countries differ greatly in the percentage of gross national product taken by taxes and social security contributions. The figures for eighteen OECD countries (ranked in descending order according to this percentage) are given in Table A. Denmark headed the list in 1986, with taxes and social security contributions equal to 63 per cent of the gross national product. In Sweden, Norway, France, Austria and the Netherlands they were 50 per cent or more. Denmark, Sweden and Norway have occupied the top three places though in differing orders, in most years since 1976. At the other end of the scale were Japan and the United States, where taxes and social security contributions in both cases equalled only 31 per cent of the gross national product. The United Kingdom was in ninth position in the list of these countries at 44 per cent.

A higher percentage of gross national product was taken by taxes and social security contributions in 1986 than 1976 in all the countries shown in Table A, with the exception of Germany. Denmark experienced the biggest increase with a rise of 15 percentage points. Other large increases occurred in Spain, Greece and Italy. There was little change between 1976 and 1986 in the percentage shares for Norway, Germany and the United States.

In the United Kingdom, the level was at about 44 per cent in 1986. As Table 1 of the Appendix shows, this level has changed little since 1982.

An assessment on taxes alone, that is excluding social security contributions, can yield marked differences in the rankings for some countries. In 1986, Australia ranked fifth in the list of countries on this basis, compared with fourteenth for one taken on taxes plus contributions: this is because no separate social security contributions are collected there. The United Kingdom ranked sixth instead of ninth, very closely followed by Austria. On the other hand, those countries where social security contributions are a substantial part of the total tax revenues ranked lower; France took tenth instead of fourth place and the Netherlands eleventh instead of fifth.

In making percentage of gross national product at factor cost the main basis of comparison, this article follows the convention for international comparisons on this topic adopted in previous articles in this series. For studies of the UK alone, gross domestic product at market prices is often used as denominator. On this basis, using published OECD figures for GDP at market prices as in Table B, the UK ranked ninth in 1986 out of the same list of countries, with 38 per cent of its market price GDP taken in taxes and social security contributions.

* Articles making comparisons of this nature have appeared in *Economic Trends* regularly since 1969, but the earlier articles contained less country detail. The latest article preceding this one was in the December 1987 issue. Detailed figures for each country for 1976, 1978 and 1980 onwards are given in the Appendix, but summary tables are confined to those countries for which the necessary data are available for the three periods shown. The percentages are derived from data compiled according to standardised international definitions: further information on sources and definitions is given in the Technical Notes.

Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost

TABLE A

	1976		1981		1986	
	Percentage of GNP	Rank	Percentage of GNP	Rank	Percentage of GNP	Rank
Including social security contributions						
Denmark	48	4	56	3	63	1
Sweden	54	2	58	1	62	2
Norway	56	1	57	2	57	3
France	44	8	48	7	51	4
Netherlands	48	3	51	4	50	5
Austria	45	6	50	5	50	6
Belgium [1]	45	7	48	6	49	7
FR Germany	46	5	46	8	45	8
United Kingdom	39	10	43	9	44	9
Finland	42	9	39	10	44	10
Greece [1]	30	15	30	16	41	11
Canada	36	11	37	11	39	12
Italy	28	16	33	13	38	13
Australia	32	13	34	12	37	14
Spain	23	16	29	16	35	15
Switzerland [1]	32	12	31	15	33	16
United States	30	14	31	14	31	17
Japan	23	15	29	17	31	18
Excluding social security contributions						
Denmark	48	1	54	1	61	1
Sweden	42	2	41	3	46	2
Norway	41	3	43	2	41	3
Finland	35	4	34	6	38	4
Australia	32	8	34	6	37	5
United Kingdom	32	6	36	4	36	6
Austria	33	5	35	5	36	7
Belgium [1]	31	9	34	7	33	8
Canada	32	7	33	9	33	9
France	27	12	27	12	29	10
Netherlands	30	10	30	10	29	11
Greece [1]	22	15	20	17	28	12
FR Germany	29	11	28	11	27	13
Italy	16	17	21	15	25	14
United States	24	13	24	13	23	15
Switzerland [1]	23	14	21	14	23	16
Spain	12	18	16	18	22	17
Japan	17	16	21	16	22	18

1 Former SNA - for details see Technical Note

Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross domestic product at market prices

TABLE B

	1976		1981		1986	
	Percentage of GDP	Rank	Percentage of GDP	Rank	Percentage of GDP	Rank
Including social security contributions						
Sweden	49	1	51	1	53	1
Denmark	42	4	45	4	50	2
Norway	48	2	49	2	48	3
Netherlands	44	3	46	3	46	4
Belgium [1]	40	6	43	5	44	5
France	39	7	42	7	44	6
Austria	38	8	43	6	43	7
FR Germany	41	5	41	8	41	8
United Kingdom	35	10	38	9	38	9
Finland	38	9	34	10	38	10
Greece [1]	27	15	28	16	36	11
Italy	26	16	31	12	35	12
Canada	31	12	32	11	33	13
Switzerland [1]	31	11	30	13	32	14
Spain	21	18	27	17	32	15
Australia	28	14	30	14	31	16
United States	28	13	29	15	29	17
Japan	22	17	27	18	29	18

1 Former SNA - for details see Technical Notes

Preliminary estimates for 1987

For some member countries of OECD, provisional data for 1987 are available from the latest edition of *OECD Revenue Statistics*. These figures are therefore not on the same basis as those contained in the rest of the article, and figures for 1987 are preliminary estimates. Table C gives a comparison using these data.

Total receipts from taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross domestic product at market prices

TABLE C

	1986	1987	Change
Sweden	53.5	55.8	+ 2.3
Denmark	50.6	51.8	+ 1.2
Norway	49.8	48.3	− 1.5
Netherlands	45.5	47.3	+ 1.8
France	44.2	44.7	+ 0.5
Austria	42.6	42.2	− 0.4
Irish Republic	40.2	40.1	− 0.1
United Kingdom	39.0	38.0	− 1.0
FR Germany	37.5	37.6	+ 0.1
Finland	38.4	36.6	− 1.8
Canada	33.2	33.0	− 0.2
Spain	30.4	32.8	+ 2.4
Switzerland	32.6	32.0	− 0.6

Countries differ widely in the changes shown between 1986 and 1987 in the proportion of gross domestic product taken by taxes and social security contributions. About half the countries showed an increase; for the United Kingdom, there was a decrease of one per cent.

These changes did not greatly alter the ranking of the countries. Although the corresponding set of estimates on a national accounts basis is not yet available, this is likely to give a similar picture.

Percentage distribution of total taxes and social security contributions by category

The share of total derived from direct taxes on households was higher in 1986 than in 1976 for about half the fifteen countries for which data are available (see Table D). The United Kingdom led the seven countries in which reductions occurred; the others were the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany and Finland.

Percentage of total taxes and social security contributions derived from direct taxes on households [1]

TABLE D

	1976	1981	1986
Australia	45	46	47
Finland	45	42	43
Switzerland [2]	43	41	40
Sweden	44	40	38
Canada	35	35	38
United States	35	39	37
Belgium [2]	32	36	35
Austria	25	28	29
United Kingdom	39	30	28
FR Germany	27	26	25
Japan	23	25	24
Norway	30	25	24
Netherlands	28	26	22
France	15	15	15
Greece [2]	10	13	14

1 Including payments made by unincorporated businesses (except for the German Federal Republic and the Netherlands but these exceptions do not materially affect the comparisons) and, for those countries which have adopted the Present SNA, motor vehicle licence duties paid by households.
2 Former SNA.

In the United Kingdom, the peak of over 39 per cent was in 1976. It declined each year since until 1986 when the level rose slightly to 28.2 per cent. A large part of the fall occurred before 1980, reflecting both changes in tax rates and the shift from direct to indirect taxes in the 1979 Budget.

Percentage of total taxes and social security contributions derived from direct taxes on corporate income

TABLE E

	1976	1981	1986
Japan	18	18	19
United Kingdom	5	9	11
Canada	13	12	9
Australia	12	11	9
United States	13	9	9
Norway	6	16	8
Netherlands [1]	7	7	7
Belgium [1,2]	7	6	7
France	7	6	6
Switzerland [1,2]	7	4	5
FR Germany	4	4	5
Austria	4	4	4
Finland	5	5	4
Sweden	3	2	3
Greece [2]	9	4	3

1 Including payments by unincorporated businesses.
2 Former SNA.

Direct taxes on corporate income declined slightly as a proportion of total taxation over the ten year period in about half the countries (see Table E). The exceptions were Greece (where the share fell by six percentage points from an unusually high 1976 figure), the United States, Canada and Australia (where the share declined fairly rapidly, to three or four percentage points lower in 1986 than in 1976), Germany, Japan and Norway (where a slight rise has occurred) and the United Kingdom (where the share rose fairly steadily from the mid-1970s until 1985, mainly because of the increasing importance of taxes on North Sea oil profits). In the United Kingdom, the sharp fall from 1985 to 1986 shown in Appendix Table 4 reflects a sharp fall in receipts from petroleum revenue tax and Norway continues to show a similar pattern to the UK.

Percentage of total taxes and social security contributions derived from indirect taxes

TABLE F

	1976	1981	1986
Greece [1]	53	49	50
Australia	41	42	44
United Kingdom	36	43	43
Norway	38	35	41
Finland	33	40	39
Denmark	39	41	39
Canada	40	40	38
Austria	43	39	38
Spain	31	27	35
France	39	36	35
Sweden	30	29	33
FR Germany	31	31	30
United States	31	29	29
Italy	32	28	28
Netherlands	26	26	27
Japan	30	28	27
Belgium [1]	29	28	25
Switzerland [1]	21	23	22

1 Former SNA.

Table F shows a decline in indirect taxes as a percentage of total taxation in half the eighteen countries for which the data are available. Austria experienced the largest fall, of 5 percentage points. France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Greece each experienced a fall of 3 or 4 percentage points.

In the United Kingdom, the share of revenue obtained from indirect taxes rose from 35.6 in 1976 to over 43 per cent in 1981. Since then it has fallen back slightly each year except in 1986 when it reached a level of 42.6 per cent.

Social security contributions as a percentage of total taxation are shown in Table G. This proportion increased between 1976 and 1986 in two-thirds of the countries for which data are available. The largest rise occurred in Greece (up just under 6 percentage points), followed by the United States and the Netherlands (each up 4 percentage points). Decreases were recorded in Spain, Italy, Finland and the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom, the share has been fairly steady at around 18 per cent since 1983, after peaking about 19 per cent in the late 1970's and dipping to 16.6 per cent in 1981.

Percentage of total taxes on households and social security contributions derived from social security contributions

TABLE G

	1976	1981	1986
Netherlands	39	41	43
France	40	42	43
FR Germany	38	39	40
Spain	47	45	37
Italy	42	37	35
Greece [1]	27	33	33
Belgium [1]	31	30	33
Switzerland [1]	28	30	30
Japan	29	29	29
Austria	27	30	29
Norway	27	24	27
Sweden	23	29	25
United States	21	22	25
United Kingdom	19	17	18
Finland	17	13	14
Canada	12	12	14
Denmark	1	2	3
Australia	0	0	0

1 Former SNA.

Receipts from taxes on capital have remained relatively small in all the countries throughout the last ten years.

Direct taxes on households and social security contributions as a percentage of total personal income in 1976, 1981 and 1986

The proportion of household income taken by direct taxes and social security contributions varies considerably from country to country. The figures range from 16 per cent in Japan up to 36 per cent in Sweden. These percentages are influenced by the factors described above under 'limitations of the comparisons'.

The treatment of employers' social security contributions also affects these comparisons. In the national accounts, both employers' and employees' social security contributions are considered to form part of personal income. The impact of taxes and contributions as perceived by the taxpayer may be better reflected by an alternative approach: that is, to include only employees' contributions [1] to social security schemes in the calculations (ie to exclude employers' contributions from both numerator and denominator). Table H summarises figures on both bases.

Percentage of total personal income taken by direct taxes on households and social security contributions

TABLE H

	1976	1981	1986
Including employers' contributions			
Sweden	34	35	36
Netherlands	30	30	29
Belgium [1]	25	26	28
FR Germany	28	27	28
Austria	24	28	27
France	22	23	25
Finland	26	23	25
Switzerland [1]	23	23	25
Canada	18	19	20
United Kingdom	23	20	20
United States	18	20	19
Australia	16	17	18
Greece	11	13	17
Japan	12	15	16
Excluding employers' contributions			
Sweden	26	24	26
Belgium [1]	18	20	23
Netherlands	23	23	23
Switzerland [1]	21	20	22
FR Germany	22	21	22
Australia	16	17	18
Canada	16	16	17
United Kingdom	20	17	17
United States	15	17	16
France	12	13	15
Japan	9	12	12

1 Former SNA.

The proportion of personal income taken by direct taxes and total employees' and employers' social security contributions was higher in 1986 than in 1976 in most countries for which data are available. The largest increases were in Greece and Japan where the percentage rose by 6 and 4 points respectively. For the United Kingdom, the share in 1986 was three percentage points lower than in 1976 but about the same as in 1981.

Excluding employers' social security contributions, of course, has the overall effect of reducing the size of the percentage take (see Table H). These reductions are especially large for France, where the total percentage excluding employers' contributions was not much more than half the inclusive figure because of the relatively large importance of the employers' contribution there.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Sources

The figures in the tables for direct taxes, indirect taxes and social security contributions are based on returns supplied to the OECD by national statistical offices and summarised in *OECD National Accounts 1974 - 1986* [2]. These returns are made on the accounting conventions of the international organisations which differ from those established in the UK; consequently the estimates made are not in all cases identical to those given in the CSO's own publications. Taxes on capital - which in the OECD national accounts presentation are included indistinguishably in capital transfers - have been derived from *Revenue Statistics of OECD Member Countries 1965 - 1987*. Figures for value added tax have also been obtained from this publication.

In this article national accounts data have been used as the prime source, because the figures will be the more consistent with other statistics which are frequently derived from the national accounts publication.

Differences between OECD national accounts statistics and *OECD Revenue Statistics*

There are a few minor differences between the definitions of taxes and social security contributions used in *Revenue Statistics* and those used in the national accounts returns.

The main differences are in the time of recording the transactions. In *Revenue Statistics* these are recorded at the time the public authority receives the money, but in the national accounts they are entered when due to be paid.

The relative positions of the countries are little affected. Table J shows rankings in descending order of the percentages scored both on a national accounts basis and on a *Revenue Statistics* basis. The United Kingdom fell tenth on both bases in 1976, ninth on both bases in 1981 and ninth and eighth respectively in 1986. Only in the case of Greece is there a consistent ranking discrepancy; in all three years given Greece ranks lower on a *Revenue Statistics* basis.

1 Also including contributions by the self-employed and the non-employed
2 Volume II — detailed tables (published 1987)

Total taxes and social security contributions: percentage of GNP at factor cost and ranking

TABLE J

	1976				1981				1986			
	National Accounts [1]		Revenue Statistics		National Accounts [1]		Revenue Statistics		National Accounts [1]		Revenue Statistics	
	Per-centage	Rank	Per-centage	Rank	Per-centage	Rank	Per-centage	Rank	Per-centage	Rank	Per-centage	Rank
Australia	31.5	13	32.0	12	34.0	12	34.5	12	37.0	14	37.3	14
Austria	44.8	6	44.9	6	50.0	5	49.6	5	49.9	6	49.6	7
Belgium [2]	44.6	7	45.8	5	48.2	6	49.5	6	49.2	7	50.4	5
Canada	35.7	11	37.7	11	37.3	11	40.0	10	38.5	12	39.7	12
Denmark	48.3	4	48.3	3	55.7	3	55.6	3	63.4	1	63.7	1
Finland	42.1	9	43.3	8	33.8	10	39.4	11	43.6	10	44.4	9
France	44.2	8	44.3	7	47.6	7	47.6	7	50.6	4	50.6	4
FR Germany	45.8	5	41.0	9	46.3	8	42.1	8	45.0	8	41.5	11
Greece [2]	30.0	15	29.9	14	29.5	16	31.1	15	41.3	11	42.0	10
Italy	27.8	16	27.9	16	33.1	13	33.1	13	33.1	13	39.0	13
Japan	23.4	17	23.7	17	28.8	18	28.5	17	30.8	18	31.2	17
Netherlands	48.4	3	47.6	4	50.8	4	50.0	4	50.4	5	50.3	6
Norway	55.6	1	53.2	2	56.6	2	56.3	2	56.8	3	59.1	3
Spain	22.9	18	20.3	18	23.8	17	27.4	18	35.0	15	33.6	15
Sweden	54.2	2	53.3	1	57.7	1	57.8	1	61.9	2	62.5	2
Switzerland [2]	31.9	12	31.8	13	30.5	15	30.8	16	32.6	16	32.9	16
United Kingdom	38.9	10	38.7	10	42.6	9	41.2	9	44.3	9	44.8	8
United States	30.3	14	28.8	15	31.3	14	31.3	14	30.9	17	30.7	18

1 Including taxes on capital.
2 Former SNA.

Differences between the United Kingdom system of national accounts, the Former SNA and the Present SNA

The national accounts returns to OECD are based as far as possible on the System of National Accounts introduced by the United Nations in 1968 (the 'Present SNA'). However three countries - Belgium, Greece and Switzerland - are still only able to provide figures on the basis of the previous system (the 'Former SNA'). The figures on one basis are not strictly comparable with those on the other; but the difference in definitions has little effect on the comparisons made in this article.

The main differences between the United Kingdom system and the international systems are summarised in Table K. United Kingdom figures in this article on a 'national accounts' basis have been converted to the Present SNA.

TABLE K

	UK system	Former SNA	Present SNA
Definition of gross national product at factor cost			
i. Net property income from abroad			
a. Unremitted profits	Included	Excluded	Excluded
b. Profits remitted abroad	Measured after deduction of tax	Measured before deduction of tax	Measured before deduction of tax
ii. Rent income of public authorities (other than from dwellings)	Includes only capital consumption in place of imputed rents	Includes imputed rents before deducting interest and depreciation	Includes only capital consumption in place of imputed rents
Definition of taxes			
Direct taxes are taxes on income and indirect taxes are taxes on expenditure.			
There are the following differences in treatment:-			
Motor vehicle licence duties paid by households	Indirect	Indirect	Direct
Taxes on capital gains [1]	Capital	Capital	Direct
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	Non-tax	Indirect	Non-tax [2]

1 For the United Kingdom, the betterment levy (introduced in 1967) and the development land tax (introduced in 1977) - both representing a charge on the development value of land - are classified and treated in the same way as taxes on capital gains.

2 Only compulsory fees paid by households are excluded; similar payments by businesses are treated as indirect taxes.

APPENDIX

Taxes and social security contributions as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost

TABLE 1

	Percentages								
	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Australia[1]	31.5	30.3	32.7	34.0	34.4	33.8	36.0	36.0	37.0
Austria	44.8	49.0	48.8	50.0	48.7	48.5	50.1	50.7	49.9
Belgium[2]	44.6	47.5	47.5	48.2	50.1	50.0	50.6	50.8	49.2
Canada	35.7	34.6	33.9	37.3	38.0	37.0	36.8	37.0	38.5
Denmark	48.3	52.0	55.4	55.7	54.5	56.8	59.3	61.0	63.4
Finland	42.1	39.4	38.8	38.8	38.3	38.1	40.2	41.7	43.6
France	44.2	43.7	47.6	47.6	49.0	50.0	51.4	51.3	50.6
German Federal Republic	45.8	46.2	46.3	46.3	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.9	45.0
Greece[2]	30.0	31.9	30.6	29.5	34.3	36.4	37.8	37.8	41.3
Irish Republic	42.9	37.5	41.8	44.3	48.0	51.3	53.2	..	..
Italy	27.8	30.3	31.8	33.1	35.7	37.4	37.4	37.5	38.1
Japan	23.4	24.4	27.3	28.8	29.0	29.3	30.0	30.8	30.8
Luxembourg	40.4	44.5	41.0	39.2	36.2	38.7	37.6	..	..
Netherlands	48.4	50.4	51.5	50.8	50.7	52.1	50.1	49.9	50.4
Norway	55.6	56.2	56.7	56.6	56.5	56.3	56.0	58.5	56.8
Spain	22.9	24.6	26.7	28.8	28.9	31.5	32.1	33.0	35.0
Sweden	54.2	56.3	55.1	57.7	57.0	58.1	58.7	58.6	61.9
Switzerland[2]	31.9	31.9	30.9	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	31.6	32.6
United Kingdom	38.9	38.5	39.8	42.6	44.0	43.4	43.4	43.7	44.3
United States	30.3	30.3	30.5	31.3	30.6	30.2	30.3	30.9	30.9

1 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
2 Former SNA.

Taxes as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost

TABLE 2

	Percentages								
	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Australia[1]	31.5	30.3	32.7	34.0	34.4	33.8	36.0	36.0	37.0
Austria	32.7	34.7	34.2	35.3	34.4	34.4	35.8	36.2	35.6
Belgium[2]	30.8	33.8	33.6	33.9	35.7	35.0	34.9	34.5	33.2
Canada	31.5	30.3	30.0	32.8	33.3	32.0	31.9	31.9	33.2
Denmark	47.7	51.2	54.3	54.4	52.9	54.6	57.0	58.6	61.3
Finland	35.1	33.2	31.5	33.6	33.2	33.2	34.7	35.5	37.6
France	26.5	25.5	27.3	27.4	28.1	28.3	29.3	29.1	29.0
German Federal Republic	28.5	29.1	28.9	28.2	27.8	27.8	27.9	27.9	27.1
Greece[2]	21.8	22.5	20.8	19.8	23.2	24.3	25.2	24.9	27.8
Irish Republic	35.3	30.7	33.8	36.0	38.7	41.5	43.4	..	..
Italy	18.1	18.8	19.8	21.0	22.5	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.7
Japan	16.6	17.2	19.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.3	21.9	21.8
Luxembourg	27.9	32.2	29.0	27.7	26.0	28.8	27.8	..	..
Netherlands	29.6	31.1	31.4	30.0	29.1	28.1	27.4	27.4	28.9
Norway	40.9	41.2	44.8	42.9	42.5	42.6	42.9	45.1	41.3
Spain	12.2	12.4	14.3	15.8	15.8	18.0	19.1	19.9	21.9
Sweden	41.6	41.1	39.3	40.7	41.3	42.6	43.5	44.0	46.3
Switzerland[2]	23.0	22.5	21.6	21.3	21.7	21.9	22.1	21.8	22.7
United Kingdom	31.5	30.0	33.1	35.6	36.5	35.6	35.6	35.8	36.2
United States	24.1	24.0	23.9	24.4	23.5	23.0	22.9	23.3	23.2

1 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
2 Former SNA.

Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of gross national product at factor cost in 1976, 1981, 1986

TABLE 3

Percentages

	Direct taxes						Indirect taxes					
	Households[1]			Corporations			Total			of which: VAT		
	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986
Australia[2]	14.3	15.6	17.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	13.0	14.4	16.3	-	-	-
Austria	11.3	13.7	14.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	19.3	19.3	18.0	9.7	10.0	10.3
Belgium[3]	14.4	17.4	17.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	12.9	13.4	12.4	7.9	8.7	7.8
Canada	12.3	12.8	14.4	4.4	4.6	3.6	14.4	15.0	14.8	-	-	-
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	22.6	24.5	8.5	12.7	12.4
Finland	18.8	16.3	18.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	13.9	15.5	17.0	-	-	-
France	4.5	5.0	5.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	17.1	17.2	17.8	10.4	10.0	9.7
German Federal Republic	12.1	11.5	11.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	14.1	14.4	13.5	5.8	7.1	6.3
Greece[3]	3.0	3.9	5.6	2.6	1.1	1.3	15.8	14.4	20.4	-	-	-
Irish Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.2	20.6	24.1	6.3	6.4	10.7
Italy	5.6	10.0	..	1.4	1.6	..	9.0	9.4	10.7	4.1	5.0	-
Japan	5.0	6.7	7.1	4.2	5.1	5.7	6.9	8.1	8.2	-	-	-
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	12.3	11.9	4.6	4.6	5.0
Netherlands	12.6	12.3	10.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	12.6	13.1	13.8	7.1	7.8	8.3
Norway	16.5	14.0	13.5	3.4	9.2	4.5	20.9	19.7	23.2	10.7	9.9	11.6
Spain	2.4	5.8	7.0[4]	2.6	1.9	2.3[4]	7.1	7.9	10.5	-	-	-
Sweden	23.8	22.8	23.6	1.5	1.2	2.1	16.2	16.5	20.4	6.7	7.8	8.4
Switzerland[3]	12.6	11.6	12.2	2.1	1.3	1.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	-	-	-
United Kingdom	14.9	12.5	12.0	2.1	3.9	4.6	13.9	18.5	18.8	3.4	5.8	7.0
United States	10.2	12.0	11.1	3.9	2.9	2.7	9.3	8.9	8.9	-	-	-

	Taxes on capital			Social security contributions					
				Total			of which: Paid by employers		
	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986	1976	1981	1986
Australia[2]	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.1	14.7	14.3	..	..	..
Belgium[3]	0.3	0.4	0.3	13.8	14.3	16.0	9.3	9.2	8.7
Canada	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.2	4.4	5.3	2.6	2.7	3.2
Denmark	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	..	..	..
Finland	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	5.2	6.1	..	..	..
France	0.2	0.4	0.3	17.7	20.2	21.6	12.5	13.5	13.7
German Federal Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.3	18.1	17.9	8.0	8.5	8.5
Greece[3]	0.4	0.4	0.4	8.2	9.7	13.5	..	..	..
Irish Republic	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.6	8.3	..	..	..	..
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.7	12.1	13.4	9.7	8.9	..
Japan	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.8	8.4	9.0	3.4	4.3	4.7
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.5	11.5	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	0.2	0.2	0.3	18.8	20.7	21.6	9.8	10.1	9.8
Norway	0.1	-	0.1	14.8	13.7	15.5	..	8.5	..
Spain	0.1	0.2	0.3	10.0	12.4	13.1	..	12.9	12.4[4]
Sweden	0.1	0.1	0.2	12.6	17.0	15.6	12.0	16.3	14.9
Switzerland[3]	0.5	0.5	0.6	8.9	9.1	9.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
United Kingdom	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.4	7.1	8.0	4.4	3.9	4.1
United States	0.4	0.3	0.2	6.2	6.9	7.7	3.3	3.7	4.0

.. Not available.
1 Households includes unincorporated businesses, except for the German Federal Republic and the Netherlands where they are included with corporations.
2 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
3 Former SNA.
4 In 1985.

Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes and social security contributions

TABLE 4

Percentages

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
AUSTRALIA[1]									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	45.4	44.3	44.1	45.9	45.4	44.6	45.3	45.6	46.9
Paid by corporations	12.0	10.9	12.3	11.4	10.1	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.1
Total	57.4	55.3	56.4	57.3	55.5	53.6	54.6	54.9	56.0
Indirect taxes	41.2	43.7	43.2	42.4	44.3	46.4	45.4	45.1	44.0
Taxes on capital	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Social security contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRIA									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	25.3	27.2	26.6	27.5	27.5	27.4	27.8	28.7	28.9
Paid by corporations	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
Total	29.8	31.3	30.8	31.8	31.5	31.3	31.8	32.9	33.1
Indirect taxes	43.0	39.4	39.1	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.6	38.4	38.1
of which VAT	21.7	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.8	20.5	21.5	20.7	20.5
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social security contributions	27.1	29.1	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.1	28.5	28.5	28.6
BELGIUM[3]									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	32.4	36.1	36.3	36.2	37.2	35.9	35.8	35.2	34.7
Paid by corporations	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.9
Total	39.3	42.4	42.3	41.8	43.6	42.0	42.3	42.0	41.6
Indirect taxes	29.0	27.9	27.6	27.8	27.0	27.4	25.9	25.5	25.3
of which VAT	17.8	17.5	17.3	18.0	17.0	17.0	16.4	16.1	15.9
Taxes on capital	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Social security contributions	31.0	28.9	29.3	29.6	28.7	29.9	31.1	32.0	32.5
of which paid by employers	20.8	19.4	19.7	19.2	17.3	17.9	18.2	17.7	17.6
CANADA									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	34.8	34.9	35.6	35.1	36.8	35.8	35.8	36.2	37.9
Paid by corporations	12.5	12.2	14.1	12.2	10.6	10.4	11.4	10.9	9.4
Total	47.2	47.1	49.7	47.3	47.4	47.2	47.2	47.0	47.3
Indirect taxes	40.2	40.0	38.4	40.4	39.7	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.4
Taxes on capital	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Social security contributions	11.8	12.4	11.5	12.0	12.3	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.8
of which paid by employers	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3
DENMARK									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid by corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	59.2	58.2	58.7	58.8	57.0	57.3	57.6	58.2	57.6
Indirect taxes	39.0	42.0	41.0	40.8	39.6	38.4	38.0	37.5	38.7
of which VAT	17.7	21.0	22.2	22.8	22.3	21.1	20.5	20.0	19.6
Taxes on capital	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Social security contributions	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.2
FINLAND									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	44.7	39.7	40.5	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.4	41.8	42.9
Paid by corporations	5.4	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.3	3.9	4.0
Total	50.1	44.2	44.3	46.4	46.2	46.6	45.7	45.7	46.8
Indirect taxes	33.1	39.7	41.1	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.3	39.2	39.0
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social security contributions	16.6	15.8	14.4	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.7	14.8	13.9

Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes and social security contributions

TABLE 4(continued)

Percentages

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
FRANCE									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.5	15.0	15.1
Paid by corporations	6.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.4
Total	20.9	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.6	21.0	20.8	21.5
Indirect taxes	38.7	37.9	36.6	36.2	36.0	35.5	35.4	35.3	35.1
of which VAT	23.4	21.4	20.9	20.9	21.0	20.3	19.6	19.7	19.2
Taxes on capital	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Social security contributions	40.0	41.6	42.7	42.4	42.8	43.3	43.1	43.3	42.8
of which paid by employers	28.4	29.1	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.3	27.6	27.8	27.2
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[4]	27.1	26.7	26.3	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.6	25.0	25.0
Paid by corporations	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.1
Total	31.2	31.4	30.7	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.4	30.3	30.1
Indirect taxes	30.8	31.5	31.6	31.2	30.6	31.3	31.3	30.4	30.0
of which VAT	12.7	13.8	15.3	15.4	14.8	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.1
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social security contributions	37.8	36.9	37.6	39.1	40.0	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.7
of which paid by employers	17.6	17.5	17.9	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.5	18.8
GREECE[3]									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	10.1	11.6	15.2	13.3	14.6	13.7	14.4	13.4	13.5
Paid by corporations	8.5	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.2
Total	18.7	15.6	19.6	16.9	18.6	16.7	17.8	16.7	16.7
Indirect taxes	52.8	53.3	47.3	48.8	47.4	48.7	47.8	48.1	49.5
Taxes on capital	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Social security contributions	27.3	29.4	31.8	32.9	32.3	33.2	33.3	34.2	32.7
IRISH REPUBLIC									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid by corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30.1	32.0	34.5	34.6	34.0	34.1	35.5	..	..
Indirect taxes	51.7	49.2	45.9	46.4	46.3	46.5	45.8	..	..
of which VAT	14.7	18.3	13.8	14.5	18.2	19.8	20.1	..	..
Taxes on capital	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	..
Social security contributions	17.7	18.3	19.2	18.8	19.4	19.2	18.5	..	..
ITALY									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	20.2	24.9	27.6	30.3	30.7	31.8	30.9	..	..
Paid by corporations	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.7	4.7	3.9	5.4	..	..
Total	25.4	30.4	31.7	34.9	35.4	35.6	36.4	37.4	36.4
Indirect taxes	32.4	31.5	30.2	28.4	27.5	28.2	28.8	27.7	28.2
of which VAT	14.8	13.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.8	15.2	14.5	..
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Social security contributions	42.1	37.9	37.9	36.5	36.9	36.0	34.7	34.6	35.1
of which paid by employers	34.9	31.1	27.8	26.9	26.0	25.5	25.2	..	..
JAPAN									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	23.0	21.0	24.2	24.5	24.6	25.3	24.4	23.4	24.2
Paid by corporations	17.8	18.9	17.8	17.5	17.2	17.1	18.0	19.0	18.6
Total	40.7	39.8	42.1	42.0	41.9	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.8
Indirect taxes	29.5	29.7	28.8	28.2	27.7	26.8	27.5	27.5	26.5
Taxes on capital	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5
Social security contributions	29.0	29.6	28.5	29.0	29.5	29.8	29.1	28.9	29.2
of which paid by employers	14.7	15.6	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.8	15.4

Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes and social security contributions

TABLE 4(continued)

Percentages

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
LUXEMBOURG									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid by corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	39.2	43.4	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.9	39.1	..	..
Indirect taxes	29.7	28.7	31.2	31.3	32.6	34.3	34.5	..	..
of which VAT	11.3	10.4	10.8	11.7	12.3	12.0	13.2	..	..
Taxes on capital	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	..
Social security contributions	30.9	27.6	29.3	29.4	28.2	25.4	26.0	..	..
NETHERLANDS									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[4]	27.9	27.7	27.7	26.0	25.2	22.7	22.3	20.9	22.0
Paid by corporations	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.0	5.6	6.9	7.3
Total	34.8	33.8	34.2	32.9	31.9	28.7	27.9	27.8	29.4
Indirect taxes	26.0	27.5	26.3	25.8	25.1	24.9	26.3	26.6	27.3
of which VAT	14.7	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.7	14.5	15.5	16.0	16.4
Taxes on capital	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Social security contributions	38.8	38.2	39.1	40.8	42.6	46.0	45.4	45.2	42.8
of which paid by employers	20.3	19.7	20.0	20.0	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.1
NORWAY									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	29.7	29.2	26.0	24.7	24.2	22.8	22.5	21.4	23.7
Paid by corporations	6.1	7.4	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.8	18.0	18.9	8.0
Total	35.7	36.6	42.4	41.0	40.1	39.6	40.5	40.2	31.7
Indirect taxes	37.6	36.6	33.9	34.8	35.1	36.0	36.1	36.8	40.9
of which VAT	19.3	19.6	16.8	17.5	17.7	17.6	16.8	17.4	20.5
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Social security contributions	26.5	26.8	23.7	24.2	24.7	24.3	23.3	22.9	27.3
of which paid by employers	17.4	17.4	14.7	15.1	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.7	15.8
SPAIN									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	10.3	14.3	20.5	20.3	18.6	20.3	21.6	21.3	..
Paid by corporations	11.4	9.3	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	..
Total	21.8	23.6	27.2	26.7	25.3	27.0	28.1	28.1	26.4
Indirect taxes	30.8	26.4	25.9	27.2	28.9	29.3	30.6	31.8	35.1
Taxes on capital	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0
Social security contributions	46.8	49.5	46.5	45.3	45.2	43.0	40.5	39.6	37.4
of which paid by employers	..	..	45.4	44.6	44.1	41.2	37.8	37.5	..
SWEDEN									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	43.9	43.1	41.3	39.6	40.5	39.6	38.7	38.9	38.2
Paid by corporations	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4
Total	46.6	45.2	43.7	41.7	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.2	41.6
Indirect taxes	29.8	27.6	27.4	28.7	29.1	30.0	31.5	32.6	33.0
of which VAT	12.3	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.1	13.5	13.3	14.0	13.5
Taxes on capital	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Social security contributions	23.3	27.0	28.7	29.4	27.5	26.7	25.9	25.0	25.2
of which paid by employers	22.1	25.8	27.5	28.3	26.4	25.6	24.8	23.8	24.1
SWITZERLAND[7]									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	42.5	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.4	40.9	41.0	40.5	40.4
Paid by corporations	6.7	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.1
Total	49.2	46.0	45.1	45.6	46.1	45.6	45.4	45.0	45.5
Indirect taxes	21.2	22.7	23.0	22.7	22.1	22.2	21.8	22.0	22.1
Taxes on capital	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Social security contributions	27.9	29.7	30.0	29.9	30.0	30.4	30.9	31.1	30.4
of which paid by employees	9.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1

Taxes and social security contributions by category as a percentage of total taxes and social security contributions

TABLE 4(continued)

Percentages

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
UNITED KINGDOM									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	39.2	34.6	31.0	30.1	29.5	28.8	28.0	27.8	28.2
Paid by corporations	5.4	7.4	8.3	9.2	10.2	10.8	11.7	12.6	10.5
Total	44.6	42.0	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.6	39.8	40.4	38.7
Indirect taxes	35.6	39.4	43.3	43.4	42.7	41.9	41.6	41.0	42.6
of which VAT	8.8	9.3	14.5	13.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	15.4	15.8
Taxes on capital	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Social security contributions	18.9	17.9	16.9	16.6	17.0	18.0	18.1	17.9	18.1
of which paid by employers	11.4	10.8	9.9	9.2	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3
UNITED STATES									
Direct taxes:									
Paid by households[2]	34.7	36.5	38.8	39.2	38.7	37.3	36.1	36.9	36.7
Paid by corporations	12.9	13.3	11.0	9.2	7.0	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.7
Total	47.7	49.7	49.8	48.3	46.7	45.5	45.0	45.3	45.4
Indirect taxes	30.5	28.3	27.6	28.5	28.8	29.8	29.8	29.2	28.9
Taxes on capital	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Social security contributions	20.5	20.9	21.5	22.2	23.3	23.8	24.5	24.7	25.0
of which paid by employers	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.2	12.9	12.9

1 Fiscal years begining on 1 July of year indicated.
2 Households include unincorporated businesses.
3 Former SNA.
4 Unincorporated businesses are included with corporations not households.

Direct taxes on households[1] and social security contributions as a percentage of total personal income in 1976, 1981, 1986

TABLE 5

Percentages

	1976			1981			1986		
	Direct taxes	Social security contributions	Total	Direct taxes	Social security contributions	Total	Direct taxes	Social security contributions	Total
a. Including employers' contributions									
Australia[2]	15.5	-	15.5	16.5	-	16.5	18.0	-	18.0
Austria	11.4	12.2	23.6	13.3	14.3	27.6	13.7	13.6	27.3
Belgium[3]	12.8	12.3	25.1	14.5	11.8	26.3	14.6	13.7	28.3
Canada	13.6	4.6	18.2	13.8	4.7	18.5	14.8	5.4	20.1
Finland	19.2	7.1	26.3	17.1	5.5	22.6	18.9	6.1	25.0
France	5.7	15.9	21.6	6.0	17.3	23.3	6.6	18.7	25.3
German Federal Republic[1]	11.7	16.3	28.0	10.8	16.5	27.3	10.8	17.2	28.0
Greece	3.0	8.1	11.1	3.7	9.2	12.9	5.0	12.0	17.0
Italy	5.8	12.0	17.7	10.2	12.3	22.4	..	..	..
Japan	5.4	6.8	12.1	7.0	8.3	15.2	7.4	8.9	16.4
Netherlands[1,4]	12.3	17.1	29.5	11.6	18.2	29.7	9.9	19.3	29.2
Spain	2.3	10.6	13.0	5.5	12.2	17.7	..	..	..
Sweden	22.5	11.9	34.4	20.2	15.0	35.2	21.4	14.1	35.5
Switzerland[3]	14.1	9.3	23.4	13.3	9.7	23.0	14.0	10.5	24.5
United Kingdom	15.6	7.5	23.2	12.9	7.1	19.9	12.2	7.8	20.0
United States	11.1	6.6	17.7	12.8	7.2	20.0	11.6	7.9	19.4
b. Excluding employers' contributions									
Australia[2]	15.5	-	15.5	16.5	-	16.5	18.0	-	18.0
Belgium[3]	14.0	4.4	18.4	15.6	4.5	20.2	15.8	6.8	22.5
Canada	14.0	1.8	15.8	14.2	1.9	16.1	15.3	2.2	17.4
France	6.5	5.2	11.7	6.8	6.5	13.3	7.5	7.7	15.2
German Federal Republic[1]	12.7	9.5	22.1	11.7	9.5	21.2	11.8	9.8	21.6
Italy	6.4	2.3	8.7	11.2	3.6	14.7	..	..	..
Japan	5.8	3.4	9.0	7.3	4.2	11.5	7.8	4.4	12.2
Netherlands[1,4]	13.5	9.0	22.5	12.7	10.2	22.9	10.9	11.6	22.5
Sweden	25.3	0.7	26.0	23.6	0.7	24.3	24.8	0.7	25.5
Switzerland[3]	14.6	6.3	20.9	13.8	6.5	20.3	14.5	7.3	21.8
United Kingdom	16.4	3.2	19.5	13.4	3.3	16.7	12.7	4.0	16.6
United States	11.5	3.2	14.7	13.3	3.6	16.8	12.0	3.9	16.0

.. Not available.
1 Households includes unincorporated businesses, except for the German Federal Republic and the Netherlands.
2 Fiscal years beginning on 1 July of year indicated.
3 Former SNA.

The effects of rebasing on the estimates of gross domestic product

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In September 1988, the base year for the constant price estimates in the United Kingdom national accounts was changed from 1980 to 1985. This article gives details of the effects of this rebasing on the expenditure and output based measures of gross domestic product (that is GDP(E) and GDP(O)). The effects of rebasing on the index of output of the production industries (a major component of GDP(O)) will be described in a separate article. The third measure of gross domestic product at constant prices, the income-based measure (GDP(I)), is obtained by deflating the sum of factor incomes at current prices by the implied deflator for GDP(E) at factor cost. Consequently the effects of rebasing on GDP(I) are proportionally identical to the effects on GDP(E). A short section at the end of this article summarises the effects on all three measures as well as on the average measure of GDP.

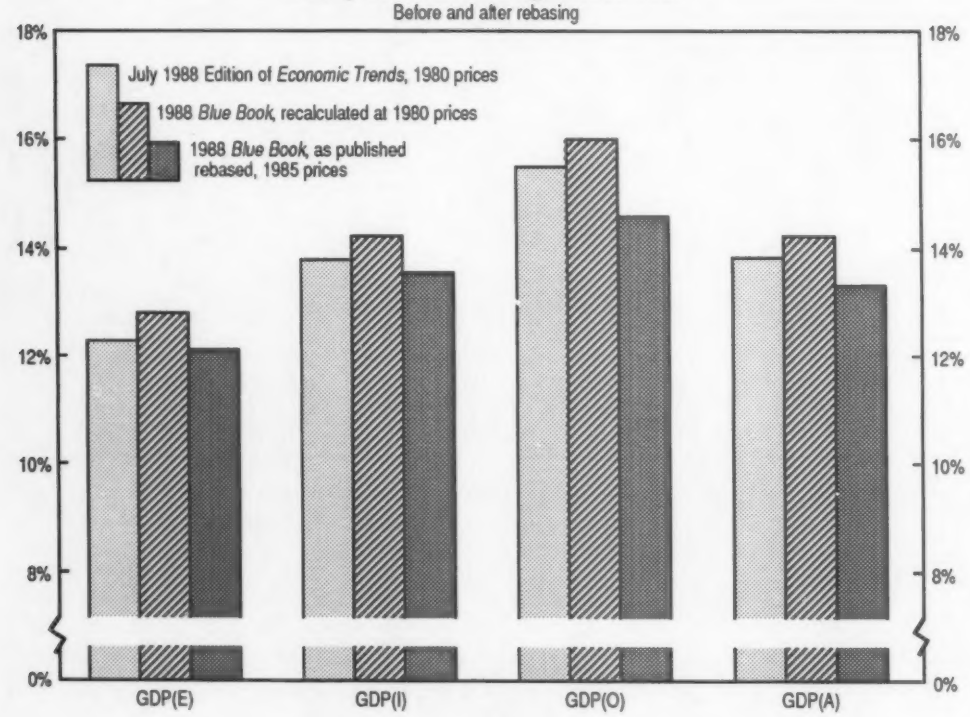
The rebased annual estimates were first published in *United Kingdom National Accounts, 1988 Edition*, otherwise known as the CSO Blue Book. Quarterly figures (mainly consistent with these annual data but, in the case of GDP(O), containing some later data) appeared in an article entitled *National Income and Expenditure in the second quarter of 1988* in the October issue of *Economic Trends*. The last complete set of 1980 based estimates was published in the July 1988 edition of *Economic Trends*.

A summary of the effects of rebasing is shown in Chart 1 which shows, for each GDP measure, the growth observed between 1983 and 1987 as published in the July issue of *Economic Trends* at 1980 prices; the growth that would have appeared in the 1988 Blue Book had it been compiled at 1980 prices; and the actual growth rates based on estimates at constant 1985 prices which appeared in the Blue Book. The difference between the July *Economic Trends* and the CSO Blue Book estimates as they would have been at 1980 prices reflects data and methodological changes made this summer: the difference between the Blue Book estimates as they would have been at 1980 prices and the published Blue Book estimates reflects the impact of rebasing.

Data and methodological changes increased the growth between 1983 and 1987 observed by all GDP measures. Rebasing reduced the growth rates for all measures and in all cases more than cancelled out the effect of data and methodological changes made last summer. In the July issue of *Economic Trends* the average estimate of the gross domestic product was shown to have grown 12.3 per cent between 1983 and 1987: this estimate was revised to 12.1 per cent in the Blue Book, the net increase in growth reflecting data and methodological changes increasing growth by 0.5 per cent and rebasing reducing it by 0.7 per cent.

GDP growth rate changes 1983-1987

Before and after rebasing



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Background to rebasing

The theoretical background to, and the reasons for, rebasing were described in an article in the March issue of *Economic Trends*[1]. As explained in that article, the purpose of constructing constant price estimates is to measure changes in the volume of goods and services produced or sold. This involves measuring production and expenditure in each period at the prices of a single period, this period being called the base period. It is important that this base period should reflect the price structure of the period over which volumes are being compared as closely as possible. To keep abreast of changing price structures therefore a sequence of base years is chosen, each of which is used for changes over defined periods surrounding that base year. The constant-price series are therefore re-weighted estimates for later years and linked to existing estimates for earlier years. In the rebasing on 1985, the estimates have been re-weighted according to average 1985 relative prices only for the period from 1983 onwards.

For the years up to and including 1982 the estimates calculated on earlier base years have simply been re-scaled (or 're-referenced') and linked to the new series at 1983, without re-weighting: or where there have been data or methodological changes revised estimates continue to be weighted together according to relative prices of the old base year. Thus, although estimates at constant prices before 1983 are now expressed in terms of 1985 prices (or, in the case of index numbers with 1985=100), their growth rates have not been changed, except where data revisions and methodological changes have been made in the light of later and more complete information. One consequence of this approach is that, for periods before 1983, sub-totals and totals do not equal the sums of their components: in other words, the constant price figures do not 'add up' in an accounting sense. Although this can be an inconvenience, it is necessary if the correct weighting of the estimates is to be maintained. To obtain new sub-totals as the sums of the re-referenced components would amount to re-weighting between components at 1985 prices, and would therefore be contrary to the principles already outlined.

In theory, the effects of rebasing on GDP(E) and GDP(O) should be the same. It will be seen later in this article that, in practice, they are slightly different because GDP(E) and GDP(O) are constructed completely independently, using different methods of computation and separate data sources at varying levels of detail. Consequently, the two measures are subject to differing amounts of measurement error and to variations in the detail at which components are weighted together in producing total GDP. Such differences cause the impact of rebasing on the two measures to differ.

Estimating the size of the effects of rebasing

The differences between the last estimates at 1980 prices published in the July issue of *Economic Trends* and the first estimates at 1985 prices published in the Blue Book reflect revisions to basic estimates at current prices and the effects of certain changes in methodology as well as the effects of rebasing. Unless otherwise stated, the figures at 1980 prices which are given in the text and tables in this article are not taken from the July *Economic Trends* but instead have been adjusted as far as possible to take account of data revisions and changes in methodology. To the extent that this has been achieved, the differences between the figures at 1980 prices and those at 1985 prices are entirely the result of rebasing i.e. re-weighting. However, it should be borne in mind that the 1980 based figures could not always be fully adjusted and consequently that the estimated effects of rebasing are subject to a certain, albeit generally relatively small, margin of error. The main cases, such as the output-based measure of GDP, where full adjustments have not been possible are mentioned in the text.

THE EFFECTS OF REBASING ON GDP(E)

For many types of expenditure, the normal expected effects of rebasing are to reduce slightly the estimated growth in volume. This is a reflection of price elasticities; the growth in the volume of demand is generally expected to be greatest for those goods and services where unit prices have grown least. On rebasing the fall in the relative price of these goods and services results in their volume growth receiving less prominence than hitherto.

This is indeed what has happened. Rebasing has reduced the estimated growth in the volume of the gross domestic product between 1983 and 1987 by 0.7 per cent compared with what it would have been if rebasing had not taken place.

The sections which follow describe in greater detail the effects of rebasing on each major component of GDP(E) and on GDP(E) itself at both market prices and factor cost. The effects on the index of total home costs (the GDP(E) deflator) and on the consumers' expenditure deflator are also given.

Consumers' expenditure

Rebasing reduced the overall growth of consumers' expenditure between 1983 and 1987 by 1½ per cent. This reduction, which is the main explanation of the reduction in overall growth rate of GDP(E) caused by rebasing, reflects the extent to which growth in the volume of consumers' expenditure between 1983 and 1987 was concentrated on items which showed a decline in their relative price (i.e. their prices rose less than the consumers' expenditure deflator). This accords with economic theory which indicates that people tend to substitute goods with a relatively falling price for ones with rising prices.

As shown in Table A overleaf rebasing reduced the estimated growth of consumers' expenditure between 1983 and 1987 from 18 per cent at 1980 prices to 16½ per cent at 1985 prices. About two-fifths of this decline can be attributed to changes in relative prices between the categories of expenditure shown in Table A. Two major examples are 'other durable goods' and 'clothing'. Between 1983 and 1987 the volume of spending on clothing by consumers rose 33½ per cent at 1980 prices (only slightly less at 1985 prices) which may have reflected, at least in part, a decline in the relative price of clothing: the implied price index for clothing

References

1 'Rebasing and reclassifying the national accounts: the reasons and the likely effects', *Economic Trends*, No. 413, March 1988 (HMSO).

TABLE A

Percentage increases in components of consumers' expenditure, 1983-1987

	£ million	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1985	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Total durables	20 370	5.3	15.7	21.9	4.0	15.5	20.1
Cars, motor cycles and other vehicles	9 992	- 0.2	18.7	18.4	- 1.0	18.9	17.7
Furniture and floor coverings	4 198	- 0.5	5.9	5.4	- 0.5	5.9	5.3
Other durables	6 180	18.4	17.3	38.8	17.4	16.4	36.8
Food	30 064	0.7	4.3	5.1	- 0.3	3.6	3.3
Beer	8 416	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.9
Other alcoholic drink	7 235	9.8	5.6	16.0	8.8	4.8	14.0
Tobacco	7 006	- 6.0	- 3.5	- 9.3	- 6.0	- 3.5	- 9.3
Clothing	12 047	14.4	16.6	33.4	14.2	16.5	33.1
Footwear	2 765	10.1	8.1	19.0	10.1	8.2	19.1
Energy products	18 629	5.7	5.5	11.5	6.0	5.5	11.8
Other goods	23 233	10.3	16.9	29.0	10.0	15.8	27.4
Rent, rates and water charges	26 922	2.4	2.4	4.9	2.5	2.6	5.2
Other services	58 580	8.4	19.6	29.7	8.4	19.1	29.0
Running costs of vehicles	6 830	4.3	8.4	13.1	4.6	8.2	13.1
Travel and communications	10 896	10.2	16.6	28.4	8.9	16.9	27.3
Catering (meals and accommodation)	13 860	8.9	14.7	24.9	8.9	14.6	24.8
Other services nes	28 736	11.4	19.9	33.6	11.5	19.4	33.1
Foreign tourist expenditure	- 6 282	18.0	0.8	18.9	18.0	1.3	19.5
Consumers' expenditure abroad	4 540	2.0	33.4	36.1	4.5	27.9	33.7
Total consumers' expenditure	215 267	5.9	11.5	18.1	5.4	10.8	16.7

rose only 18 per cent between 1980 and 1985 compared with an increase in the consumers' expenditure deflator of 40 per cent. This substantial decline in relative price means however that the one-third growth in the volume of expenditure on clothing takes a lower weight in the rebased series of consumers' expenditure than hitherto. The 'other durable goods' category shows a similar effect: a growth in the volume of expenditure of well over a third between 1983 and 1987 receives a lower weight because of a decline in the relative price of these goods between the 1980 and 1985 base years: the implied deflator for other durable goods rose only 3 per cent between 1980 and 1985.

Table A also shows how rebasing has changed the growth rates of the volume of expenditure of individual categories of consumers' expenditure. These changes account for about three-fifths of the overall reduction in the rate of growth of consumers' expenditure at 1985 prices compared with figures at 1980 prices. The largest reductions occurred in respect of 'other durable goods', food, alcohol other than beer, 'other goods' and consumers' expenditure abroad. These changes in growth rates reflect the fact that these categories are not groupings of homogeneous goods and services — if they were relative price changes within the group and, therefore rebasing effects, would be small or non existent — but groupings of goods and services containing within them different goods and services experiencing different price trends and volume growth.

An example is the 'other durable goods' category which show a decline in estimated growth between 1983 and 1987 from 39 per cent at 1980 prices to 37 per cent at 1985 prices. This category comprises white goods (eg domestic electric appliances such as washing machines, cookers and refrigerators) and brown goods (covering televisions, radios, cameras, hi-fi and microcomputers). Over the four years the volume of sales of white goods grew 30 per cent whilst the volume of brown goods sold increased 45 per cent. Between 1980 and 1985 however the price of brown goods fell both in absolute terms and relative to the price of white goods. This decline in the relative price of brown goods means that their stronger growth in volume receives less prominence at 1985 prices than 1980 prices. It is interesting that by comparison the growth in expenditure on furniture and floor coverings showed virtually no reduction on rebasing. It seems likely that, within this grouping, differential price movements have not been so marked as between brown and white goods.

There have been a number of changes in the relative prices of different foods which has resulted in consumers switching into foods which have become relatively cheaper. Overall the growth in the volume of expenditure on food between 1983 and 1987 was reduced from 5 per cent at 1980 prices to 3½ per cent at 1985 prices.

Budgetary changes probably lie behind the reduced growth rate for alcohol other than beer at 1985 prices compared with 1980 prices. These raised the duty on table wines by 20 per cent between 1980 and 1985 whereas the duty on heavier wines increased by about 80 per cent over the same period. This was accompanied by a rapid growth in the consumption of table wines whilst expenditure on fortified wines has remained static or fallen. At 1985 prices this rapid growth in consumption of table wines receives a lower weight.

Reductions in growth rates for other categories of consumers' expenditure, including consumers' expenditure abroad, reflect similar effects to the ones already described.

TABLE B

Percentage increases in components of general government final consumption, 1983-1987

	£ million	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1985	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Total general government consumption of which:	73 995	1	3	4	1	3	4
Central government	45 976	1	0	2	1	0	2
Local authorities	28 019	0	7	7	0	7	7

General government final consumption

Rebasing had no overall effect on estimated movements in the total volume of general government consumption between 1983 and 1987: nor any significant effect on estimated changes for the central government and local authorities subsectors. A brief summary of the figures appears in Table B.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Rebasing increased the rate of growth of gross domestic fixed capital formation by 2 per cent between 1983 and 1987 with most of the effect occurring between 1983 and 1985. The effects on the different types of asset are shown in Table C.

Rebasing has had little effect on estimated growth of fixed investment in vehicles, ships and aircraft between 1983 and 1987, with a small increase in the estimated growth rate between 1983 and 1985 offset by a small increase in the estimated decline in this type of fixed investment between 1985 and 1987. The impact of rebasing on estimates of fixed investment in plant and machinery was much more marked. The estimated growth of expenditure on plant and machinery between 1983 and 1987 has increased by 6 per cent, with this increase spread equally over the two halves of the four year period. This increased growth rate reflects increased weights for computers in the price indices used to deflate this type of investment, combined with downward revisions to estimates of computer prices. Computer prices are now estimated to have fallen between 1983 and 1987, both in cash terms as well as relative to other plant and equipment. The increased growth of fixed investment in plant and machinery is the major contributor to the total rebasing effect for gross domestic fixed capital formation.

Rebasing has also had a significant impact on the estimated growth of fixed investment in dwellings between 1983 and 1987 increasing the estimated rate of growth by about 3 per cent. This reflects the increased weight which expenditure on home improvements receives in the 1985 based series, due to substantially faster price increases between 1980 and 1985 for this type of investment compared with investment in the new dwellings, and faster growth in expenditure on home improvements compared with expenditure on new dwellings. This relative rise in the price of home improvements was in part due to the imposition of VAT on home improvements in the 1984 Budget. For other new buildings and work there was a small decline in the estimated growth of expenditure between 1983 and 1987, concentrated in the second half of this period.

Stockbuilding

Assessment of the impact of rebasing on changes in the volume of stocks (stockbuilding) presents special difficulties. Paradoxically, estimates of changes in physical stocks at current prices are affected by rebasing as well as estimates at constant prices. This is because the rebased price indices are themselves used to disaggregate changes in book values into the value of the physical change in stocks and stock appreciation. If, for example, a rebased price index used to deflate one type of stocks increased faster during a period than the unrebased index this would result in the estimate of stock appreciation being raised: and, if the estimated book value change in stock levels was unchanged, this would reduce the current price estimate of the physical change in the volume of stocks compared to what it would have been prior to use of the rebased indices.

This is what has happened at this rebasing: there were significant changes in the stock price indices for the manufacturing and distribution industries which have led to significant changes in estimates of the values of the physical increase in stocks at current prices. The changes in the stock price indices are due not only to the construction of these indices using 1985 instead of 1980 weights but also to changes in their methods of calculation which bring them closer to the producer price indices.

TABLE C

Percentage increases in components of gross domestic fixed capital formation 1983-1987

	£ million	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1985	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Types of asset							
Vehicles, ships and aircraft	6 433	22	– 3	18	24	–5	18
Plant and machinery	23 744	20	5	26	22	8	32
Dwellings	11 928	– 4	12	7	– 3	12	10
Other new buildings and works *	18 178	9	6	16	9	5	15
Total gross domestic fixed capital formation *	60 283	11	6	18	12	6	20

* Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

TABLE D

Contributions of stockbuilding to estimated growth rates of GDP(E)

	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Stockbuilding at 1980 prices	– 0.0	– 0.1	– 0.2
Stockbuilding at 1985 prices	– 0.3	– 0.0	– 0.3
Difference (ie rebasing effects)	– 0.2	+ 0.1	– 0.1

Changes in the stock price indices, for both these reasons, contributed substantially to the estimates of rebasing effects which appear in Table D. The impact of the changes in methods of calculation of the stock price indices is not of course a rebasing effect but it is included indistinguishably with the estimated rebasing effect because it has not been possible to measure it separately. Table D shows the impact of rebasing on stockbuilding (including changes in method of calculation) in terms of its impact on GDP(E) growth rates: not in terms of the rate of growth of stockbuilding itself since this would be meaningless when stocks are sometimes increasing, sometimes decreasing. It will be seen that the rebasing of stockbuilding has reduced the growth of the expenditure measure of GDP by about 0.1 per cent over the four years 1983 to 1987, with a reduction in the growth of expenditure of 0.2 per cent in the first half of the period offset by an increase of 0.1 per cent in the second half.

Exports and imports of goods and services

Rebasing has not had a large impact overall on estimates of exports and imports at constant prices. Estimates of the growth between 1983 and 1987 of exports have been increased slightly whilst estimates of the growth of imports have been reduced by a small amount.

Between 1983 and 1987, the volume of exports of goods and services is estimated to have grown by 24 per cent at 1985 prices, compared with 23 per cent at 1980 prices. For exports of goods, the growth rate was slightly lower at 1985 prices than at 1980 prices, but for exports of services it was significantly higher, rising from 18 per cent at 1980 prices to 21 per cent at 1985 prices. This higher figure for services is largely due to financial services, exports of which grew by 78 per cent at 1985 prices, compared with 64 per cent at 1980 prices. This, in turn, was the combined effect of a very large growth in exports of insurance and banking services which are mainly priced in US dollars and of these services having a larger weight at 1985 prices than at 1980 prices as a result of the fall in the exchange rate of sterling against the US dollar between 1980 and 1985.

The volume of imports of goods and services is estimated to have grown 27 per cent at 1985 prices between 1983 and 1987 compared with 29 per cent at 1980 prices. This change arises from a re-weighting of the estimates for goods and services: there was no change in the estimated growth rates for either goods or services individually. The reduced growth rate for imports of goods and services as a whole reflects the faster growth of imports of goods compared with services whilst the prices of goods have risen more slowly than the prices of services.

Rebased estimates of visible trade have been compiled by reweighting at an aggregate level of around 100 commodity groups. Later this year these estimates will be refined when new samples of products are used to estimate price movements for these groups.

TABLE E

Percentage increases in components of imports and exports of goods and services, 1983-1987

	£ million	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1985	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Imports							
Goods	80 334	15	15	31	15	14	31
of which –							
Non-oil	72 321	14	15	31	14	15	31
Oil	8 013	24	12	39	24	12	39
Services:							
Government	1 780	6	1	7	6	1	7
Sea transport	4 435	– 1	12	11	– 3	14	11
Civil aviation	2 925	4	22	27	4	22	27
Travel	4 871	5	30	37	5	30	37
Financial and other services	4 821	7	– 2	4	7	– 3	4
All services	18 832	4	14	18	3	14	18
All goods and services	99 166	12	14	29	13	14	27
Exports:							
Goods	77 988	14	9	25	14	9	24
of which –							
Non-oil	61 874	14	11	26	13	11	26
Oil	16 114	17	1	19	17	1	19
Services:							
Government	481	– 9	– 1	– 10	– 9	– 2	–10
Sea transport	3 271	– 9	1	– 9	– 8	1	– 7
Civil aviation	3 078	11	5	17	10	6	16
Travel	5 442	19	1	20	19	1	20
Financial	4 436	18	40	64	23	45	78
Other services	8 086	6	7	13	5	6	12
All services	24 794	8	10	18	9	11	21
All goods and services	102 782	13	9	23	13	9	24

TABLE F

Percentage increases in adjustment to factor cost, 1983-1987

	£ million	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1985	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Taxes on expenditure [1]	56 724	6	8	15	5	8	14
Subsidies [2]	7 202	1	– 3	– 2	– 3	– 2	– 5
Adjustment to factor cost	49 522	7	10	18	7	10	18

1 Deducted to convert GDP at market prices to GDP at factor cost.
2 Added to convert GDP at market prices to GDP at factor cost.

Adjustment to factor cost

The overall effect of rebasing on the growth of the adjustment to factor cost has, on this occasion, not been significant. A small decline in the estimated growth of taxes on expenditure between 1983 and 1987, which was about ½ per cent lower when rebased compared with what it would have been unrebased, was offset by an increase in the estimated decline in subsidies between 1983 and 1987 of about 3 per cent. This decline in subsidies offsets the decline in taxes because the factor cost adjustment is calculated as taxes less subsidies.

Changes in the rate of growth of taxes and subsidies at constant prices do not reflect, at least directly, government tax and subsidy policies. The volume of subsidies at constant prices, for example, reflects only changes in the volume of the goods that are being subsidised. A decline in subsidies expressed at constant prices therefore reflects a decline in the activity being subsidised. An increased decline in subsidies at constant prices on rebasing reflects a relative increase in subsidy rates in 1985 compared with 1980 for activities which are growing least or declining quickest.

Summary of effects of rebasing on GDP(E)

The effect of rebasing on each of the main components of the expenditure measure of the gross domestic product are summarised and totalled in Table 1 of the Appendix. The effects on GDP(E) at factor cost are summarised in Table G.

TABLE G

Percentage increases in GDP(E) at constant factor cost, 1983-1987

	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
At 1980 prices	5.7	6.7	12.8
At 1985 prices	5.3	6.5	12.1
Rebasing effect	– 0.5	– 0.2	– 0.7

The table shows that the overall effect of rebasing has been to reduce the growth of GDP (E) at constant factor cost between 1983 and 1987 from around 12.8 per cent to 12.1 per cent. This reduction in growth is concentrated in the first half of the period. A summary of the contributions of the main components to the total effect of rebasing is given in Table H. This shows that the revised estimates of the growth of consumers' expenditure more than explain the overall reduction in the growth of GDP(E) because of rebasing. Their impact is partially offset by the increased growth of gross domestic capital formation at 1985 prices compared with 1980 prices.

TABLE H

Contributions to total effects of rebasing, 1983-1987

	Percentages of GDP(E) at 1985 factor cost		
	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Total effect on GDP(E) at factor cost	– 0.5	– 0.2	– 0.7
Consumers' expenditure	– 0.4	– 0.5	– 1.0
General government final consumption	– 0.0	– 0.0	– 0.0
Gross domestic capital formation	0.0	0.3	0.3
Exports of goods and services	0.0	0.1	0.1
Imports of goods and services	0.0	– 0.1	– 0.1
Adjustment to factor cost	– 0.0	0.1	0.1
Reweighting between the components shown above	– 0.2	0.1	– 0.1

Whilst rebasing reduced the growth of GDP(E) between 1983 and 1987 by 0.7 per cent compared with what it would have been if rebasing had not taken place (i.e. estimates had continued to be compiled at 1980 prices) revisions to the underlying estimates of GDP(E) at current prices had an approximately equal and opposite effect, so that the estimates of the growth of GDP(E) between 1983 and 1987, as last published at 1980 prices in the July issue of *Economic Trends* and are published at 1985 prices in the 1988 Blue Book, are about the same. As may be seen in Table 2 of the Appendix the pattern of revisions and rebasing effects did not however compensate each other at component level. Between the July issue of *Economic Trends* and the 1988 Blue Book the growth rate of consumers' expenditure between 1983 and 1987 was reduced from 18½ per cent to 16½ per cent, which was almost entirely due to rebasing. On the other hand the growth of gross domestic capital formation rose from 15 per cent to 18 per cent, of which one half was due to revisions to basic data and methods and the other half to rebasing. The combined effects of rebasing, revisions and other changes are shown graphically quarter by quarter for each of the main components of GDP(E) in the charts in the Appendix.

The effects of rebasing on the implied deflators

Since rebasing affects the estimated growth in volumes, it follows that the implied deflators are also affected; and the effect on the deflators is equal and opposite in direction to the effect on volumes. The changes in two of the main deflators derived from the national accounts, the index of total home costs and the consumers' expenditure deflator, are shown in Table I overleaf.

TABLE I

Percentage increases in implied deflators

	1983 –1985	1985 –1987	1983 –1987
Index of total home costs			
1980 based, rescaled	*10.6*	*7.5*	*18.9*
1985 based	*11.1*	*7.7*	*19.7*
Consumers' expenditure deflator			
1980 based, rescaled	*10.1*	*7.6*	*18.5*
1985 based	*10.7*	*8.4*	*19.9*

The effects of rebasing have been to increase both the growth in the index of total home costs and the growth in the consumers' expenditure deflator during 1983 to 1987.

THE EFFECTS OF REBASING ON GDP(O)

The rebasing of GDP(O) is on theoretical grounds expected to result in a lower growth rate. This can be explained by considering an increase in the weight of a component series which occurs either because its output at constant prices grows more rapidly than the rest of GDP(O) or because there have been changes in prices (increases in output prices or decreases in input prices) which raise the value added by the activity relative to the total economy. However it is fairly easy to see that if the relative price levels remain the same at rebasing, although there may be weight changes reflecting different rates of growth in constant price output, there will be no rebasing effect on the overall rate of economic growth. Thus it is only when relative price changes take place that rebasing alters the estimates of economic growth. For reasons analagous to GDP(E), the growth in output is in general expected to be higher where the relative price level of the output is falling. As a result, there is a price instigated shift in weight towards the slower growing components which is expected to reduce overall growth.

In contrast with the last rebasing where the estimate of growth was revised upwards by 0.4 per cent between 1978 and 1982, this rebasing has, in fact, resulted in a reduction of growth of about 1.4 per cent between 1983 and 1987 compared with what it would have been at 1980 prices.

Prior to rebasing, the last published 1980 based GDP(O) figures in the August 1988 issue of *Economic Trends*, showed growth of about 15.5 percent between 1983 and 1987. Revisions to source data would have raised this to 16.0 per cent in the 1988 Blue Book without rebasing. In fact the based series published in the 1988 Blue Book showed an increase of 14.6 per cent.

Table J shows the percentage increases in the main components of GDP(O) when last published at 1980 prices and as first published at 1985 prices with the reasons for changes in growth subdivided into:

i. Revisions to source data and methodological changes (i.e. the introduction of new indicators);

ii. Rebasing effects brought about by the change in base year.

In the case of the production industries significant methodological changes have occurred in compiling the index of production and these coupled with data revisions are believed to have been the main reason for the increase in estimated growth rates. Indeed all revisions to the index of production are assumed to result from data revisions and methodological changes, because of the difficulty of separating out these effects from rebasing.

Methodological changes are also important in the case of the construction output indicator which is now compiled as a true value added series in place of the original gross output indicator. As with production it is assumed that all changes to the rate of growth

TABLE J

Revisions to estimated percentage increases in GDP(O)

	Last published 1980 prices	1988 Blue Book 1985 prices	Net change	Effect of data changes	Effect of rebasing
1983-1985					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*10.8*	*11.6*	*+ 0.8*	*+ 1.1*	*– 0.3*
Production	*6.0*	*5.6*	*– 0.4*	*– 0.4*	*0**
Construction	*4.7*	*6.5*	*+ 1.8*	*+ 1.8*	*0**
Distribution, catering etc	*9.7*	*9.0*	*– 0.7*	*+ 1.2*	*– 1.9*
Transport and communications	*9.8*	*7.6*	*– 2.2*	*– 1.0*	*– 1.2*
Other services	*7.1*	*5.7*	*– 1.4*	*+ 0.1*	*– 1.5*
Total GDP(O)	*7.2*	*6.4*	*– 0.8*	*+ 0.2*	*– 1.0*
1985-1987					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*– 0.6*	*– 0.6*	*0*	*– 0.1*	*+ 0.1*
Production	*4.6*	*6.1*	*+ 1.5*	*+ 1.5*	*0**
Construction	*11.1*	*8.7*	*– 2.4*	*– 2.4*	*0**
Distribution, catering etc	*12.6*	*10.2*	*– 2.4*	*– 1.8*	*– 0.6*
Transport and communications	*11.6*	*10.9*	*– 0.8*	*+ 0.2*	*– 1.0*
Other services	*8.4*	*7.9*	*– 0.5*	*+ 0.1*	*– 0.6*
Total GDP(O)	*7.8*	*7.7*	*– 0.1*	*+ 0.3*	*– 0.4*
1983-1987					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*10.1*	*11.0*	*+ 0.8*	*+ 0.9*	*– 0.1*
Production	*10.8*	*12.0*	*+ 1.2*	*+ 1.2*	*0**
Construction	*16.3*	*15.7*	*– 0.6*	*– 0.6*	*0**
Distribution, catering etc	*23.5*	*20.1*	*– 3.4*	*– 0.7*	*–2.6*
Transport and communications	*22.5*	*19.3*	*– 3.2*	*– 0.9*	*– 2.3*
Other services	*16.1*	*14.1*	*– 2.0*	*+ 0.2*	*– 2.2*
Total GDP(O)	*15.5*	*14.6*	*– 0.9*	*+ 0.5*	*– 1.4*

* These effects are not separately estimatable and, as discussed in the text, are assumed to be zero.

TABLE K

Percentage increases in output of the service sector

	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Distribution, catering etc.	9.7	12.6	23.5	9.0	10.2	20.1
Transport	7.7	11.0	19.6	6.3	9.4	16.4
Communications	12.9	12.5	27.0	9.7	13.2	24.1
Finance and business	17.9	22.5	44.4	15.2	21.1	39.5
Ownership of dwellings	2.1	1.2	3.3	2.1	1.3	3.4
Public administration	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
Education and health	0.7	3.1	3.8	0.2	3.4	3.7
Other services	8.0	10.5	16.1	6.7	10.3	14.1
Adjustment for financial services	16.6	26.0	46.9	17.2	23.9	45.2
Total services	8.0	9.8	18.6	6.7	8.8	16.1

of construction output are due to changes in the indicator, not rebasing itself. The introduction of a value added series for construction based on gross value added information on companies and public organisations from the Annual Census of construction and self-employment income from the Inland Revenue has resulted in an increase of 2 per cent in growth between 1983 and 1985 with a fall of 2½ per cent between 1985 and 1987. Over the whole period 1983 to 1987, there is a net fall in growth of only ½ per cent.

For components of GDP(O) other than production and construction, the effects of data revisions and methodological changes have been estimated by comparison of the database before and after updating with these changes. However it is believed that this comparison may have excluded some late revisions which are therefore confounded with rebasing changes. Outside the production and construction industries methodological changes were modest, mainly in the transport and communications sector. The net effect of methodological changes on non production GDP(O) is believed to be very small.

Substantial changes to growth in the distribution and catering sector between 1983 and 1987 can be attributed to both data revisions and the effects of rebasing. Data revisions, particularly in the wholesale distribution sector, contributed to a decrease in growth of ½ per cent between 1983 and 1987. This reduction was however outweighed by a further reduction of around 2½ per cent attributable to rebasing. This effect occurs markedly in distribution within which significant internal weight changes took place. Within distribution there was a marked increase in the weight of retail distribution and an accompanying fall in the weight of wholesale distribution.

In the transport and communications sector, the effect of data revisions and methodology changes has been to reduce growth by 1 per cent over the period. These changes have arisen primarily in the communications sector. Within the postal services, letters and parcels have been split into first, second class and overseas series to more closely represent the path of value added. This change appears to have resulted in a slight increase in growth which has been more than offset by data revisions to other components of the communications sector. A reduction of around 2.5 per cent to growth over the whole period in the transport and communications sector can be attributed to rebasing.

Other services include financial, business and other private sector services together with public sector activities and ownership of dwellings. The net effect of data revisions and methodological changes has been very small. The rebasing itself has trimmed growth by 2 per cent over the period with the main reduction attributable to the financial and business services component which is the most rapidly growing part of other services. Detailed figures for these industries are shown in Table K.

As an example of the reduction in overall growth rate in output brought about by rebasing, it is of interest to consider the relative behaviour of banking and other business services (SIC 8395 which includes miscellaneous business services such as employment agencies). At 1980 prices, banking volume grew by 36.4 per cent between 1983 and 1987 (36.2 per cent at 1985 prices) while other business services output rose by 80.9 per cent at 1980 prices (81.2 per cent at 1985 prices) over the same period. Between 1980 and 1985, the two base years, there was a similar difference in growth. However despite its more rapid volume growth, the weight of other business services in GDP(O) increased only marginally while there was a very substantial increase in the weight allocated to banking. This shift in weight in favour of banking can be attributed to price increases relative to the other business services sector. As expected on theoretical grounds the sector with the greater price increases has experienced the lower growth rate and this has reduced the overall growth rate of the financial and business services sector.

Table L compares the 1980 and 1985 weights in parts per thousand for each of the components shown in Table J and K. The 1985 weights are consistent with the total income (less stock appreciation) for each industry presented in Table 2.1 of the 1988 Blue Book.

TABLE L

Weights within GDP(O) Parts per thousand

	1980 weight	1985 weight
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22	19
Production	361	344
of which extraction oil and gas	44	62
Construction	63	59
Distribution, catering and repairs	128	134
Transport and communications	72	70
Other services	354	374
of which:		
Finance and business services	116	155
Ownership of dwellings	62	59
Public administration	69	71
Education and health	87	85
Other (92, 94 & 96-99 of SIC)	61	59
Adjustment	– 41	– 55
Total GDP(O)	1 000	1 000

TABLE M

Percentage increases in GDP at constant factor cost

	Last published figures at 1980 prices	Effects of revisions and other changes — percentage points	Effect of rebasing percentage points	Blue Book estimates at 1985 prices
1983-1985				
Expenditure measure (E)	5.9	– 0.2	– 0.5	5.3
Income measure (I)	5.4	0.4	– 0.5	5.3
Output measure * (O)	7.2	0.2	– 1.0	6.4
Average measure (A)	6.2	0.0	– 0.6	5.6
1985-1987				
Expenditure measure (E)	6.0	0.7	– 0.2	6.5
Income measure (I)	8.0	0.0	– 0.2	7.9
Output measure * (O)	7.8	0.3	– 0.4	7.7
Average measure (A)	7.2	0.4	– 0.2	7.4
1983-1987				
Expenditure measure (E)	12.3	0.5	– 0.7	12.1
Income measure (I)	13.8	0.4	– 0.7	13.6
Output measure * (O)	15.5	0.5	– 1.4	14.6
Average measure (A)	13.8	0.4	– 0.9	13.3

* The effects of changes in methodology are included with those of rebasing.

The contribution of production to GDP(O) fell between 1980 and 1985 because of a drop in the proportion of the economy accounted for by manufacturing. However within production the contribution of oil and gas extraction to the economy grew from 4½ per cent in 1980 to 6 per cent in 1985 — this increase is related to a large increase in oil and gas extraction from the North Sea. If the output of oil and gas extraction is excluded, the remainder of the economy grew by 15 per cent between 1983 and 1987 at 1985 prices compared to an increase of 16 per cent at 1980 prices. This suggests that the effect of rebasing on the non oil economy has been similar to the effect on the economy as a whole.

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS OF REBASING ON ALL MEASURES OF GDP

Table M summarises the effects both of rebasing and of data revisions and other changes on each of the three measures of GDP as well as on the average measure. The combined effects of rebasing, revisions and other changes are shown graphically quarter by quarter for each of the measures in the charts in the Appendix.

As mentioned earlier, the proportional effects of rebasing on GDP(I) are identical to those on GDP(E) because GDP(I) is obtained by deflating the sum of factor incomes at current prices by the implied GDP(E) deflator. Consequently, for both measures, the effect of rebasing has been to reduce the growth between 1983 and 1987 by 0.7 per cent. Rebasing has had a bigger impact on GDP(O), for which growth between 1983 and 1987 has been reduced by 1.4 per cent. For the average measure of GDP, the effect of rebasing has been to reduce the estimated growth between 1983 and 1987 by 0.9 per cent compared with what it would have been. For all measures, data revisions and methodological changes had the opposite effect to rebasing, with the result that the total changes to GDP estimates between the July *Economic Trends* and the Blue Book was much less than the rebasing effect itself.

It is intended that the next rebasing will be carried out in 1993 and that the new base year will be 1990.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX
TABLE 1

Percentage increases in components of gross domestic product at constant factor cost, 1983-1987

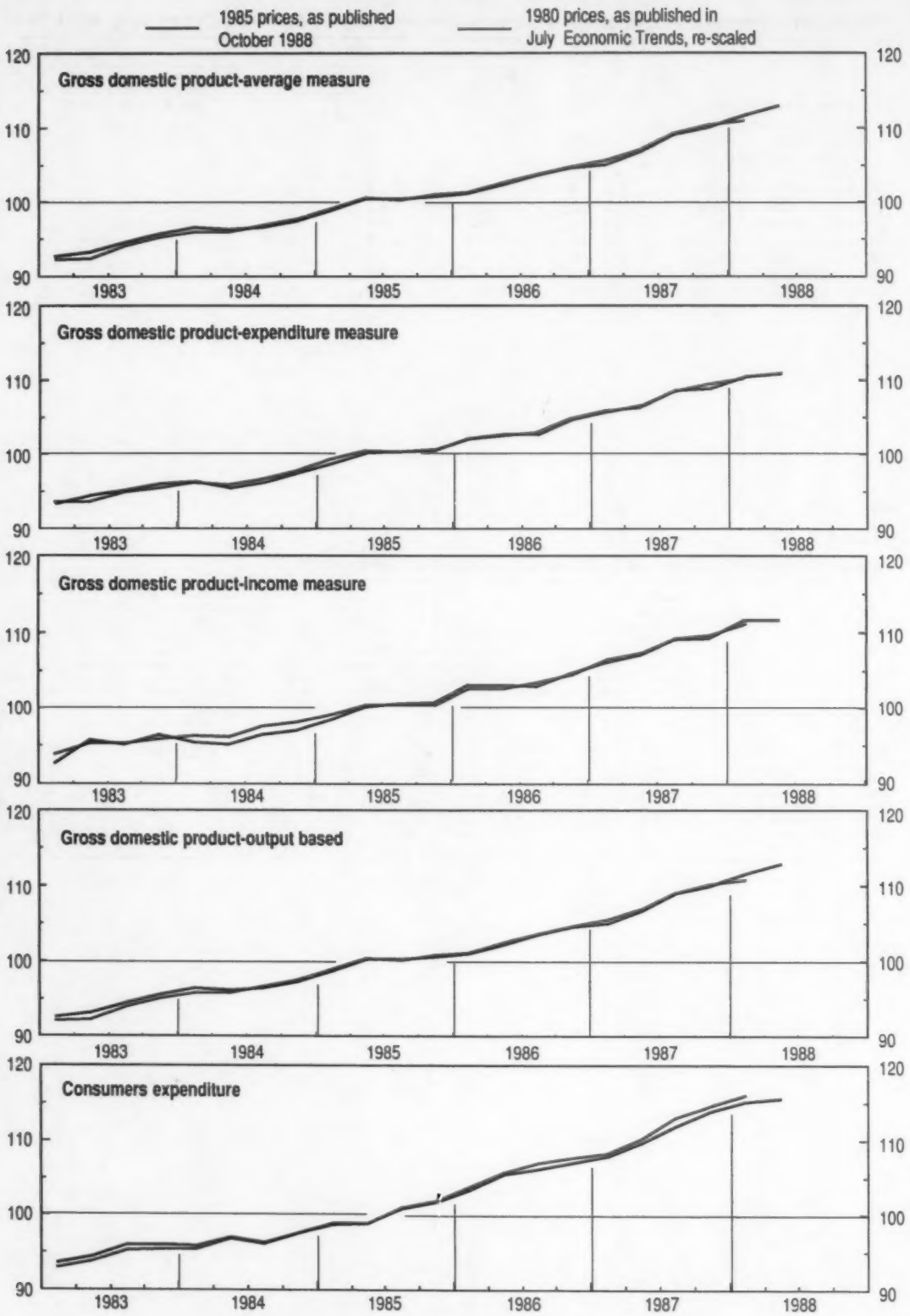
	£ million	Percentage increase at 1980 prices			Percentage increase at 1985 prices		
	1985	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987	1983-1985	1985-1987	1983-1987
Consumers' expenditure	215 267	5.9	11.5	18.1	5.4	10.8	16.7
General government final consumption	73 995	1.0	2.8	3.9	1.0	2.8	3.8
Gross domestic capital formation	60 852	10.9	5.2	16.7	11.1	6.4	18.2
Total domestic expenditure	350 114	5.7	8.6	14.8	5.3	8.3	14.1
Exports of goods and services	102 782	12.8	9.3	23.3	12.8	9.5	23.5
Total final expenditure	452 896	7.2	8.8	16.6	6.9	8.6	16.1
Imports of goods and services	99 166	12.5	14.5	28.8	12.5	14.3	28.6
GDP(E) at market prices	353 730	5.9	7.2	13.5	5.5	7.0	12.9
Adjustment to factor cost	49 522	6.7	10.4	17.8	6.8	10.0	17.5
GDP(E) at factor cost	304 208	5.7	6.7	12.8	5.3	6.5	12.1

TABLE 2

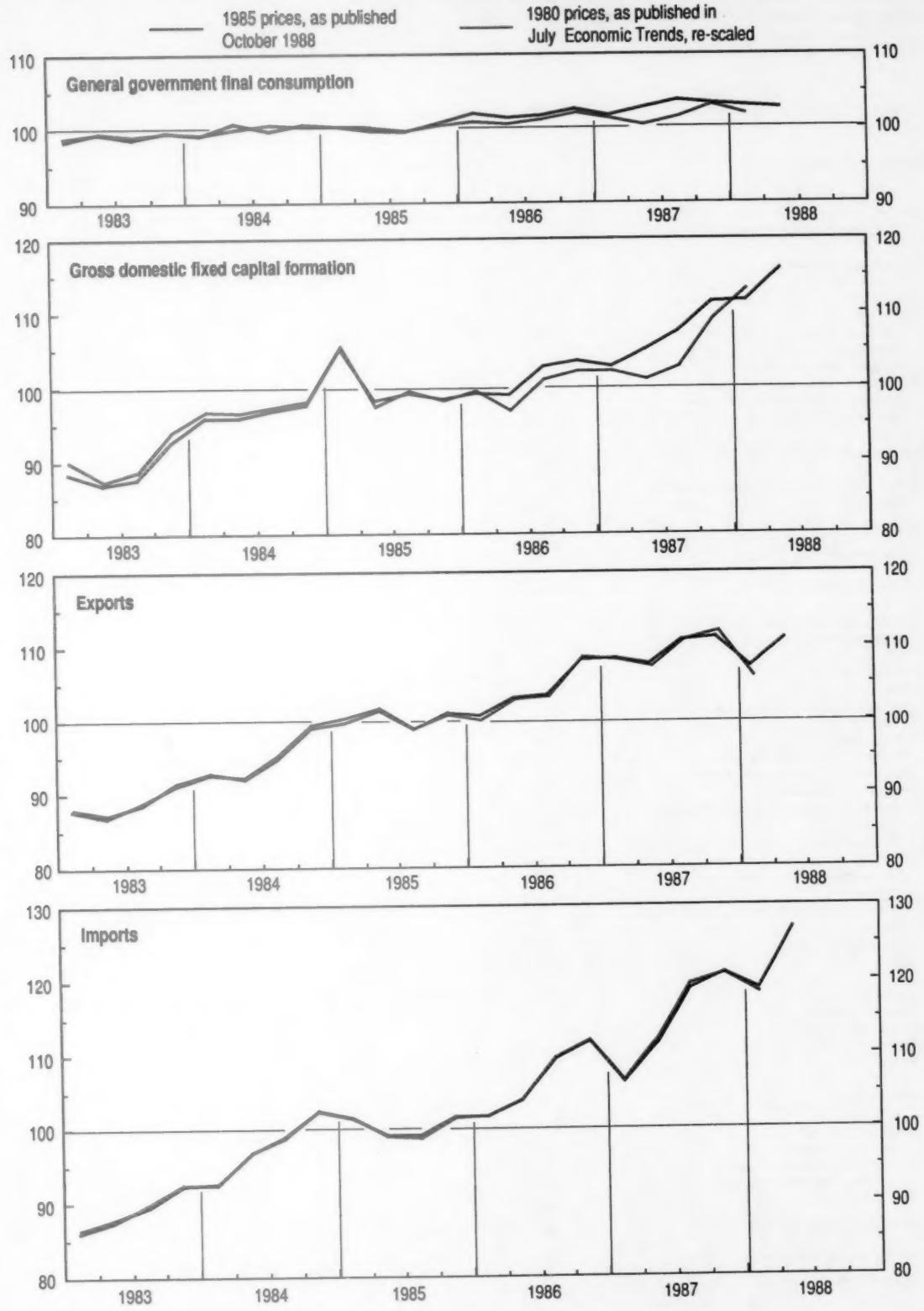
Effects of rebasing compared with revisions and new methodology

	Percentage increase 1983-1985 at 1980 prices (July 1988 Economic Trends)	Percentage points		Percentage increase 1983-1985 at 1985 prices (Blue Book 1988)	Percentage increase 1985-1987 at 1980 prices (July 1988 Economic Trends)	Percentage points		Percentage increase 1985-87 at 1985 prices (Blue Book 1988)	Percentage increase 1983-1987 at 1980 prices (July 1988 Economic Trends)	Percentage points		Percentage increase 1983-87 at 1985 prices (Blue Book 1988)
		Effects of revisions and other changes	Effect of rebasing			Effects of revisions and other changes	Effect of rebasing			Effects of revisions and other changes	Effect of rebasing	
Consumers' expenditure	6.1	– 0.2	– 0.5	5.4	11.5	0.0	– 0.8	10.8	18.3	– 0.2	– 1.4	16.7
General government final consumption	1.0	0.0	– 0.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	– 0.1	2.8	2.5	1.4	– 0.1	3.8
Gross domestic capital formation	10.8	0.1	0.1	11.1	3.9	1.3	1.2	6.4	15.2	1.5	1.5	18.2
Total domestic expenditure	5.9	– 0.1	– 0.4	5.3	8.0	0.5	– 0.3	8.3	14.4	0.5	– 0.7	14.1
Exports of goods and services	13.3	– 0.5	0.1	12.8	9.1	0.2	0.2	9.5	23.6	– 0.3	0.3	23.5
Total final expenditure	7.4	– 0.2	– 0.3	6.9	8.3	0.5	– 0.2	8.6	16.3	0.3	– 0.5	16.1
Imports of goods and services	12.7	– 0.3	0.0	12.5	14.4	0.1	– 0.2	14.3	29.0	– 0.2	– 0.2	28.6
GDP(E) at market prices	6.0	– 0.2	– 0.4	5.5	6.6	0.6	– 0.2	7.0	13.0	0.4	– 0.6	12.9
Adjustment to factor cost	7.1	– 0.4	0.0	6.8	10.2	0.2	– 0.4	10.0	18.0	– 0.2	– 0.4	17.5
GPP(E) at factor cost	5.9	– 0.2	– 0.5	5.3	6.0	0.7	– 0.2	6.5	12.3	0.5	– 0.7	12.1

Comparison of constant price aggregates
1985=100 Seasonally adjusted



Comparison of constant price aggregates
1985=100 Seasonally adjusted



Index of sources

United Kingdom balance of payments: National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

	Table	*Source*	*Further statistics*
Average earnings	1,23	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Balance of payments	1,27	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics Quarterly articles in Economic Trends
Banking		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Bank loans, advances and acceptances	36,37,38		
British government securities (long dated)			
20 years yield	39		
Building societies		Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Advances on new dwellings	12	Building Societies Association	
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	12		
Commitments on new dwellings	12		
Recommended share rate (see also Interest rates)	39		
Capital account summary, analysis by sector	33	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Car registrations and production (see also Motor vehicles)	6,19		
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see also Fixed investment)	10		
Coal (see also Energy)	15		
Commercial vehicles, production (see also Motor vehicles)	19		
Companies		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	33		
Saving	33		
Gross trading profits	34		
In relation to total domestic income	7		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Industrial and commercial companies	34		Financial Statistics
Appropriation account	34		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	34		
Fixed investment	36		
Income	34		
Net borrowing requirement	36		
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Security prices and yields (see also Interest rates)	39		
Stock appreciation	34		
Taxes	34		
Construction industry		Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
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Output	18		
Consumer credit	6	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Component categories	5		
In relation to personal income	4		
In relation to total final expenditure	7		
Per capita	8		
Counterparts to changes in M3	30	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Credit business (see Hire purchase)	6		

Current balance (see also Balance of payments)	1,27		
Cyclical indicators (see article on page 70)			
Distributive trades		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Output (see also Retail sales; Stocks)	17		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	34		
Domestic income (see also Incomes)	8		
Dwellings (see also Housing)	12		
Earnings (average)	1,23	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Electricity (see also Energy)	15		
Employed labour force	20,21	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Employees in employment		Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
All industries and services and manufacturing	21		
Energy	15		
Consumers' expenditure on fuel and light	5	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
output index for energy and water supply	16		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Primary fuel input: total, coal and petroleum	15	Department of Energy	United Kingdom Energy Statistics
Public supply: electricity	15		Energy Trends
Engineering industries		Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics British Business
Sales and orders: total, home market and export	18		
Eurodollar-3-month rate (see also Interest rates)	39		
Exchange rates	1,28	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Expenditure (see also Total final expenditure)	3,7		
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Of goods			
Unit value index	25		Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics
Unit value index for manufactures (international comparisons)	26		
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Volume index	25		
Of goods and services	3,7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
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Orders; engineering industries	18		
Relative prices (as measure of trade competitiveness)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Review of External Trade Statistics
Relative profitability (as measure of trade competiveness	26		
Final expenditure (see also Total final expenditure)	3,7		
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By industrial and commercial companies (see also Companies)	36		
By sector and by type of asset	9	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Dwellings (see also Housing)	9,12		British Business
In relation to total final expenditure	3,7		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industry			
CBI Intentions Inquiry	10	Confederation of British Industry	Industrial Trends Survey
Contractors' orders for private industrial work	10	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
In plant and machinery, new buildings and work	10	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Gas (see also Energy)	15		
General government consumption of goods and services	3,7	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Receipts and expenditure	31		Financial Statistics

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And components of final expenditure	3		
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Gross national product *per capita*	8	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
Gross trading profits of companies (see also Companies)	34		
Hire purchase debt	6	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics British Business Financial Statistics
Housing			
Average price of new dwellings mortgages approved	12	Department of the Environment Building Societies Association	Housing and Construction Statistics
Commitments and advances on new dwellings	12	Building Societies Association	Financial Statistics
Consumers' expenditure on housing	5	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Fixed investment in dwellings	9,12		
Orders received by contractors for new houses	12	Department of the Environment	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Starts and completions	12	Scottish Development Department	Housing and Construction Statistics
Imports			
Of goods		Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Unit value index	25		British Business
Value	27		
Volume index	25		
Of goods and services in relation to total final expenditure	3	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Price competitiveness	26	Department of Trade and Industry	Not published elsewhere
Incomes		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Company income (see also Companies)	34		
Income from employment as a percentage of total domestic income (see also Wages: Earnings)	7		
Personal disposable income	4		
Per capita	8		
Personal income before tax	4		
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Industrial production: index of output	1,16	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
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By selected industries	16		
In relation to output	17		
In relation to stocks (manufacturing industries)	14		
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Interest rates	39	Central Statistical Office Bank of England HM Treasury Building Societies Association *Financial Times* Institute of Actuaries Faculty of Actuaries	Financial Statistics
British government securities long-dated (20 years) yield			
Building Societies Association recommended share rate			
Eurodollar 3-month rate			
Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares			
Inter-bank 3-month rate			
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate			
London clearing banks base rate and 7-day deposits			
Sterling certificates of deposit			
Treasury bill yield			
US $ deposits in London			
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Liquidity, private sector	29	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Local authorities 3-month deposit rate (see also Interest rates)	39		
London clearing banks rates (see also Interest rates)	39		
Manufacturing industry (see Banking; Employees in employment; Fixed investment; Hours worked; Industrial production; Output per person employed; Output per person hour; Stocks; Wage rates; Wages and salaries)			
Money stock	1,29,30	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Motor vehicles			
New car registrations	6	Department of Transport	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles: total and for export	19	Department of Trade and Industry	British Business
National disposable income	2	Central Statistical Office	
Official reserves	1,28	HM Treasury	Financial Statistics Monthly Digest of Statistics
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By construction industry (see also Construction)	10,12,18		
By contractors for private industrial work	10	Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
By engineering industries (see also Engineering)	18		
Output			
By construction industry (see also Construction)	17,18		
By engineering industries (see also Engineering)	18		
Index numbers by industry groups	17	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Manufacturing industries	16		
Per person employed	20		
Per person hour: manufacturing industry	20		
Production industries	16		
Overseas trade (see Exports; Imports; Visible trade)			
Personal disposable income	4,8	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Personal income before tax	4	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Petroleum (see also Energy)	15		
Population			
Estimates *per capita*, income, product and spending	8	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
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Average price of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	12		
Pensioner price indices	24	Department of Employment	Employment Gazette
Producer price index: input and output	1,24	Department of Trade and Industry	Monthly Digest of Statistics British Business
Producer price index (international comparisons)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	Not published elsewhere
Relative wholesale prices (as measure of trade competitiveness)	26	Department of Trade and Industry	Not published elsewhere
Retail prices index	1,24	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Tax and price index	1	Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics

Private sector			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	33	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Gross fixed investment	7,9		Monthly Digest of Statistics
Housing starts and completions (see also Housing)	12		Housing and Construction Statistics
Liquidity	29	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Producer price index (see also Prices)	1,24		
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Productivity: output per person employed, output per hour in manufacturing industries	20	Central Statistical Office Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistiscs
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Borrowing requirement	30,32		
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Housing starts and completions (see also Housing)	12		Housing and Construction Statistics
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Purchasing power of the pound	24	Central Statistical Office	Not published elsewhere
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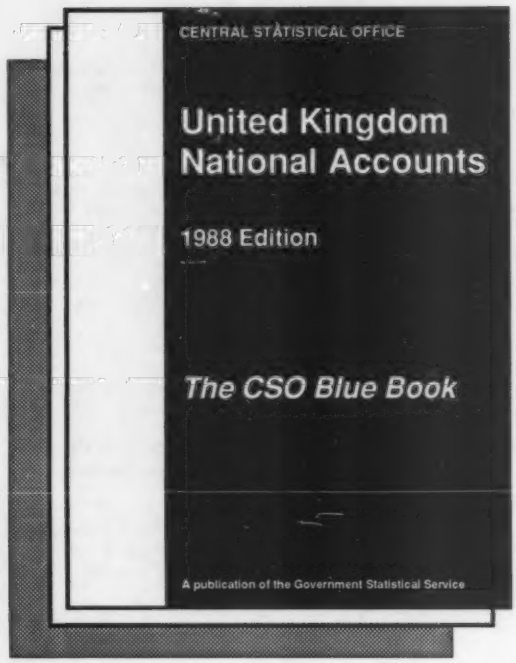
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